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NEWS BULLETIN
of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

INDEX 1941

ABILITY TESTS
  Oct. 29 Los Angeles civil service candidates give "work sample" to prove fitness for jobs.

ACCIDENTS - PREVENTION
  May 17 Cities mark mail with safety slogans.
  Aug. 15 Morganton's anti-accident campaign benefits city, employes.

ACCIDENTS, TRAFFIC - PREVENTION
  Feb. 5 States assist development of high school driver training courses.
  Mar. 5 Protected street crossings save lives of Chicago children.
  Mar. 7 Traffic fatalities drop 33.3 per cent after safety department reorganizations.
  Apr. 4 Cities, states promote bicycle safety.
  Apr. 19 Toledo children follow special maps for safe routes to and from school.
  June 2 New York, Oregon legislatures approve scientific tests for intoxication.
  July 31 Cincinnati uses stop watch to curb speeders, reduce accident fatalities.
  Aug. 9 Camera catches, curbs young traffic offenders.
  Oct. 24 "Land straddling" caused most of Chicago's 16,983 traffic accidents in 1940.
  Nov. 21 Two civil service agencies adopt "visual safety" tests.

  see also POLICE

ADVERTISING
  July 5 New Minnesota law prohibits "sound" advertising in sky.

  see also STATE ADVERTISING

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS
  May 13 Seattle's 15-minute blackout took months of preparation.
  Dec. 29 Blackout ordinances give city heads broad powers.

AIRPORTS

May 10	Majority of public airports owned, operated by cities.
Sept. 4	Cities given airport operation and control rights by 1941 state legislation.
Nov. 24	Intermunicipal cooperation on airports increases.
Dec. 25	Airports affect values of adjacent properties only slightly, assessors say.

ALIENS

Sept. 22	Few laws to restrict aliens' occupations enacted in 1941.

APPRENTICESHIP

Jan. 29	California among leaders in state apprentice programs.

ASSESSMENT

Mar. 8	Des Moines to choose city assessor in unique fashion.
Aug. 1	1941 pattern for tax assessment system outlined in report.
Aug. 26	Written complaints should preface assessment appeals, tax officials say.
Oct. 1	Assessors believe they should be members of appeal agencies, poll shows.
Dec. 19	Two Wisconsin cities put assessorships on merit basis.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

Sept. 11	Attorney-General may intervene in local enforcement of criminal law in 42 states.
Oct. 30	Attorneys-General face increased duties with new lawmaking.

AUDITING

Nov. 20	Qualifications of municipal auditor most important, officials say.

AVIATION

Sept. 18	36 states have aviation agencies to mesh into national defense program.

BARTER

Mar. 11	Unemployed may work for city to pay delinquent water bills in Washington.

BICYCLES

Apr. 4	Cities, states promote bicycle safety.
Dec. 2	Metropolitan cities show interest in bicycle control.

BONDS, CALLABLE

Sept. 8	Cities with callable bonds "cash in" on low interest rates.

BUDGET, CAPITAL

Aug. 28	Six-year capital improvement program prepared for Maryland.
Sept. 1	Long-term financial programs of many cities may serve as models.

BUDGET, STATE

Apr. 10	28 states use allotment systems to control state budgets.

BUDGETARY CONTROL

Oct. 14	Massachusetts to join states using allotment system for budget control.

BUILDING CODES

Sept. 16	Building, zoning controls prevent rise of "shanty towns."

CHILD WELFARE

July 30	States advance child welfare by 1941 legislation.

CITIES AND TOWNS - DEFENSE PROBLEMS

Feb. 1	City provides services for defense industry outside lines.
Mar. 25	Army camps bring prosperity, problems to Louisiana city.
May 6	Louisville plans hospitality for 60,000 newcomers to city area.
May 26	Cities show impact of defense program in many departments.
May 27	Defense activity brings cities some puzzling problems.
Oct. 20	Cities face employe, materials problems as defense activity develops.

CITY PLANNING

Jan. 10	Citizen groups formed to aid in community planning.
Jan. 22	Interest in city planning increases during last year, report shows.
Jan. 25	Unusual exhibit helps Baltimore citizens understand planning problems.
Apr. 26	Los Angeles downtown area rebuilt for $100,000--on scale model basis.
May 7	Hill, N.H., proves to itself that community planning is practical.
May 28	New York invites private corporations to redevelop urban slum areas.
July 19	Slum clearance by private effort object of two new state laws.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Feb. 27	Citizen community councils aid in solving local problems.

CIVIL DEFENSE

Apr. 3	Defense councils set up by 42 states, legislation pending in others.
May 3	Houston, Tex., adds new department of municipal defense to its government.
June 11	State guard units organized in 28 states with 110,000 combined manpower.
Aug. 11	California law removes barrier to exchange of local governmental services.
Aug. 23	Texas augments state guard with air force arm.
Sept. 27	Massachusetts provides means for municipalities to finance civilian defense.
Sept. 29	1941 state defense legislation summarized.
Dec. 6	Defense effort "localized" in many states.
see also	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

CIVIL DEFENSE - GREAT BRITAIN

June 16 17 18	(Effect upon British local governments of 21 months of active war is described in a series of three stories based on a report issued by the American municipal association.)

CORPORATIONS - TAXATION
June 26 Twenty-one states now grant tax concessions to defense contractors.

COUNTIES - DEFENSE PROBLEMS
Apr. 12 National defense moves into San Luis Obispo County, Calif.
Aug. 20 California counties demonstrate coordination of "defense" welfare facilities.

COURTS
June 30 Chicago extends scope of pre-trial court.

CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS
May 9 Municipal employes operate credit unions to help solve personal financial problems.

DEBTS, PUBLIC
Nov. 3 Debts of five major nations show rise in 1930-1940 period.

DEFENSE, NATIONAL
Apr. 28 National defense legislation enacted by many state legislatures, survey shows.
May 29 Federal government may draw workers from state, local civil service lists.
July 28 New legislation sets up machinery for state participation in defense programs.
Sept. 6 County, city employes save for defense.
Sept. 24 Local governments aid employes to buy defense savings bonds.
Dec. 4 Local governments increase investments in defense bonds.

see also CITIES AND TOWNS - DEFENSE PROBLEMS; CIVIL DEFENSE; COUNTIES - DEFENSE PROBLEMS; MILITARY SERVICE

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
Oct. 17 Los Angeles disaster emergency council made defense agency.
Dec. 13 Three California cities set up disaster-relief and defense plan.
Dec. 15 Sacramento classifies municipal employes for emergency duties.

ELECTIONS
Feb. 22 Miami installs modern punch card system to keep registration records.
Nov. 19 Few local issues balloted November 5.

see also POLITICAL PARTIES; VOTING

ELECTRIC SIGNS
Feb. 25 Cities regulate overhanging signs as safety measure.

EXPLOSIVES
Mar. 14 Special "bomb taxi" permits safe transportation of bombs.

FIRE PREVENTION
Jan. 31 Home inspections for fire hazards reduce losses by 42 per cent.
July 15 Special fire prevention inspection service brings 25 per cent fire reduction.

FIRE PROTECTION

Feb. 20	Firemen use leisure time to build equipment in many cities.
Apr. 1	Maryland plans for state-wide fire defense in event of war.
Apr. 22	Cities' outlay for police, fire protection increases with their size.
May 20	Cities increase "outside" fire service charges.
June 28	Battle Creek borrows fire equipment idea from blitz.
Oct. 16	Minneapolis triples fire protection charges to suburbs.

FIREWORKS

June 19	Strict fireworks control laws enacted by five states this year.

FISCAL YEAR

July 12	39 states now have uniform fiscal year.

FISHING INDUSTRY

Oct. 13	Atlantic states marine fisheries compact goes into effect.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Aug. 2	New Philadelphia ordinance curbs street sale of edibles.
Oct. 3	City sets sanitary standards for grocery stores.

FORESTS

May 22	Community forest pays Troy, Me., dividends in cash, employment.
June 7	Oregon enacts law to save forests through reseeding.

GAMBLING

Feb. 15	City to furnish names of gambling house patrons to credit bureaus.

GASOLINE

Nov. 14	Nations follow varied plans for gasoline conservation.
see also	PIPE LINES

GASOLINE TAX

Apr. 5	Indiana cities get 50 per cent increase in gas tax allocations.
Apr. 16	Term "gasoline tax" does not properly describe present motor fuel taxes.
July 8	Three states increase gasoline taxes this year.
Sept. 23	States with fuel-use tax laws double number.

GOVERNORS

Feb. 17	Governors urge defense cooperation, economy, no new taxes.
Mar. 17 18 19	The governors of the 48 states.
July 12	Georgia lengthens governor's term to four years.

HANDICAPPED - EMPLOYMENT

Nov. 4	Rochester veterans' bureau adopts new approach to help men to jobs.

HOSPITAL SERVICE - GROUP PLAN

Aug. 2	Non-profit hospital service plans permitted by laws of 29 states.

HOUSING

Jan. 23 Eleven Georgia county housing authorities consolidate administration.
Feb. 7 Private business, cities work together to clear blighted areas.
Feb. 8 First prepayment medical care plan for housing project set up in New York.
Feb. 14 Arkansas joins states granting special utility rates for housing projects.
Apr. 11 Assembly-line construction methods cut low-rent housing costs.
May 28 New York invites private corporations to redevelop urban slum areas.
June 14 It's cleanup week all year 'round in this housing development.
Sept. 6 Connecticut sets up new state housing division.
Oct. 11 Public housing dwellers take trip to see how other tenants live.
Nov. 7 City officials approve results of low-rent housing program.
Nov. 25 Four recommendations for effective housing result from nation-wide survey.
Dec. 18 Washington tourist camp accommodates defense workers.

HOUSING - DEMOLITION

Feb. 7 Private business, cities work together to clear blighted areas.
July 16 Cities report demolition progress despite housing shortage.
Sept. 10 Everett, Wash., conducts continuous demolition program.

INCOME TAX

Mar. 26 States adopt measures to prevent double taxation of incomes.
Apr. 29 All states now tax salaries of federal employes.
Sept. 9 Municipal income tax expected to swell Philadelphia revenue by $18,000,000 this year.

INHERITANCE

Feb. 6 Simultaneous deaths, or disappearance tie up property in most states.

INHERITANCE TAX

July 18 Delaware moves to solve multiple residence disputes in estate taxation.

INSPECTION, MUNICIPAL

Jan. 31 Home inspections for fire hazards reduce losses by 42 per cent.

INSURANCE, MUNICIPAL

May 31 Fire insurance rates reduced New York, Colorado cities.
Oct. 27 California fire insurance study brings lower rates for municipalities.
Nov. 29 Self-insurance saves money for Staunton, Va.

INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Apr. 11 North Carolina legislature honors South Americans.

INTERMUNICIPAL RELATIONS

Mar. 13 Intergovernmental cooperation highly developed in Los Angeles area.

INTERSTATE RELATIONS

Jan. 18 Joint tax proposed by two states to raise promotional fund.

JAILS
  Mar. 1 About 50 per cent of local jails reported "poor."

JUDGES
  Jan. 1 Most states elect judges, terms range from two years to life.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
  Apr. 30 Spring brings chance to tend gardens to youths in Cook County jail.
  May 8 Los Angeles County rehabilitates delinquents in forestry camps.

LABOR AND DEFENSE
  Oct. 10 1941 state defense laws cover industrial relations, labor discrimination.

LAND SUBDIVISION
  Mar. 21 Cities control subdivisions outside their limits.
  Apr. 8 States, cities guard against unregulated subdividing.
  Apr. 17 Cities find "dead-end" streets useful in residence districts.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
  Aug. 30 Hickory, N.C., plants rose garden as city-citizen project.

LAW ENFORCEMENT
  Mar. 12 "Fixless" traffic ticket plan operated in Charleston, planned for San Francisco.
  Apr. 23 Who's to punish when a soldier breaks a city's laws?

LEAF COLLECTION - see - REFUSE DISPOSAL

LEGISLATION
  Jan. 20 State lawmakers confronted with wide range of problems.
  Dec. 12 State legislative proposals show a slight decline in 1941; more measures pass.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE
  Jan. 13 Arkansas trains "freshman" legislators at unique pre-session school.

LEGISLATORS
  Jan. 13 Arkansas trains "freshman" legislators at unique pre-session school

LEGISLATURES - APPORTIONMENT
  Feb. 3 Nineteen states lag in reapportioning legislatures, survey shows.

LIABILITY, PUBLIC
  May 31 City of Chicago held for $10,000 for failure to remove abandoned car.
  Dec. 30 Few states define their liability for guard units.

LIBRARIES
  Jan. 25 Yonkers buys new bookmobile to meet increasing traveling library circulation.
  May 24 Knoxville public library introduced by hostess.

LICENSES
Feb. 18 Los Angeles improves procedure for handling city licenses.
Mar. 20 Skill-game licenses provide revenue for Washington cities.
Apr. 26 Rigid enforcement brings increase in business, occupation license collections.
May 16 "Joint secretary" of professional boards success in Georgia.
June 21 Miami controls termite controllers by ordinance.

see also MOTOR VEHICLES - LICENSES

LIQUOR TRAFFIC - TAXATION
Feb. 24 State liquor revenues 15 times greater than before prohibition.

MARRIAGE
Apr. 21 Three more states adopt pre-marriage health examination laws; total now 23.

MEDICAL SERVICE
Feb. 8 First prepayment medical care plan for housing project set up in New York.
Mar. 29 New York City plans first municipal medical research bureau.

MERIT SYSTEM - see - PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT
Mar. 13 Intergovernmental cooperation highly developed in Los Angeles area.

MILITARY SERVICE
July 23 States freeze unemployment insurance benefits for draftees; broaden compensation.
Aug. 21 Tax concessions to service men granted by many states.
Aug. 25 New state laws protect jobs for state, local employes called into military service.
Dec. 23 Several cities plan free transportation for service men.

see also VOTING

MILK TRADE
Oct. 28 Eight states approve midwest milk agreement.

MINIMUM WAGE
Aug. 8 Illinois cities get means to pay past-due salaries under minimum wage act.

MOTOR CARRIERS
Mar. 15 Slow moving trucks regulated by state action.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
May 15 Nebraska town builds transportation unit to carry new "iron lung."
Nov. 27 Maplewood builds defense utility truck.

MOTOR VEHICLES
Feb. 28 57 per cent of Washington, D.C., automobiles rejected on first safety inspection.
Nov. 8 Michigan streamlines automobile records.

MOTOR VEHICLES - LICENSES

Jan. 15 Auto license exemptions granted out-of-state army, navy trainees.
Feb. 26 Motorists given time extensions in purchase of license plates in many states.
Nov. 12 Steel shortage affects auto license plates.

MOVING PICTURES

Mar. 24 Cities use motion pictures to inform citizens of municipal affairs.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

May 19 Cities gain revenue, legal privileges, from 1941 legislatures.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

May 3 Nearly 90 per cent of cities own public utilities.
May 10 Majority of public airports owned, operated by cities.
July 7 Five cities own, operate radio stations; four sell time.

NOISE

Jan. 28 New York City, Salt Lake City and Washington, D.C., in anti-noise campaigns.
July 5 New Minnesota law prohibits "sound" advertising in sky.
Sept. 26 St. Louis wedding parties receive friendly tip--quit raucous horn blowing.

NURSING

Feb. 22 New York launches inventory of nursing resources.

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Dec. 5 Massachusetts diners to pay 5 per cent tax on $1 meals.

PARKING

June 28 Lexington, Va., advertises its free parking lots.
July 5 Gary tries new control for all-night parking.
Aug. 30 Kansas City, Kans., lays out first municipal parking lots under 1941 law.
Nov. 13 Philadelphia regulates private parking lots by new ordinance.
Nov. 15 Small town provides free parking lots.

PARKING METERS

Mar. 31 Study shows 72 per cent increase in use of parking meters by American cities.
Apr. 19 Parking meter violators get five-cent fines.
Sept. 12 Montclair uses parking meter revenue to provide free lots.
Oct. 25 Madison "hoods" parking meters to indicate "no parking."

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXATION

May 10 States, municipalities get "in lieu" payments from TVA.
Sept. 17 City-owned utilities to make "in lieu" tax payments to city.

PENSIONS

Apr. 9 Employe retirement systems operated in 65 per cent of cities over 10,000 population.
Nov. 5 States add to retirement laws for municipal employes this year.
Nov. 28 City governments pay large share of employe pension costs.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

Jan. 8 10 cities, two counties install or extend merit systems.
Jan. 11 Two cities throw open top-rank jobs to national competition.
Mar. 28 Highway departments of 16 states under civil service.
Apr. 18 Indiana, Kansas adopt merit systems.
May 23 States lower bars of residence requirement for welfare workers.
June 27 All New York local governments to be under civil service.
Oct. 4 Chicago park district adopts stamp fee for applicants.
Oct. 29 Los Angeles civil service candidates give "work sample" to prove fitness for jobs.
Nov. 1 St. Louis adopts civil service for all city employes.
Nov. 15 Detroit recruits civil service candidates through "help wanted" ads.
Dec. 31 Municipal civil service agencies act in war emergency.

see also ASSESSMENT; AUDITING; DEFENSE, NATIONAL; SALARIES; TRAINING

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - EXAMINATIONS

Apr. 24 Arizona gives civil service tests by radio.
May 17 Civil service tests given public employes in army.
Aug. 22 Phonograph records standardize dictation tests.
Dec. 5 New York civil service employes may learn personnel testing techniques.

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC - HOURS OF LABOR

Jan. 2 Saginaw, Mich., combines six-day service with five-day week for employes.
Oct. 25 Grand Rapids adopts five-day week for city employes.

PESTS

June 21 Miami controls termite controllers by ordinance.

PIPE LINES

Mar. 8 Iowa installs meters to check on gasoline entering state by pipe line.

PLANNING, POST-WAR

Dec. 1 Massachusetts establishes post-defense stabilization board.

PLAYGROUNDS

July 24 New Kansas City recreation program doubles number of playgrounds.
Oct. 31 "Age-group" playgrounds in Kalamazoo please child patrons.

POLICE

Apr. 14 Police-radio communication systems link nation in war on crime.
Apr. 22 Cities' outlay for police, fire protection increases with their size.
May 12 Indianapolis coordinates police facilities to handle speedway classic.
July 10 Three cities search entire country to fill police chief positions.
Aug. 29 Connecticut state police adopt device to check "two beers" alibi of motorists.
Oct. 2 Police reserve systems in three Oregon cities serve as model for "emergency" ordinance.

POLICE (CONTINUED)
Nov. 8 Los Angeles enlarges traffic squad, decreases accidents.

see also TRAINING

POLITICAL PARTIES
July 17 Communist party banned from ballot in 16 states.

PRIORITIES, INDUSTRIAL
Nov. 11 Cities advised to plan for priorities demands.

PRODUCTION AND DEFENSE
Nov. 10 Joint municipal action aids defense production.

PROPERTY - TAXATION
May 1 12 states prescribe uniform property taxation in charters.

PUBLIC HEALTH
May 5 Cities' outlay for health 35 cents less per capita than in 1929.
June 25 Venereal disease, tuberculosis control developments reported by cities.

PUBLIC LAND
Mar. 1 Tax delinquency brings California property ranging from gold mines to ghost towns.
July 21 Michigan's tax-reverted land sales help cities develop land-use programs.

see also REAL PROPERTY, MUNICIPAL - MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Mar. 22 Newcomers learn about city services from newspaper advertisement.
Mar. 24 Cities use motion pictures to inform citizens of municipal affairs.
May 24 Knoxville public library introduced by hostess.
July 7 Five cities own, operate radio stations; four sell time.
Sept. 20 Sacramento city services get on map.
Nov. 6 Tax bills, utility bills, carry city facts to householders.

PUBLIC UTILITIES
Feb. 14 Arkansas joins states granting special utility rates for housing projects.
Sept. 13 Local public utilities commission created by Massachusetts city.
Nov. 22 Municipal employes to learn wartime measures for utility protection.
Dec. 26 Cincinnati adopts utility rate adjustment plan.

PUBLIC WELFARE
Jan. 7 Need for relief continues business pickup, town survey shows.
May 23 States lower bars of residence requirement for welfare workers.
June 23 States broaden public assistance laws in 1941.
July 25 New personnel yardstick for relief agencies devised in California study.

PUBLIC WORKS

June 6	Cities spend more for public works maintenance.
July 22	Defense program makes necessary careful planning of municipal public works.

PURCHASING

Jan. 4	17 cities begin venture in joint purchasing.
Feb. 12	Milwaukee County, cities, schools expect $100,000 saving under new purchase plan.
Sept. 30	Alameda standardizes purchasing from local merchants.
Oct. 18	New York cities compare notes on purchases.

RADIO

Apr. 24	Arizona gives civil service tests by radio.
July 7	Five cities own, operate radio stations; four sell time.
Nov. 1	Cincinnati offers police, fire radio service to neighbor towns.

REAL PROPERTY - VALUATION

Mar. 10	Nine states legalize taxing of property at less than full value.

REAL PROPERTY, MUNICIPAL - MANAGEMENT

Aug. 14	Rochester real estate division puts city-property management on business basis.

RECORDS

Feb. 8	Cleveland's city clerk dusts off the records.

RECREATION

Feb. 1	World's fair building made into roller, ice skating rink.
June 7	Cities add fees to supplement recreation budgets.
Dec. 10	West Hartford, Conn., establishes cooperative recreation department.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Jan. 11	Montclair, N.J., halves cost of leaf removal by use of snow-loader.
Mar. 27	Uniforms worn by refuse collectors improve morale in many cities.
Apr. 25	Financing refuse collection by fees upheld by Florida Supreme Court.
June 12	Service charges for municipal refuse collection found in 75 cities.
June 14	Lexington bales leaves like hay.
July 9	More cities take on refuse collection as municipal service.
July 26	Garbage can rental helps finance collection costs in Lansing.
Aug. 23	Two cities tag law-breaking garbage cans.
Oct. 4	Ohio town "invents" vacuum cleaner to collect leaves.

RENT

Aug. 27	Toledo housing authority adopts flexible rent plan.
Dec. 16	Washington, D.C., to have rent control January 1.

RESORTS

Oct. 21	Old Massachusetts law creates new model resort,

ROADS

Jan. 14	Two states build test highways to study design, construction.
Feb. 10	Street resurfacing, reconstruction costs of growing importance to cities.
Mar. 28	Highway departments of 16 states under civil service.
Mar. 29	Court upholds tax on non-residents for use of city streets.
Apr. 2	Highway department personnel practices differ widely among states.
Apr. 17	Cities find "dead-end" streets useful in residence districts.
Aug. 9	Motorists save under Indiana bonus-penalty plan for road repair.
Oct. 22	Cities adopt truck traffic routes.
see also	SUBJECTS BEGINNING STREET

SALARIES

Apr. 15	Salaries of councilmen in U.S. cities range from nothing to $9,000 a year.
Sept. 15	Niagara Falls adopts bonus plan to meet higher living costs.
Nov. 17 18	Salary and wage increases to city employes to meet increased living costs.
Dec. 22	Both large and small cities raise employe pay in 1941.
see also	MINIMUM WAGE; WAGES

SALES TAX

Jan. 30	May need courts to settle differences on right of states to tax army post exchanges.
Sept. 3	Use taxes, levied in 16 states, average only one per cent of revenue.
Sept. 13	Missouri taxes apples to promote sales.

SALVAGE (WASTE, ETC.)

Mar. 3	War focuses attention on salvaging of waste products by cities.
July 26	Tin can salvage earns profit, saves dump space for sanitary district.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS

July 4	Winnetka, Ill., public school system adds new type of building.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Feb. 1	City provides services for defense industry outside lines.
May 21	Salvage of sludge gas increases among new sewage plants.
Aug. 16	Baltimore sells sewage effluent to industry.
Nov. 22	Seven cities plan joint sewage facilities.

SEWER RENTALS

May 2	170 cities derive revenue from sewer rental charges.

SLOT MACHINES

Jan. 9	Many cities regulate slot amusement devices.

SMOKE PREVENTION

July 29	Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, bear down on smoke control.
Oct. 18	Indianapolis hires a "smoke hawk."

SOCIAL WORKERS

June 21	Baltimore welfare workers assist in civil service examination.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS

May 30	Discount on special assessments brings prompt payment in Morganton.

STATE ADVERTISING

Jan. 18	Joint tax proposed by two states to raise promotional fund.
July 1	Three southern states launch joint campaign to stimulate sale of rice.
Aug. 4 6	State advertising and promotion campaigns to attract tourists and new industries.
Aug. 16	"Tourist schools" feature New Mexico's state promotion program.
Sept. 13	Missouri taxes apples to promote sales.

STATE SUPERVISION OF LOCAL FINANCE

Dec. 27	All states supervise local finance in some degree, study shows.

STREET CLEANING

June 4	Georgia town's street cleaning bills rise with "boom."

STREET NAMES

Feb. 21	Economy, uniformity are sought in city street signs.
Dec. 24	Street-finding puzzle solved by Salt Lake City.

TAX CALENDAR

June 5	20 states now make January 1st annual assessment date.

TAX COLLECTION

Jan. 17	Taxes may be paid in installments in majority of large cities.
Aug. 7	1940-41 tax collections to set all-time high, first reports indicate.
Sept. 27	Colorado counties join state in personal property tax collection campaign.
Oct. 11	Utah sales tax tokens go plastic.
Nov. 29	Norwalk, Conn., tax collector gives four reasons for 99 per cent collections.
Dec. 8	Municipal tax collections show sharp fall in decade in three counties.

TAX DELINQUENCY

Feb. 11	Many states dispose of delinquent tax accounts by crossing them off the books.
Mar. 1	Tax delinquency brings California property ranging from gold mines to ghost towns.
Oct. 15	St. Paul given program to combat problems caused by taxpayer migration.

TAX EXEMPTION

Jan. 6	Homestead exemptions mount in Oklahoma.
Jan. 15	Auto license exemptions granted out-of-state army, navy trainees.
Jan. 30	May need courts to settle differences on right of states to tax army post exchanges.
Mar. 4	Twenty per cent of property tax exempt in Washington, D.C.

TAX EXEMPTION (CONTINUED)
Apr. 5 Tax concessions made to military, naval forces.
Apr. 7 Sixteen states cooperate in defense tax measure.
July 11 Taxpayers who want exemptions must file for them in many states.
July 19 Three states make cigarettes tax-free to service men.
Aug. 12 Tax assessors favor written application for property exemptions.
Dec. 20 Farmers, veterans profit from 1941 state tax exemption laws.

TAX IMMUNITY, GOVERNMENTAL
Oct. 9 Municipalities tax free on most items in 1941 revenue act.

TAX SALES
July 21 Michigan's tax-reverted land sales help cities develop land-use programs.

TAXATION
Jan. 3 Voters reject three-fifths of tax proposals submitted on Nov. 5th ballots.
Jan. 16 Centralization of state tax agencies is noted.
Jan. 18 Joint tax proposed by two states to raise promotional fund.
Aug. 13 Colorado, Michigan only states to integrate tax agencies this year.
Dec. 13 New York municipalities save by combining tax functions.

see also CORPORATIONS - TAXATION; GASOLINE TAX; INCOME TAX; LIQUOR TRAFFIC - TAXATION; PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXATION; PROPERTY - TAXATION; SALES TAX; TOBACCO TAX

TAXATION - CANADA
June 13 Canadian revenues rise to meet war expenditures.

TAXATION, CONFLICTING
Mar. 26 States adopt measures to prevent double taxation of incomes.

TAXICABS
Sept. 25 Cities regulate taxicabs by license fees, cab limitations, bond requirements.

TEXTBOOKS
Feb. 19 Free textbooks considered in Kansas; growth of free book system traced.

TOBACCO TAX
June 10 Cigarette taxes added by Illinois, Maine, Oregon.
July 19 Three states make cigarettes tax-free to service men.

TOURIST TRADE
Aug. 16 "Tourist schools" feature New Mexico's state promotion program.

TRADE BARRIERS
June 9 Interstate trade barrier bills refused passage by many state legislatures.

TRAFFIC
Mar. 12 "Fixless" traffic ticket plan operated in Charleston, planned for San Francisco.

TRAFFIC (CONTINUED)
Mar. 22 Traffic congestion causes estimated $18,000,000 yearly economic loss in Detroit.
May 12 Indianapolis coordinates police facilities to handle speedway classic.
May 14 Motorists like to know why and wherefore of traffic rules, survey shows.
June 24 Motorists "educated" from middle of block under Chicago traffic experiment.
Aug. 19 Use of traffic officers as "information bureaus" causes accidents, traffic tie-ups.
Nov. 26 Minneapolis, Fort Wayne curb speeders with speed-check zone.

TRAFFIC DEVICES
Jan. 18 "M P H" abbreviation on speed limit signs legal under New York opinion.
Mar. 5 Protected street crossings save lives of Chicago children.
July 3 Virginia adopts standard marks for "no passing" zones.

TRAILERS
July 14 Defense conditions emphasize house trailer regulation problems.
Dec. 18 Washington tourist camp accommodates defense workers.

TRAINING
Jan. 4 In-service training for assessors underway in Texas and Pennsylvania.
Jan. 21 City police assist in training military police.
Jan. 27 Expansion of in-service training programs recommended to meet defense needs.
Feb. 13 Kansas inaugurates school for industrial guards.
May 24 Cities develop training manuals.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES
June 3 16 states take to air for "official business."

TREES
June 20 Lansing, Mich., nears completion of 25-year tree planting program.
Sept. 5 Ames, Ia., to plant more than 400 street trees a year.

TROLLEY BUSES
Sept. 19 Seattle changes transit system from rail to rubber.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF
Jan. 24 Auburn's city-owned store for relief clients reduces welfare costs.

VENDING MACHINES
Dec. 11 "Juke box" licensing practices vary in Oregon cities.

VENEREAL DISEASES
Oct. 6 Three stories on a survey by the Council of State Governments on
7 results of pre-marital examination laws of 16 states, and of
8 state pre-natal examination laws.

VITAL STATISTICS
Aug. 18 States act to authorize "delayed birth registrations."

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND DEFENSE

Jan. 27	Expansion of in-service training programs recommended to meet defense needs.
Oct. 23	23 states set defense duties for schools in 1941 laws.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Dec. 3	Minneapolis vocational guidance clinic changes role of jobless.

VOTING

Sept. 2	State action on soldier vote leaves seven states still without provision.
Dec. 17	Change in residence causes light vote in Minneapolis city elections.

WAGES

Feb. 15	New Rochelle puts laborers on annual pay basis.

WAR GARDENS

Mar. 15	Demonstration "war gardens" planned for four New York counties.

WATERWORKS

Mar. 11	Unemployed may work for city to pay delinquent water bills in Washington.

WOMEN AND DEFENSE

July 2	200 women serve state defense councils; consumer interest their biggest field.

YOUTH

Mar. 6	Employment service assures youths spending money, keeps them off streets.

ZONING

Sept. 16	Building, zoning controls prevent rise of "shanty towns."
Sept. 20	New Los Angeles zoning administrator post unique in city planning.
Dec. 26	Detroit amends zoning law to permit defense plant expansions.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 1

Most States Elect Judges, Terms Range From Two Years To Life

Judges are elected in most states and their terms of office vary widely whether elected or appointed, a study prepared by the New York Legislative Reference Library showed today.

Twenty-nine states elect all judges---eight on a partisan ballot, eight on a partisan ballot with an independent ticket allowed, and 13 on a non-partisan ballot, the study showed. Five states---Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island--appoint all judges. Fourteen states elect some judges and appoint others, or have mixed systems.

The governor is vested with appointive power in 16 of the 19 states where the appointive method is used in the selection of all or certain judges. In Vermont, Virginia and Connecticut the legislatures name appointive judges although in Connecticut the governor nominates some of them.

In Rhode Island, the appointive power is shared among the governor, the legislature and city councils; in North Carolina, the county commissioners name judges of county criminal courts; while in Indiana, circuit court judges appoint judges of magistrate courts.

In Missouri on Nov. 5, voters adopted a constitutional amendment providing for the selection of judges in higher courts. The new plan, according to the Council of State Governments, is similar to that of California in that a judge who wishes to succeed himself has his record put before the voters for approval or disapproval without any other candidate appearing on the ballot.

Under the Missouri plan, if the judge is rejected by popular vote or if he chooses to retire, the vacancy is filled by appointment of the governor of one of three candidates nominated by a non-partisan judicial commission. The judge so appointed serves a short term---12 months minimum---after which he may "run against his record."

In California, if the incumbent chooses to retire, the governor nominates a successor whose name goes on the ballot for approval or disapproval by the voters. If the voters reject a candidate---either an incumbent or a nominee of the governor---the governor may then appoint for a short term a candidate who must be approved by an ex-officio commission on qualifications.

In three states all or certain judges hold office during "good behavior" and in all these states the judges are appointive---Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. Rhode Island sets 70 years as the maximum age at which a judge may serve.

Pennsylvania among those states where judges are elected sets up a good behavior rule but limits the term a judge may serve to 21 years for the supreme court and 10 years for other judges.

Aside from "good behavior" terms, the longest terms of office are found among the states which elect judges---the Pennsylvania 21-year term for supreme court judges; the Maryland 15-year term for all judges except those of the Baltimore orphans' court; and the Louisiana 14-year term for supreme court judges. The terms, both in appointive and elective states, are usually longer for judges of the higher courts but range as low as two years.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 2

Personnel

Saginaw, Mich., Combines Six-Day Service With Five-Day Week For Employes

City employes of Saginaw, Mich., are working under an arrangement which combines the five-day week with Saturday service to citizens, the International City Managers' Association said today.

All salaried employes of the Michigan city now have three out of every four Saturdays off and the city hall offices which have contact with the public maintain skeleton forces on Saturday morning, the Association said. Regular work hours are from 8 to 5 o'clock, with an hour for lunch five days a week. Each employe works every fourth Saturday.

The idea for the plan grew from the closing of all city hall offices except the finance department on Saturdays last July and August, when employes started work at 8 o'clock instead of 8:30. City workers liked the plan so much they requested Saturdays off the year round.

Under the new scheme, all employes work the same number of hours a month as before. More work is accomplished, city officials say, because of an earlier start each day, and employes have a longer weekend for rest and recreation. There have been no complaints from citizens; instead officials say there have been favorable comments because of the convenience of having city offices open at 8 o'clock six days a week.

A five-day, 40-hour week for municipal employes has been adopted by at least 14 cities during the last seven years. Six of the cities adopted the shorter work week in 1932 and 1933. They were Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and Seattle, which applied the five-day week to all employes except police and firemen; and Sacramento and Schenectady, which applied it only to laborers working for the city.

During the following five years, all employes of Minneapolis, San Francisco, Escanaba, Mich., Reading, Pa., Rockford, Ill., and the Los Angeles Board of Education went on such a schedule, while Everett, Wash., and Cincinnati introduced the five-day week for laborers and certain other employes.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 3

Taxation - Legislation

Voters Reject Three-Fifths Of Tax Proposals Submitted On Nov. 5th Ballots

Voters of 19 states rejected three-fifths of the 50 or more proposals submitted on November 5th ballots as constitutional amendments or as initiated or referred measures, a study of official returns by the Council of State Governments showed today. The approved and rejected measures covered property tax exemptions, sharing of state-collected revenues by municipalities, tax limitations, new tax sources, and other subjects.

Graduated land tax proposals were rejected in Oklahoma and North Dakota; both amendments would have resulted in application of low property tax rates on small holdings and higher rates on larger holdings. Arkansas refused to approve an amendment exempting single and married persons from $50 and $100 worth of personal property respectively. In Florida, however, voters expanded property tax exemptions for widows by making the exemption $500 regardless of dependents.

Arizona rejected an amendment granting homestead exemptions up to $5,000; California voted down an amendment to exempt from local taxation until 1955 all vessels---except yachts---of more than 50 tons registered and operating out of California ports; and Louisiana rejected four tax amendments, including a proposal to exempt certain new industries from property taxation until 1944.

Arkansas approved amendments allowing cities of 5,000 or more population to levy a 1-mill property tax to maintain public libraries, and authorizing first and second class cities to levy a tax of not more than 2 mills for pensions for police and firemen. Washington approved a referred statute raising the property tax limitation to 40 mills. Colorado turned down an ad valorem tax on intangibles.

Two states rejected proposals concerning their income taxes---Colorado defeating an amendment to make the present income tax rates mandatory, and Louisiana refusing approval of a proposal to impose a graduated income tax and to authorize the taxation of the income of public officials.

An initiated statute which would have resulted in a new source of Colorado state revenue through legalization of horse and dog racing under a pari-mutuel system of betting was rejected, as was a similar initiated proposal in Arizona to authorize the licensing and operation of gambling devices and games.

Only one out of four proposals for local sharing in state-collected revenues was approved---Florida voters authorizing by an amendment the distribution of race track revenues among counties. Arizona and Oklahoma rejected initiated proposals for greater sharing by localities of gasoline and motor vehicle revenues, and California turned down an amendment to allow local governments a share of revenue from the state alcoholic beverage act.

Three states---Idaho, Nevada and South Dakota---approved proposals prohibiting use of state highway funds for purposes other than construction and maintenance of state highways.

Other results: Louisiana approved an amendment raising the state gasoline tax from 5 to 6 cents, and another prohibiting local taxes on motor fuels; Missouri rejected an amendment to reduce motor vehicle license fees and abolish municipal gasoline taxes; and Maryland defeated a proposal which would have resulted in a tax on oysters.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 4

In-Service Training For Assessors Underway In Texas And Pennsylvania

Twenty-six separate schools are to be held in as many Texas cities as part of an in-service training program for tax assessors, while an instruction manual is being published in Pennsylvania to be used in a similar program, the National Association of Assessing Officers said today.

The Texas program was set up through the cooperation of the Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Texas; the Texas League of Municipalities; the Texas Finance Officers Association; the State Board for Vocational Education, and the National Association of Assessing Officers.

The full course to be given in each Texas city will consist of two-hour lectures given three nights a week for five weeks by a full-time itinerant instructor. It is estimated it will take about three years to get around to all the cities. An assessment manual now being prepared will be the basis of instruction and supplementing it will be a legal handbook containing assessment law, court decisions and opinions of attorneys-general.

In Pennsylvania, the in-service program is under the supervision of the Public Service Institute, a state agency within the Department of Education. Plans call for employment of a full-time teacher to direct the program with part-time teachers throughout the state. Both the Pennsylvania and Texas programs are supported in part by federal funds.

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17 Cities Begin Venture In Joint Purchasing

Seventeen cities and villages and eight school districts of Milwaukee County, Wis., have recently established a coordinated purchasing board to secure wholesale prices, standardize commodities and set up a system of inspection, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Meetings of the board will be held twice a month and delegates will present copies of their contract specifications and samples of the particular supplies that may be scheduled for consideration. The group has agreed tentatively to obtain bids on the requirements of all the represented bodies, with the provision that each governmental unit may issue its own contract or purchase order.

The mayor of Milwaukee is chairman of the board, the purchasing agent of the school board is secretary, and the Milwaukee city purchasing agent is consultant.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 6

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Homestead Exemptions Mount in Oklahoma

A year by year increase in the number of homesteads exempted from taxation in Oklahoma has progressively reduced the proportion of property subject to taxation in that state, so that 11.8 per cent of all property was exempt in 1940, the National Association of Assessing Officers said today.

Oklahoma is the first state to report 1940 figures on homestead exemptions.

The trend toward increasingly larger inroads upon the property tax base in Oklahoma is also characteristic of most of the other 12 states which exempt homesteads or tax them less heavily than other real estate, the Association said.

Oklahoma granted exemptions on 213,264 homesteads in 1940 as contrasted with 171,133 exemptions in 1937, when the state first established a maximum exemption of $1,000 on any one property. This increase is due partly to a growing number of homeowners, partly to the failure of all homeowners to apply for exemption in the earlier years. Other states have experienced similar increases, the Association noted.

The value of homestead property relieved from Oklahoma property taxes has increased from $115,000,000 to $141,000,000 in the last three years. Texas, the first state to grant homestead exemptions, has experienced a less rapid increase---from $566,000,000 in 1933 to $669,000,000 in 1939.

Mississippi and Louisiana have had much larger increases in the total of exempted homestead property, principally because of increases in the maximum exemption allowed any single homestead, the Association said.

Louisiana first exempted $88,000,000 worth of homestead properties in 1935, but the exemption jumped to $179,000,000 in 1939 after an increase from $1,000 to $2,000 in the limitation on a single property. Mississippi's exempt homesteads were assessed at $48,000,000 in 1934 and at $102,000,000 in 1936 after an increase from $1,000 to $2,500 in the exemption limit. A second increase, from $2,500 to $5,000, effective in 1939, has raised the exempt valuation to something over $120,000,000.

The Oklahoma exemption resulted in a 1937 general property tax base which was 9.5 per cent less than it would have been had homesteads been taxable, and the 1940 general property tax base was reduced by 11.8 per cent. With a maximum homestead exemption of $2,000, the 1939 Louisiana tax base was 13.1 per cent smaller than it would have been with no such exemption. A $3,000 exemption in Texas resulted in a 15.8 per cent reduction in the 1939 state tax base, but this was slightly less than the reduction of 16 per cent in the 1935 tax base, the Association pointed out.

Of the 13 states granting tax preference to homesteads, 10 grant outright exemption from some or all property taxes on some or all of the value of the homestead---Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming. Two states---Iowa and West Virginia---do not exempt homesteads but tax them at rates below those applicable to other real property in similar locations. One state, Minnesota, combines outright exemption and preferential tax rates.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 2: For Tues. Jan. 7

Need For Relief Continues Despite Business Pick-Up, Town Survey Shows

Despite the pick-up of business activities and the employment of many on relief rolls by industry, relief costs will remain high because of the large number of unemployables who will not be helped, the American Public Welfare Association said today.

A recent survey made in Pittsfield, Mass., by a citizens' organization was cited by the Association to show how far the business pick-up is from wiping out the need for relief.

In the main, the cases on the welfare rolls of Pittsfield are those of persons who are unable to compete in the labor market because of poor health, insufficient education, family maladjustments, or lack of a trade or a trained skill, the Association said.

Among the findings of the Pittsfield survey cited by the Association were:

Forty-two per cent of the heads of relief families were reported in poor health and nearly one-third of welfare cases received hospitalization between Jan. 1, 1939 and March 1, 1940. Maladies most frequently found included heart trouble, stomach and gall bladder trouble, nervous disorders, hernia, diabetes and arthritis.

Seventy-nine per cent of the heads of welfare families had not gone beyond the eighth grade in school.

One out of every three families on the welfare rolls in Pittsfield is broken by death or marital difficulties. Twenty-five per cent of the heads of families are widows. In 10 per cent of the cases a woman is head of the family because of divorce, desertion or separation. In most cases there are minor children in these families.

Out of every 10 heads of families receiving relief, five are over 65 years of age, three are between 40 and 65, and two between 20 and 40. Although half the persons over 40 are capable of private employment, a "significant" portion of them have been unable to obtain work because they are deemed too old.

Two-thirds of the heads of families receiving aid are laborers, either unskilled or semi-skilled.

A small but "significant" number of persons need public assistance because of personal instability.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 8

10 Cities, Two Counties Install Or Extend Merit Systems

Ten cities and two counties have recently installed or extended merit systems, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today. The installations are part of a trend toward the non-political selection of public employes in which the number of jurisdictions using merit systems has more than doubled in the past 10 years.

Through the approval of local voters on Nov. 5, 1940, the merit system was adopted by seven New Jersey local governments---Atlantic County, Asbury Park, Bloomfield, Margate City, Plainfield, Pompton Lakes and Ridgewood. The system in these jurisdictions will be administered by the State Civil Service Commission, as the voters chose to use the facilities provided by that agency for New Jersey local governments.

A city charter amendment in Omaha, Neb., provides for a civil service department under a three-man civil service board and a personnel director. All city officers and employes will be covered under the merit system except elected officials, police and firemen, and members of boards and commissions appointed by the council or mayor.

The city council of Sheboygan, Wis., on Nov. 18 adopted an ordinance creating a civil service system for officers and employes of that city and providing for a three-man civil service commission. Police and firemen are already under a merit system.

The citizens of Detroit, Mich., approved on Nov. 5 a charter amendment providing for the extension of the merit system to the Board of Health. Employes of Santa Clara county, Calif., were also placed under the merit system as a result of approval by the voters.

In Lima, Ohio, a charter amendment was adopted, placing all city employes except elected officials, heads of departments and their deputies, and a few other excepted employes, in the classified civil service.

More than 1,100 state, city and other jurisdictions now have at least some employes under civil service, the Assembly reported. The greatest recent growth in the use of merit systems has been in municipalities. The number of systems in such jurisdictions increased from slightly less than 400 in 1930 to nearly 900 in 1940. States with merit systems increased from nine to 18 in the same period.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 9

Many Cities Regulate Slot Amusement Devices

1 Slot

Many cities attempt to control slot amusement machines by regulations which range from a mere denial to minors of the right to play the machines to the prohibition of every type of coin-operated games, the International City Managers' Association said today.

The line between the legal and illegal type of amusement slot machine---pinball games and other mechanical devices---differs widely from city to city, as indicated in the ordinances of Columbus, O., Detroit, Madison, Wis., and Tulsa, the Association said.

The license fee ranges from $1 a year on each machine in Pittsburg to $50 a year for each device in Madison, with the majority of cities charging from $10 to $25 a year.

Some cities impose a license fee upon the operator and make an additional charge for a license tag on each machine. In some cities the fee is graduated according to the denomination of the coin needed to operate the machine, while in others the tax is progressively raised in accordance with the number of machines owned by the operator.

Applicants for licenses to operate amusement devices are generally required to give such information as their names and places of business, description of the type of machine or device, name of the maker or manufacturer, and serial number or other mark of identification for each machine. The city may require that a separate license stamp or receipt, issued by the city upon payment of the license, be fixed upon each machine and that each machine must also have upon it the name and local business address and telephone number of the owner or operator.

Some cities require that minors shall not be allowed to play such devices, that amusement devices shall not be permitted within a certain specified number of feet from school buildings, and that no intoxicated person shall be allowed to play the machines.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 10

Citizen Groups Formed To Aid In Community Planning

A Citizens' Planning Federation, to assist the city's official planning body and sponsor neighborhood civic groups interested in the community's orderly growth, has been organized in the township of Livingston, N.J.

Developed with the support of the official planning board, the citizens' group cooperates through committees with the officials on special work, such as surveys of town-owned land for possible future civic use, and municipal finance and subdivision platting activity. The town meeting approach is stressed.

Citizens' planning groups have been formed in conjunction with official bodies or independently organized in many localities throughout the nation. Their existence is reflected in the growing trend toward providing planning courses for public school students, the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

One of the newest and most interesting citizens' planning movements, whose scope is state-wide, is that of the recently established Indiana Civic Association. It is perhaps unique in that it emphasizes the merging of city, county and state planning groups to solve joint problems and develop public interest in planning.

Citizens' advisory boards are often set up to work with official planning boards and are sometimes appointed by the mayors of cities. Such boards are found in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Montclair and Newark, N.J., and St. Paul. The Boston committee was appointed to study urban blighted areas. The Chicago advisory board is composed of 200 citizens and 60 officials.

Other groups have been born solely because of citizen interest in planning the future growth of cities, as in Buffalo, Denver, and Peoria.

Planning courses in public schools are growing in number. The New England Town Planning Association, operating on a regional plane, has introduced into high schools courses in which the students map their own town and fit its physical pattern to the topography.

The schools of Peoria use a manual called "City Planning for the Youths of Peoria"; those of Dallas, Tex., a textbook called "Our City Dallas." The Arkansas state public school system uses a planning textbook, and a manual has been prepared for use in the schools of San Diego, Calif. In Seattle schools, social science courses have put an increasing emphasis on local application of planning principles.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 11

Two Cities Throw Open Top-Rank Jobs To National Competition

Two cities on opposite sides of the country---New York City and Pasadena, Calif.---have each waived residence requirements and thrown a top-rank municipal job open to nation-wide competition, the American Municipal Association said today.

Pasadena's city manager is seeking "a good administrative officer" to fill a vacancy caused by the retirement of the city's police chief. The written examinations of applicants outside California will be conducted by the civil service agency in the applicant's locality.

The last day for applications for the job of Director of Public Assistance in the New York City Department of Welfare was Dec. 30. While normally a resident of the city would have been chosen, the examination was placed on a country-wide basis and interested persons were asked to communicate with the city's civil service commission.

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Montclair, N.J., Halves Cost Of Leaf Removal By Use Of Snow-Loader

Leaves are cleaned from city streets with ease and at half the usual cost in Montclair, N.J., through the conversion of the city's snow-loader into a leaf-loader, the American Public Works Association said today.

Six men do the work of clearing leaves where from 25 to 30 men were needed in previous years, according to city officials. The conversion, which costs approximately $20, has resulted in reduction of leaf-cleaning costs of 51 per cent, or some $2,400, by comparison with the past two years. Citizen complaints on leaf-cleaning have dropped 75 per cent.

A sign erected on the back of the snow-loader reads: "The Town's New Snow-Loader Will Pay For Itself In Three Winters---Leaf-Loading Is An Extra Dividend."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 13

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Arkansas Trains "Freshman" Legislators At Unique Pre-Session School

If "freshman" members of the Arkansas general assembly convening today show a professional knowledge of parliamentary procedures and financial administration, it will be because of a unique "training school" where newly-elected legislators are groomed for their jobs by a practical program featuring mock legislative sessions.

Purpose of the school, named the Institute of Legislative Procedure, is to familiarize new members of the legislature with legislative rules and practice, introduce them to fellow legislators, and prepare them generally to conduct themselves effectively during the session.

Still in the experimental stage, the school was started in 1936 by the University of ~~Alabama~~ extension service. It is held between the November general elections and the legislative session starting in January. Conducted primarily for new members of the lower house, and held in that chamber, the sessions are attended by many senators, according to the Council of State Governments.

The Institute has its faculty---experienced legislators and members of the staff of the university law school---textbooks and courses of study. New legislators are supplied with copies of the rules of procedure; material illustrating the proper form of bills, amendments, appropriations, and joint concurrent resolutions; and excerpts from calendars and journals.

Featured is a typical and realistic legislative day in both house and senate, beginning with roll calls and ending with motions to adjourn. During the "day," bills are carried through the entire procedure from introduction to final passage. During the course of the prearranged proceedings different motions and steps are explained and time is allowed for questions and discussion.

The Institute program director leaves little to chance. A formal program is printed and followed, roles are assigned, and the faculty is coached and rehearsed. Assignments in advance also enable the faculty to freshen their memories and plan their explanations. Proceedings are flexible enough to allow time for topics not anticipated.

At other meetings during the two-day school there are discussions of constitutional and statuatory provisions concerning legislation. A final meeting, conducted by an administrative expert from one of the state's financial agencies, presents a survey of existing taxes and current revenues, their present allocation, departmental and institutional expenditures, and state indebtedness.

As the Institute brings many legislators-elect to the state capitol, the governor-elect is able to submit features of his legislative program. Governor-elect Homer M. Adkins took advantage of this in December to present a plan at the Institute for refunding the state highway indebtedness. Legislative consideration and popular discussion of such measures are initiated in this way several weeks before the beginning of a legislative session.

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[illegible]

[illegible] prepared for their jobs by a personal request for [illegible].

Purpose of the Council named the Institute of [illegible] is to familiarize new members of the Legislature with legislative procedure, [illegible] them to follow legislation [illegible] effectively during the session.

Still in the experimental stage, the project was [illegible] by the University [illegible] extension division. It is held between the November general elections and the legislative session starting in January. [illegible] members of the lower house, and [illegible] many questions, according to the Council of State Governments.

The Institute was the result of [illegible] of the [illegible] new school [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] what routes of the [illegible] from [illegible] and journals.

[illegible] a typical and [illegible] legislative [illegible], with [illegible] through the entire procedure from introduction of [illegible]. [illegible] for questions and discussion.

The Institute is [illegible] little [illegible], relax one [illegible], and the faculty [illegible] their [illegible]. Procedures are flexible enough to allow time for [illegible].

Other meetings during the Monday school [illegible] and the secretary, [illegible] legislative [illegible] administrative aspect from one of the state [illegible] a survey of [illegible] revenue, state [illegible] and institutional [illegible], and other [illegible].

As the Institute brings many legislators-elect to [illegible], the [illegible] is able to submit features of new legislative [illegible] advantage of [illegible]. The State highway [illegible] legislative [illegible] of such measures are initiated in this way several weeks before the [illegible] of a legislative session.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Jan., 14

Two States Build Test Highways To Study Design, Construction

To determine just how well a road "can take it," the state highway departments of Michigan and California have built test highways upon which theories of design and construction are studied under actual traffic conditions, the American Public Works Association said today.

Michigan's concrete highway is 18 miles long and 22 feet wide. It is open continuously to travel by the public, which in using it helps engineers learn more about concrete pavement design and correlate laboratory studies with construction methods.

Ten miles of the Michigan highway will be used to study such design elements as expansion and contraction joints, the amount of reinforcing steel necessary, and cross-section thickness. The rest of the road will be used for a durability study of concrete. The study may require from four to five years.

California's oval test track, located near Sacramento, has two straightaways each 200 feet long. The straightaways are divided into a total of eight test sections composed of different types of construction.

Built to determine best design principles of low-cost road construction, the sections of the tract are now being "tested to destruction" under the wheels of heavy trucks.

Each failure in the test panels is repaired after the position and character of the failure is noted. The surface is maintained in good condition during the test so that no sound area will be affected by the failure of an adjoining weaker section.

The oval track may furnish the answer to problems other than those of foundation and surface treatment, California highway officials say. The traffic department wants to get exact information on the relative efficiency of several simple types of automatic traffic recording devices. Traffic lacquers will be tried out on the traffic guide lines to see if any improvement can be made in the standard type of lacquer used by the state.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 15

Auto License Exemptions Granted Out-Of-State Army, Navy Trainees

Movement of National Guard and naval forces into training camps away from their home areas has raised a problem many states are solving through recognition of driver's licenses and automobile license plates belonging to out-of-state trainees, the Council of State Governments said today.

Since the coming months will see extensive movement of men and, in some cases, families from state to state as training camps are established, such recognition will contribute greatly to better interstate relations, the Council said.

Fifteen states at present have followed the precedent set by Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana in November in a reciprocal agreement with West Virginia, and later with Mississippi.

In the agreement Governor Townsend notified West Virginia that its guardsmen arriving in Indiana for their military training period would be granted full privileges in the use of their automobiles and driver's licenses without having to pay an out-of-state fee.

Indiana has regulations requiring ordinary visitors to pay fees after 60 days, but the governor said since guardsmen from other states training in Indiana were not ordinary visitors they would be granted exemptions.

Since Indiana's action 15 or more states have decided to recognize out-of-state driver's licenses or license plates, or have entered into reciprocal agreements with other states on the subject. The states include Alabama, California, Delaware, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina and Texas.

About 20 states are considering taking such action. Many of these states point out that no training camps are scheduled for location there, but if camps are established they will enter into reciprocal agreements. The states include Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Virginia.

A few of the states have attached limitations to their rulings, the Council said. Alabama, for example, will recognize license plates on private vehicles belonging to out-of-state trainees so long as the plates are valid in states of their issue; when their home license plates expire they must buy Alabama plates.

Other states, like New Jersey, said they felt their present laws governing out-of-state automobile licenses should be construed "in as broad a manner as possible" when dealing with members of the National Guard located temporarily in their states.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan., 16

Centralization of State Tax Agencies Is Noted

With the reorganization of state tax agenices slated to come up in several legislatures convening this month, the Federation of Tax Administrators noted today that six states have centralized their tax administration agencies during the past two years.

The six states---Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota and North Dakota---each increased the duties and powers of the major tax administering agency in the centralizations, the Federation said.

At present eight states have completely centralized in one agency the administration of income, motor fuels, sales, tobacco, property, death and gift, motor vehicle and liquor taxes. The states are Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah.

In addition, many of the 15 states which have two agencies concerned with these major taxes have centralized to a high degree, the second agency being concerned with state supervision of local property taxes, or with the administration of motor vehicles which is a regulatory as well as a revenue function. The states having two tax agencies are: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

Ten states have three agencies administering the taxes---Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

In seven states there are four tax agencies---California, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire and Oregon.

Six states have set up five agencies to handle their taxes---Colorado, Maine, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Missouri leads in the number of tax administering agencies with seven separate units, and Michigan is runner-up with six agencies.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 17

Taxes May Be Paid In Installments In Majority Of Large Cities

A trend toward the payment of local property taxes by installments---87 per cent of the larger cities in the United States now permit this---was reported today in information to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

The 87 per cent represents a large increase over the number of cities permitting payment of local taxes by installment in 1930, when 69 per cent of the larger cities required payment in one lump sum.

The continuing trend toward payment of local taxes in several installments received its greatest impetus during the depression years, when tax payments were difficult and costs of government were mounting.

Payment of taxes in two installments annually is the plan in operation in 48 per cent of the cities of 30,000 or more population, according to the Association's information, obtained from a recent issue of National Municipal Review. Only 29 per cent of these cities allowed two-installment payments in 1930.

Three per cent of the cities now collect taxes in three installments---one per cent more than in 1930 and one less than in 1935.

Payment of taxes in four or more installments was allowed in only a few, if any, larger cities in 1930. In 1935, however, 19 per cent of the cities allowed payment in four installments, the percentage remaining the same in 1940. Payment in five or more installments was allowed in 10 per cent of the cities in 1935, and in 12 per cent in 1940.

Payment of taxes in a lump sum or in installments was optional in five per cent of the cities in 1940. The provision was not reported by any city for 1935.

Continued liberalization in installment buying in the merchandising field has served as a model in the trend toward paying of taxes in installments, according to the Association.

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A total [illegible] payment of [illegible]

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Payment of [illegible]

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Payment of [illegible]

Payment of [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan., 18

"M P H" Abbreviation On Speed Limit Signs Legal Under New York Opinion

Use of the abbreviation "M P H" instead of the words Miles Per Hour on speed limit signs is sufficient compliance with vehicle and traffic laws to make speed ordinances legally enforceable, according to a New York attorney general's opinion cited today by the National Association of Attorneys-General.

"In view of the modern trend to adopt abbreviations wherever possible and the fact that motorists are fully aware of the meaning of the letters" the abbreviation is sufficient compliance with the law to make speed ordinances enforceable, the opinion said.

* * *

Joint Tax Proposed By Two States To Raise Promotional Fund

A joint program of taxation has been proposed by Virginia and Maryland in order to finance an advertising program for Chesapeake Bay oysters, the federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The legislatures of these states will be asked to impose a small tax on oyster packers to raise $150,000 for the promotional campaign. It is proposed to market the oysters under a trade emblem to be used by both states. The project would be under the direction of a six man commission, three from each state.

* * *

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CORRECTION

In Public Administration Clearing House News Bulletin story for release Monday, Jan. 13, please make 2nd line of 3rd paragraph read: University of Arkansas (instead of Alabama) extension service.

Public Administration Clearing House

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 20

Legislation

JOINT REFERENCE
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State Lawmakers Confronted With Wide Range of Problems

Lawmakers of the 43 state legislatures convening this month will be confronted with proposals on national defense, welfare, labor, taxation, civil service, education and administration.

One uniform subject scheduled for especial attention of all 43 legislatures is national defense and the four model laws to be introduced covering sabotage, explosives control, protection of property and state home guards.

According to information obtained by the Council of State Governments from legislative leaders of a score of states, this is a sampling of measures expected to be considered:

Administration---Efforts to reorganize the state government of Texas and the state financial administration of Kansas are predicted, while New Jersey may revise the state's fiscal operations and amend the constitution to strengthen executive control of state departments.

Welfare---Proposals to increase old age assistance payments are likely in Kansas and Massachusetts; reduction of age limits for old age benefits, the establishment of a state lottery to furnish relief funds, and juvenile court measures may also come up in Massachusetts. A complete relief program is expected in New Jersey and relief measures in Pennsylvania and Minnesota. A housing program for slum clearance will be proposed in Minnesota.

Finance---Minnesota will consider the sales tax as a replacement for the state property tax levy; Ohio, the abolition of earmarkings of specific revenues to give local officials wider latitude in handling tax monies raised for operating expenses; Massachusetts, the classification and taxation of forest lands; New York, appropriations placing the state in line with the national defense program; and Texas, a program for collecting delinquent state taxes. Bills to improve tax assessment are expected in Connecticut, New Jersey, Kansas, Colorado and New York. In Colorado and

(MORE)

Kansas, drastic revision of state tax laws may be proposed. Measures may be introduced to improve collection of real property taxes and special assessments by giving tax buyers a merchantable title in Illinois, to revise the procedure concerning state grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes on state-owned property in Connecticut, and to modify the mortgage moratorium in New York.

Labor---Changes in the workmen's compensation law will come up in Massachusetts, Tennessee and Connecticut; unemployment compensation legislation in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and an industrial compensation measure in Ohio. Wage and hour proposals may be made in New Jersey and Massachusetts, and proposals to alter the labor relations act in Minnesota.

Civil Service---An act to allow cities to adopt local civil service is expected in Connecticut and one to establish a civil service system for state employes in Texas. In Maryland, legislators will consider substituting a commission of state employment and registration for a single director. A merit system, permissible under a recently adopted constitutional amendment, may be set up by the Kansas legislature. A concurrent resolution calling for a constitutional amendment to incorporate civil service in the state constitution will be proposed in New Jersey, and revision of certain civil service laws may be considered in Massachusetts, Tennessee and Minnesota.

Agriculture and Conservation---Proposals are scheduled in Massachusetts for the protection and development of forest lands, flood protection on rivers and streams, state acquisition of certain ocean beaches, revision of conservation, and ratification of the interstate marine fisheries compact. In Texas, a conservation commission to supervise oil and gas production is under consideration.

Education---Connecticut and New Jersey legislators may extend vocational training; changes in the Massachusetts system of state teachers colleges may be proposed. In Kansas, proposals to clarify school laws, on free textbooks for public schools and a state teachers' retirement system will come up. Tenure of office for teachers will be sought in Ohio, revision and codification of education laws in Minnesota.

General---The Ohio legislature may consider proposals to alter the primary election system. Legislative reapportionment bills may be introduced in Minnesota and New York. Regulation of fireworks will be sought in Massachusetts and Maryland. Proposals may be made to change the state racing laws in New York and to legalize horse race betting under the pari-mutuel system in Texas. Other likely measures are, in Texas, an attempt to increase the legal truck load limit, to authorize sale of liquor by the drink, to establish a utility commission; in Massachusetts, to recodify insurance laws, to require licenses for pasteurization of milk, to require annual registration of physicians, to regulate the sale of bedding and upholstered furniture; and in Kansas, to regulate aeronautics, and weights and measures.

* * *

[illegible] to tax laws may be revised. Income may be increased [illegible] of new industry, taxes and special assessments by giving tax [illegible] the payment of outstanding taxes [illegible] of taxes on the mortgaged property in [illegible], and [illegible] the mortgage moratorium in New York.

[illegible] municipal [illegible] in New York, and Massachusetts, [illegible]

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[illegible] Legislative encouragement [illegible] may be [illegible] regulations [illegible] be made [illegible] under the [illegible] system in the [illegible], to increase the local [illegible], to [illegible] use of [illegible], to establish a utility commission in Massachusetts [illegible], to require licenses for producers of milk [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Jan. 21

City Police Assist In Training Military Police

At least two city police departments in widely separated parts of the country are assisting in the training of military police organizations through the loan of training facilities and by actual cooperation in handling of police work, the American Municipal Association reported today.

In New York City, as part of the police department's two-week curriculum for military police at the department's police academy, 70 members of the Military Police company of the Army's 1st division received practical experience by directing automobile and pedestrian traffic at 70 of the city's busy intersections.

Each Army trainee worked duty periods of three-and-a-half hours under the supervision of regularly stationed traffic officers at the intersections, the Association said.

In San Antonio, Tex., intensive instruction over a four weeks period has just been finished at the first Military Police school at Fort Sam Houston. At the invitation of Army officials, several members of the San Antonio police department served as guest instructors.

Chief Ray Ashworth instructed military police officers on public relations, and his regular police department instructors taught courses on such subjects as traffic, accident investigation, safe driving practices, narcotics, investigation at crime scenes, detective investigation, description of persons and property, making of casts, preliminary tests of blood, firearms identification and fingerprinting.

In addition, the Association said, two of San Antonio's assistant city attorneys instructed the Army students in certain laws applicable to their duties as military police.

San Antonio police officials, in offering "full cooperation" in the plan to instruct military police, said the adoption of modern police methods in military police work should be of great importance under the emergency national defense program.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 22

Interest In City Planning Increases During Last Year, Report Shows

A "striking resurgence" of interest in city planning during the last year---especially within the last six months---was shown today in a report by the American Society of Planning Officials on planning during 1940. The increased interest was expressed both in public administration circles and among private groups.

The revival was marked by strong support for searching analysis of causes and coordinated efforts in rehabilitating blighted central business districts, the Society said. The mayors of Boston and Detroit appointed committees of prominent citizens to work with their planning commissions and other public agencies to support legislation, devise programs of rehabilitation and analyze decentralization trends.

Minneapolis and Newark are among other cities where groups of business men are working with city officials to develop programs for rehabilitation of run-down areas, and for dealing with problems accompanying the movement of business and population away from the centers of cities, including serious declines in property values and assessed valuations.

Creation by the National Association of Real Estate Boards during 1940 of an Urban Land Institute to examine the causes of blight and suggest remedies is another indication of expanding interest in city planning, the Society said. Other indications are urban redevelopment bills drafted by the Merchants' Association of New York City and the Chicago Building Congress for consideration by their state legislatures.

The Association reported also an increase in 1940 over 1939 in the number of cities in which planning was "revitalized" and in cities where planning agencies were established for the first time. In Tennessee 14 local planning commissions have been created within the last year, half of them embracing areas of more than one local jurisdiction.

The Chattanooga and Knoxville commissions, which had been inactive, were re-established. A number of Michigan communities established planning agencies, including Lansing and several Detroit suburbs. Plan commissions were created in three Wisconsin towns---Mosinee,Brillion and Sun Prairie. California continues an increasing interest in planning at state, county and city levels of government.

Many shifts of planning personnel during the year indicate the extent to which reorganization and expansion of planning programs are proceeding, the Society said. Another indication is the number of civil service examinations given for city planning positions---as in New York City, Los Angeles, Flint, Mich., and Washington, D.C.

Many developments in city planning were co-incident with the beginning of the national defense program, and city planners are assisting local and state defense councils and the National Defense Council.

* * *

A "gratifying resurgence" of interest in city planning during the last [illegible] within the last [illegible] ---was shown today in a report by the [illegible] of Planning Officials [illegible] during 19[illegible]. [illegible] both in public administration [illegible] and among [illegible] groups.

[illegible] by strong support [illegible] and coordinated efforts in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] said. [illegible] citizens [illegible] with [illegible] planning [illegible] regulation, [illegible] transportation and [illegible]

[illegible] are working [illegible] city [illegible] areas, and [illegible] population [illegible] and [illegible] valuation.

[illegible] by the National Association of [illegible] Institute [illegible] indication of [illegible] interest in city planning, the [illegible] [illegible] and the Chicago Planning Commission [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] established [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] including [illegible] and several [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] state, county and city levels of government.

Many [illegible] of planning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of planning [illegible] [illegible] in New York City, Los Angeles, Flint, [illegible], and Washington, [illegible]

Many developments in city planning were co-[illegible] with the beginning of the [illegible] defense program, and city planners are assisting local and state [illegible] and the National Defense Council.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 23

Eleven Georgia County Housing Authorities Consolidate Administration

Eleven county housing authorities in southwest Georgia have adopted an agreement under which they will construct and manage the projects through a single organization, information to the National Association of Housing Officials showed today.

The authorities, all concerned with rural low-rent housing projects in adjoining counties, and with identical purposes and standardized methods, expect to save in the purchase of materials, construction costs and management as a result of the administrative consolidation, the Association said.

Each of the authorities names a delegate to an executive committee, which will act as an advisory board, encouraging uniformity of standards and action. The committee appoints an executive director who serves the 11 counties---all 11 authorities operating as one authority working through one central staff.

Individual authorities do not lose their identity but the agreement drawn by them jointly, and approved by the U.S.Housing Authority and the Georgia State Housing Board, cannot be changed except with the consent of the approving bodies. The consent of the USHA is required before any authority may withdraw from the agreement.

The projects planned by the 11 counties represent a total development cost of $1,293,000 and it is estimated they will provide some 648 rural homes with an average construction cost per dwelling of $1,545.

Fourteen other Georgia county housing authorities, in the eastern part of the state, are expected to enter into a similar agreement, the Association said.

Ninety additional county housing authorities have been organized in Georgia making 115 counties, out of the state's 159, which have these organizations.

Organized county housing authorities are now found in 14 states.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 24

Unem: [illegible] relief. Maine

Auburn's City-Owned Store For Relief Clients Reduces Welfare Costs

A city-owned and -operated grocery store, established in Auburn, Me., to counteract increased welfare needs, has reduced by 10 per cent the cost of grocery orders to persons on relief, the American Municipal Association said today.

With a little remodelling---$215 for the cost of painting, carpentry and lumber---a building owned by the city was used to house the store. Supplies and equipment cost $250, electric lights and ice, $5.50 a month.

The city farm supplies milk and fresh vegetables to the store and gets a better price for the products than local dairies would pay while, at the same time, relief buyers at the store benefit by a lower selling price per quart.

The store carries 115 items, with goods displayed on the shelves and bearing price tags as in any retail grocery store.

Bread is contracted for by bidding and fruit is purchased from wholesalers. Customers place orders for meat at the store on one day, receive the order the next day after it has been prepared by local meat packers, who also supply the store with butter. National brands of merchandise which the store dispenses are obtained from local wholesale grocers.

NYA youths are employed as clerks in the city store. A man with 18 years' experience in chain-store management and familiar with inventory and detailed reports was chosen as manager from among 19 applicants.

Customers use requisitions signed by a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor instead of money. When a customer buys goods, a duplicate list of the goods is given to him and the original attached to the requisition. These requisitions and the lists of goods dispensed go each week to the auditor.

The success of a city store depends largely on whether the persons on relief receive more supplies for less money and whether the city makes a saving, a city official said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 25

Unusual Exhibit Helps Baltimore Citizens Understand Planning Problems

Baltimore's citizens may learn about planning problems and conditions of their city at the major exhibit---entitled "The City"---of the Baltimore Museum of Art. The exhibit opened January 17 and will run six weeks, the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

Purpose of the exhibit is to show citizens the existence of serious urban problems, suggest certain solutions, stress the necessity of comprehensive urban developments, stimulate similar exhibits in other cities throughout the nation, and emphasize the value of visual presentation of planning problems and ideas.

Although numerous illustrative examples of conditions in Baltimore are shown, the exhibit as a whole is not limited to Baltimore but treats problems of the typical city.

One feature of the exhibit is inclusion of a large section of the General Motors "Futurama" from the New York World's Fair.

* * *

Yonkers Buys New Bookmobile To Meet Increasing Traveling Library Circulation

To meet an increasing bookmobile library circulation which has grown to more than 100,000 books a year, the Yonkers, N.Y., public library has bought a new bookmobile with a capacity of 1,700 books. The new unit was financed mainly by fines collected on overdue books.

The traveling library, triple the capacity of the one in operation since 1930, is manned by a staff of three librarians and a chauffeur-clerk, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Design features of the bookmobile include inside and outside shelves and a complete catalog of books and borrowers' registration cards.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Jan. 27

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Expansion Of In-Service Training Programs Recommended To Meet Defense Needs

A plan for the expansion of facilities for the training of public employes to meet national defense needs was proposed by the American Municipal Association today in a report on "in-service" training programs for public employes throughout the country.

Prepared from a survey made by the Association for the division of state and local cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission, the report estimated that 300,000 state, county and municipal employes---or about one seventh of all non-school employes---received formal in-service training of one type or other in 1940.

The report recommended specifically that "priority" should be given by all three levels of government to training for immediate defense jobs and responsibilities, training in basic knowledge and skills, training at the management and supervisory levels, and training for instructors.

After pointing out "certain limitations and inadequacies" of present in-service training programs and the increased need for training in both normal functions and new "defense" duties of state and local employes, the report outlined a plan of action at each level of government to "insure proper functioning of local government in any possible emergency."

Recommendations for the federal government are as follows:

1---The division of state and local cooperation should set up "national advisory committees" in such fields as police and fire protection to formulate defense training plans and policies, and national institutes should be established to train instructors in strictly defense activities.

2---Training programs for workers in defense industries under supervision of the U.S. Office of Education and the Advisory Commission should be expanded to include the training of auxiliary, or "stand-by" forces.

3---The present defense training program for engineers should be broadened to provide short intensive training courses for state and municipal engineers.

4---The Office of Education should assume a greater responsibility for administrative leadership for developing public service training programs; and steps should be taken immediately for greater flexibility in financing public service training under the George-Deen act.

(MORE)

Agencies and groups carrying on in-service training activities for state governments, the report said, should: 1) Establish a closer coordination and cooperation between programs, 2) study public personnel problems in their states arising out of the national defense program, and 3) develop more adequate instructional materials, such as administrative manuals and handbooks, for training state and local employes.

Although differences in local government structure make it impossible to formulate a standard pattern of training organization and procedure at this level, the report contained several recommendations for municipal action. They were that municipal governments accept their responsibility for sharing in the cost of local training programs, that the distribution of training responsibilities and duties be clarified by selection of a single official to act as coordinator for the city as a whole, that present training programs should be analyzed in an effort to plan future programs, and that cities accept a greater share of responsibility for appraising results of programs including those financed by federal and state funds, and for suggesting improvements.

The Association's survey showed that of the 300,000 or more state, county and municipal employes receiving in-service training in 1940, about two-thirds of them were police and firemen. Other groups represented were assessors, building inspectors, personnel officers, sewage plant and waterworks operators, and health, welfare, public works and sanitation officials.

While training facilities provided for many of these groups now are restricted largely to intra-departmental schools, more than 100,000 employes were enrolled in annual state-wide short courses, in regional or district schools, in training courses conducted by itinerant instructors employed by state vocational education boards, and in federally-aided schools or training programs.

More than 62,000 public employes of 38 states were enrolled in 1940 in federally-aided training programs sponsored by state boards for vocational education under terms of the George-Deen act, according to the Association. Firemen, with a total enrollment of 31,288, constituted the largest single group for which such training was provided. The next largest group was police officers, with a total enrollment of 9,258.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., Jan. 28

New York City, Salt Lake City And Washington, D.C., In Anti-Noise Campaigns

Increasing determination of city officials to curb loud and unnecessary blowing of automobile horns is reflected in recent action by the mayors of New York City and Salt Lake City, and by the district commissioners of Washington, D.C., the International City Managers' Association said today.

Under orders of Mayor La Guardia, New York City police engineers assisted by a sound engineer are testing horns, motors and exhausts of the city's 11,876 taxicabs. Tests are made in enclosed piers on the East and Hudson rivers.

Meantime an anti-horn blowing campaign against private car owners has been pushed, and in one day last week various traffic courts collected $206 from 103 horn blowers and $2 from a driver whose brakes screeched. In this connection, the Association said, a recent study shows that over a period of one year in New York City seven types of unnecessary automobile noises resulted in 171,276 warnings and 14,836 arrests.

Automobile horn blowing was hit recently by Mayor Jenkins of Salt Lake City---but for a different reason, one which brought favorable editorial comment. The Mayor's objections, which resulted in his proclaiming unnecessary blowing of horns a misdemeanor, were based on the custom of driving up to the curb in residential districts and honking for a date.

"The auto horn should be used as a warning---not a love call," the Mayor said. "The dating swain should at least be willing to climb the porch steps to his beloved's door."

Of a similar nature was action by district commissioners of Washington, D.C., in banning musical horns on autos, particularly horns playing more than two tunes with sound effects lasting more than two seconds. The commissioners said musical horns are not used primarily as a warning of danger, "but more as a misdirected fad."

Philadelphia is another of the larger cities attempting to curb auto horn blowing, particularly of the type heard in the small hours of the morning when a motorist attempts to arouse a sleepy hunting companion. Philadelphia police recently rounded up more than 60 violators and fined them $10 each.

Other action on the anti-noise front finds Louisville's anti-noise ordinance upheld recently by a court of appeals in an attack on its validity by a sound-truck operator. The court said the city's police power allows not only regulation, but even prohibition of "disturbing noises" on public streets.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Jan. 29

California Among Leaders In State Apprentice Programs

Its efforts emphasized by the need for skilled workers in defense industries, the California Apprenticeship Council reports that over 6,000 youths in many industries have been helped by the state-sponsored voluntary apprentice training program established slightly more than a year ago.

The first apprentice agreement in the aircraft industry was made recently in California, between the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, Los Angeles County, and the International Association of Machinists.

The California program with 105 local joint apprenticeship councils and seven state committees representing employers and labor is second only in the number of recognized apprentice programs to Wisconsin, which has had an apprenticeship program since 1911.

Twenty-one state labor departments now have agencies which promote apprentice training in cooperation with industry, labor and school authorities, according to the Council of State Governments. Only two of these states---Wisconsin and Oregon---had such programs before 1933.

Among the industries and trades cooperating in the California program are these: aircraft, automotive, bricklayers, carpentry, electrical, hardwood floor laying, machinist, mill and cabinet, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheet metal work, shipwrights and boat builders, structural steel, typographical.

While the state council can only urge the use of apprentices and does not itself secure employment for them, it does regulate conditions when apprentices are employed. The California law states that the council "shall establish labor standards for minimum wages, maximum hours, working conditions for apprenticeship agreements..."

The council is made up of representatives of employers and employes and the public, with the chief of the Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education and the director of Industrial Relations as ex officio members. It works through local joint committees of employers and employes in the various trades, approves all apprenticeship agreements and adjusts disputes.

The state program is in conformity with the federal program on apprentice training so that a boy trained in a given trade in California gets the same basic training as any other boy in the same trade in any other part of the country. Federal money is made available through the California State Board for Vocational Education for the instruction of apprentices under the state program.

Labor standards established by the council set 16 years as the minimum starting age for apprentices with starting wages not less than 25 per cent of a journeyman's wage. Apprentices must receive not less than 50 per cent of the journeyman's wage during the entire apprenticeship.

Written apprentice agreements, called indentures, are required as are 144 hours of school instruction a year, and the apprenticeship is served in at least 4,000 hours of employment. A ratio of the number of apprentices to journeymen, as well as the right of transfer of the apprentice from one employer to another, is set up in the labor standards.

In addition to the states already mentioned, apprentice programs are found in Arkansas, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Washington.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 30

May Need Courts To Settle Differences On Right Of States To Tax Army Post Exchanges

Settlement by the courts may be the only solution to differences of opinion on the right of states to apply their sales taxes to army post exchanges, the National Association of Attorneys-General said today.

Attorneys general of three states---Connecticut, New York and Texas---say their states may tax such exchanges. The Connecticut and New York opinions interpret the recent act of Congress, known as the Buck act, which extends the state taxing jurisdiction over military reservations within the state, as an indication that such a tax does not constitute a direct governmental burden.

On the other hand, an opinion by the U.S. attorney general in 1939 was that an army post exchange is a government instrumentality and therefore constitutionally exempted from state taxation. This was concurred in by a recent opinion by the attorney general of Alabama based on the 1939 opinion and on another interpretation of the Buck act.

According to the U.S. senate committee on finance, the Association said, the cession of jurisdiction by the Buck act leaves in doubt the status of post exchanges. Such exchanges generally are classified as voluntary, unincorporated organizations of the army personnel performing the same functions as the community grocery or drug store.

Excerpts of the attorneys general opinions:

Texas---"Post exchanges are not classed as agencies of the federal government. Even if the post exchange is considered as a federal agency, to be immune from state taxation its activities must be in furtherance of the constitutional powers of the federal government. The sale of cigarettes through such exchanges for the personal use of officers and men of the army is not an activity related to the governmental powers of the United States. There is no relationship between smoking cigarettes by officers and men of the U.S. army, in so far as the constitutional functions of the federal government are concerned, and the proper functioning of the army."

New York---"Application of a general tax upon sales of alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, etc., to post exchanges for purposes of resale by the exchanges does not operate to burden or impede the operations of the federal government so as to render such sales immune from state taxation."

Connecticut---"Voluntary, unincorporated organizations of the army and navy personnel, such as post exchanges, officers' clubs, company canteens, etc., cannot be considered as agencies or instrumentalities of the federal government while engaged in the purchase or sale of tangible personal property, or while storing or using the same, when such property is not owned by the United States, and are therefore not exempt from state taxation."

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Comparison of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Conclusion. -- [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 31

Home Inspections For Fire Hazards Reduce Losses By 42 Per Cent

Through a campaign of home inspections for fire hazards, the St. Paul, Minn., fire department since 1935 has reduced fire losses for home dwellings by 42 per cent, the American Municipal Association reported today.

A picture of results of the campaign, carried on by the fire department in cooperation with radio stations, newspapers, home owners and public schools, is as follows:

From 1931 to 1935, before the campaign was started, the average annual loss on dwelling fires was $312,409, or 47.5 per cent of the average total fire loss for St. Paul. The campaign was started in 1935, and the average from then to 1940 was $180,258, or 28.4 per cent of the average total fire loss.

Since 1935 practically all of St. Paul's 50,000 dwelling homes have been inspected each year.

To start the campaign citizens were notified over radio stations that the fire department was to make inspections, and asked to cooperate by permitting uniformed firemen to enter their homes and point out fire hazards. Newspapers printed the number and amount of fire losses, and asked for cooperation.

School superintendents cooperated in teaching fire prevention to children of the fourth to eighth grades. Posters were placed in each schoolroom showing 35 common causes of fires in the home, and the posters were studied a few minutes each day. During Fire Prevention Week children are asked to inspect their own homes and make a written report on hazards and what their parents had done to remedy them. The reports are compared with fire department inspection reports and investigated.

Since the campaign started from 35 to 40 fire department officers and men, instructed on how to act and what to look for in the homes, have spent each day over a 12-week period each year in making inspections. Inspection reports turned in are studied each week by the Fire Prevention bureau of the department and reports showing fire hazards are followed up.

More than 95 per cent of the fire hazards have been remedied each year since the campaign began, St. Paul officials say. They credit the 42 per cent reduction to a large degree to the home inspection campaign.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 1

World's Fair Building Made Into Roller, Ice Skating Rink

New York City came out of its World's Fair with one of the largest municipal skating rinks in the country. And when the rink---which combines both roller and ice skating---was opened recently, city officials turned away between 3,500 and 5,000 persons.

Termed a "fun center" by Mayor La Guardia, the skating rink is located in the "New York City Building" of the Fair. The building was designed as a permanent structure in Flushing Meadow park, and when the Fair ended it was decided the building would be ideal for use as a skating rink, according to the International City Managers' Association.

The remodeling process left a space 116 by 150 feet for roller skating and a space 116 by 165 feet for ice skating. A gallery space remains where ping-pong, shuffleboard and other games will be set up.

More than 1,000 spectators and 1,100 skaters crowded into the building for the opening ceremonies, which included exhibitions by many ice and roller skating champions, and by Newbold Morris, president of the city council and a former ice skating champion.

An additional feature of the building is that it can be used as a convention hall, city officials say. Plans call for the use of removable seats which will accommodate between 6,000 and 10,000 persons---"crowds too small for Madison Square Garden and too large for hotels to handle."

* * *

City Provides Services For Defense Industry Outside Lines

To meet the needs of an aircraft company engaged in defense work and located outside its corporate limits, the city of Wichita, Kan., is extending a sewer line to the company's plant, the American Public Works Association said today.

The aircraft company has agreed to pay one-half the cost of extending the sewer line and to pay the usual sewage disposal cost. It has been the policy of the city to allow industrial plants outside its limits to use the sewer system where there is available capacity and to charge for such service. Wichita has, in the past, also entered into agreements with outside industrial plants for fire protection service on a charge basis which covers the entire cost of furnishing such service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 3

JOINT REFERENCE LIBRARY JAN 31 19

Nineteen States Lag In Reapportioning Legislatures, Survey Shows

Although the constitutions of nearly all states require reapportionment of their legislatures every 10 years or oftener, the Council of State Governments said today that the dates of the last reapportionments in 19 states range from 1890 to 1925.

Seventeen of the lagging states have not adjusted the distribution of seats in the legislature within the last 20 years or more, and two other states have not reapportioned in the last 16 years.

Many of the 43 state legislatures convening in 1941 will consider reapportionment measures, including some of the states where reapportionments have lagged.

Several reasons were given by the Council for failure to reapportion --- struggles between rural and urban areas to prevent a shift in the balance of political power, efforts of areas where population has been depleted to retain disproportionate representation, and the size and difficulty of reapportioning itself.

Here is the record of the states whose reapportionments are not up-to-date, as shown by the Council's survey:

In Mississippi, where reapportionment is provided for in the constitution, the last reapportionment was made by the constitutional convention of 1890. An apportionment was made in Kentucky in 1893 with amendments in 1918. There has been no legislative reapportionment in Delaware since 1897.

In three states --- Illinois, Alabama and Tennessee --- the last complete reapportionment was made in 1901, although there have been amendments in Tennessee up to 1935. Five bills on reapportionment introduced in the 1939 legislature in Alabama were defeated.

Connecticut's constitution established the number of state representatives in 1818, and the number of state senators was established by the legislature in 1903. Oregon reapportioned in 1907 and New York in 1917.

Struggles between up-state and down-state political forces are given as the reason for delayed reapportionment in New York and Illinois, where battles on the subject are expected in the current legislatures.

Other states whose reapportionments are lagging, and the dates of the last reapportionment, are: Florida and Michigan, 1925; Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Texas and North Carolina, 1921; Minnesota, 1913; and New Mexico, 1912.

Of the remaining states, 23 have had complete reapportionments and six states complete or partial reapportionments of one of the houses of their legislatures since 1930, the Council said.

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of two stories on state reapportionment, the first appearing in this bulletin for release Mon., Feb. 3. For a single article, both stories may be released Mon., Feb. 3.)

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Thirty-seven states do not reapportion their legislatures strictly in proportion to population---some excluding certain persons from representation, and others recognizing territory, taxes paid, and voting qualifications in their reapportionments.

In determining the distribution of legislative seats, California excludes aliens ineligible for naturalization, and Maine, New York and North Carolina omit all aliens, according to a University of California study noted today by the Council of State Governments.

Oregon does not count non-whites. South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin exclude soldiers and sailors, and Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, Washington and Wisconsin exclude Indians not taxed. Indiana counts only males over 21.

In determining representation in both houses of the legislature, Massachusetts counts only registered voters. Rhode Island, Tennessee and Massachusetts use the number of registered voters as the base for reapportionment of state senators. Arizona bases its number of representatives on the votes cast for governor, and Idaho uses the vote for congressmen.

New Hampshire distributes its senators according to the amount of direct taxes paid.

Territory is often used as a base in reapportionment. Each county in South Carolina has one senator. Towns are the unit of representation in the lower house of Vermont, and, with certain qualifications, of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Eight states---Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, Vermont and Wyoming---provide there shall be at least one senator for each county. Five states---Alabama, California, Florida, Iowa and Texas---limit any county to a maximum of one senator. West Virginia fixes the limitation at two.

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add state reapportionment, Council of State Governments x x x at two.

Seventeen states stipulate there shall be at least one representative in the lower house for each county, and one state---Maryland---stipulates two for each county.

Reapportionment every 10 years or after each U.S. census is required by 42 state constitutions, although New Hampshire and Rhode Island limit such action to the lower house, In Kansas, reapportionment is to be made every five years; in Indiana, every six years; and in Arizona at least six months before any general election when the vote for governor at the preceding election entitled any county to more representation. Delaware's constitution does not provide for reapportionment; those of Idaho and Nevada merely state such action shall be "as provided by law."

A few states provide an alternative reapportionment procedure if the legislature fails to act and a few states place reapportionment in the hands of an agency other than the legislature.

California's reapportionment commission---which includes the lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state and state superintendent of public instruction---is empowered to proceed if the legislature fails to act. Similar action can be taken in South Dakota by the governor, superintendent of public instruction, presiding judge of the supreme court, attorney general and secretary of state. Reapportionment action of the New York legislature is made subject to review by the supreme court at the suit of any citizen.

Original power to reapportion rests with the governor, auditor and secretary of state in Ohio, and in Arkansas with a board of apportionment consisting of the governor, secretary of state and attorney general. In Arizona, the work is done by the board of supervisors of each county entitled to more than one representative. The governor reapportions the lower house membership in Maryland.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No.3: For Wed., Feb. 5

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States Assist Development Of High School Driver Training Courses

Development of driver training courses in the high schools of many states, planned and conducted with state assistance, has highlighted the continued expansion of state traffic safety programs.

While the programs receive no direct state financial aid, considerable state promotional and experimental work is carried on in connection with them, an Illinois Legislative Council report cited by the American Municipal Association said today.

State-designed driver training programs have been placed in schools by a number of states. North Dakota and Texas departments of education, for example, have placed safe driving courses in the curriculums of their high schools. Oklahoma supplements school courses with safety assemblies and distribution of literature.

The Iowa department of public safety has four field men assisting public school programs throughout the state, while Alabama, Connecticut, New Mexico, South Dakota and Virginia are establishing driver training courses for teachers who will be expected to instruct their high school students.

Teaching personnel for driver training courses is provided by several states, including Connecticut, Maryland, Nebraska, Vermont and Washington, where state police agencies provide instructors. Georgia and Pennsylvania are among the states where driver instructors are provided with aid of WPA funds. In Pennsylvania, also, the state motor police supervise a training program conducted in more than 50 localities.

In Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota and Illinois educational literature is distributed for classroom use, and in Tennessee and Michigan courses in driver training are being planned. Tennessee expects to buy dual-control automobiles for instructional purposes, and to encourage driver training courses in schools throughout the state.

Illinois was cited by the Association as having a well-developed school driver training program, with 610 of the state's 987 high schools instructing more than 40,000 students in safe driving. Of the 610 schools, 36 offer road instruction as part of their courses. During the summer of 1940 more than 300 persons took teacher training courses in Illinois colleges and universities.

Two Illinois agencies---the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and the division of highways of the Department of Public Works---cooperate in promoting safe driving courses in the schools. The Office of Superintendent has published two manuals on safety education, one for elementary and the other for secondary schools. The division of highways has supplied lecturers and pictures on traffic safety, and is assisting in a program for road instruction in which an itinerant instructor with one training car is serving 10 high schools.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 6

Simultaneous Deaths, Or Disappearance Tie Up Property In Most States

Uniform state laws to prevent unjust disposal of property when two persons die simultaneously in an accident, or the tying up of property after the disappearance of a person, are under consideration by most of the 42 state legislatures now in session, the National Association of Attorneys-General said today.

Under existing common and statutory laws in most states, "arbitrary and artificial" methods of disposing of property of missing persons or persons who die simultaneously work hardship, if not injustice, on survivors and dependents, according to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, sponsor of the legislation.

Where two persons related by blood or marriage die in a disaster---such as capsizing of a boat---where endurance might determine which survived the longer, the old common law ruling still holds that the man survived the woman and the adult survived the child, the Association said. Where endurance might not enter into the case, as in an automobile accident, the result is muddled litigation.

Under the Uniform Simultaneous Death Act proposed in many legislatures this year, the common and statutory law is altered so as to carry out the intentions of the deceased. As law interpretations now stand, the Association said, the following example indicates present injustices:

> John Jones, a widower, and his favorite niece Dora were found dead in an auto crash on a mountain road. Jones' insurance policy for $50,000 made his niece the first beneficiary if she survived him, with his nephew to get the money if she did not survive him.
>
> The niece had two sisters who claimed the money as heirs of the dead girl, but could not prove she survived her uncle. The nephew claimed the money but could not prove Jones survived his niece. As a result, the $50,000 went into the general estate and was divided among Jones' already well provided for sons and daughters, whom he had never intended to have it.

Complete disappearance of persons now ties up their property in most states for a certain length of time---usually seven years---after which they are presumed dead. This concept, according to Dean John H. Wigmore of Northwestern university, an authority on evidence, fails to take in the facts---whether or not the missing person had a happy home, was prosperous or on the brink of bankruptcy, had enemies, carried valuables, was highly insured, or was in a shaken frame of mind. In other words, was it suicide, amnesia, kidnapping, robbery, murder or accident?

Under another uniform act under consideration by many legislatures---the Uniform Absence As Evidence of Death and Absentees' Property Act---the court could appoint a receiver to administer the missing person's property for the support or benefit of his dependents. The receiver may be authorized to conduct a search for the missing man and, upon presentation of satisfactory evidence, the court may declare the man dead. After a sufficient lapse of time the man's property may be distributed according to the laws of descent, and the court may instruct insurance companies to pay his policies. If the companies contest the case, a jury may decide if there is enough evidence of the man's death and, in any event, the surrender value of an insurance policy may be called for.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 7

Private Business, Cities Work Together To Clear Blighted Areas

Growing participation of private interests in the rebuilding of blighted and run-down urban areas, the National Association of Housing Officials said today, is indicated by recent developments:

Toronto, Ont., is extending public credit to private owners for the repair and remodeling of substandard housing.

New York City, while having lost a legal safeguard for loans to private owners, is continuing to lend its services to owners of substandard tenements to bring their property within legal housing standards.

Bills will be introduced in the Illinois, Michigan and New York legislatures to provide for neighborhood redevelopment by private interests with municipal cooperation.

"We must abandon the indefensible conflicts between 'government' and 'private enterprise' that have so seriously retarded reasonable forms of cooperative effort," the Association said. "We must devise ways of enlisting private participation in those parts of the rebuilding process that can return a legitimate and attractive profit."

A "standards of housing" by-law passed by the Toronto city council sets up minimum standards, makes the owner responsible for their observance, and provides for demolition or repairs by the city at the owner's expense if he refuses to act. In case the owner wishes to bring his property up to par, but cannot secure the money, the city may lend him $50 for each room in addition to amounts necessary for plumbing and heating work.

During the past four years, approximately 10,000 buildings were inspected in the Canadian city. Of these, more than 1,000 were found satisfactory, more than 900 demolished, and more than 6,000 brought up to standard.

Even after the courts invalidated the provision in the state law which gave New York City's loans to private interests to rebuild blighted property priority over first mortgages on the property, the city continued to lend money from a $500,000 revolving fund under voluntary agreements with owners and mortgage holders.

When the $500,000 ran out, the New York City Department of Housing and Buildings and the Mayor's Committee on Property Improvement worked out voluntary cooperative agreements with savings banks that were willing to make 10-year five-per cent loans. The two municipal agencies put owners in touch with the banks and persuade owners and mortgage holders to give the bank's new loans priority over other liens on the property.

During the first nine months of 1940, under this new plan, more than 7,200 buildings were fire-retarded and 450 buildings were vacated or demolished---twice the rate of improvement in any previous period.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 8

First Prepayment Medical Care Plan For Housing Project Set Up In New York

The first prepayment medical care plan in the country for tenants of a public housing project has been established at Vladeck Houses, on New York City's lower East side, information to the National Association of Housing Officials showed today.

Approved by the county medical society, the plan is administered by the neighborhood medical association. Two neighboring hospitals are participating as well as most of the physicians in the neighborhood. Subscribers, who pay $3 a year per person, or $12 a year for a family of four or more, are entitled to a physician's care, consultation, hospitalization, laboratory tests, X-rays, and visiting nurse service. Choice of the physician is left to the patient.

* * *

Cleveland's City Clerk Dusts Off The Records

Cleveland's new city clerk is knocking the dust from the city's records through a process of weeding out ancient and unneeded files.

The city's archives---hidden away in a storeroom---are receiving a housecleaning, according to the International City Managers' Association. Newspaper files covering 60 years, kept because of a requirement of the old municipal code prior to 1912, were given to libraries or sold as junk. The storeroom has been emptied of duplicating records.

Sagging old file cases are replaced by new ones, and files of original ordinances covering 104 years are properly indexed and filed in order. An attempt will be made to fill in gaps in these original records.

The clerk, Christian J. Bannick, who took office in 1940, is editing and printing from his office funds the first annual report since 1916. To fill in the 24-year gap, he has announced plans for a single summary volume.

In addition, Cleveland law firms have been given copies of the city charter with amendments brought up-to-date, while local colleges and libraries have been presented for their files copies of the City Record for the last 25 years.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 10

Street Resurfacing, Reconstruction Costs Of Growing Importance To Cities

An increasingly large number of cities are resorting to special assessments to raise funds for reconstructing and resurfacing their streets, the American Public Works Association said today after a survey of special assessment practices in 83 cities in 40 states and the District of Columbia.

"Reconstruction and resurfacing costs are becoming more and more important to cities as new construction declines with the gradual completion of their street systems," the Association said. "Special levies on benefited property for new construction have been the usual practice but the cities have only recently been driven to such levies for reconstruction and resurfacing by the increasing expenditures for this work."

More than half of the cities which can by law levy special assessments for reconstruction and resurfacing are doing so---35 cities levying for reconstruction and 29 for resurfacing. Almost all of the 83 cities may levy special assessments for new construction, but only 62 are doing so. The extent of special levies for new construction has been curtailed in recent years as the result of federal assistance, the Association added.

"The use of special assessments for municipal paving work depends to a great extent on existing state laws and local ordinances," according to the Association. "Under the statutes of Virginia, for example, cities are not permitted to levy special assessments for pavement resurfacing, reconstruction or new construction. They may, however, use special assessments for sidewalk and alley construction, reconstruction and repaving. Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine are among the states which permit cities to use special assessments only for new construction."

The survey showed the following division of costs---excluding the share the federal government pays on such projects as WPA---between the city and abutting property owners in typical street construction:

Abutting owners in nine of the 35 cities levying special assessments for pavement reconstruction pay the entire cost of the work; but in Indianapolis, Ind., the owners pay only 25% and the city pays the rest. Four cities---Wichita, Kan., Lexington, Ky., Omaha, Neb., and Las Vegas, Nev.---pay only the cost of reconstructing intersections. Peoria, Ill., pays 20% of the cost of reconstructing residential streets and 80% of the cost of arterial street reconstruction, and the abutting owners pay the rest. In Des Moines, Ia., the city pays 40% of the sponsor's share on WPA projects, nothing in some other cases. Other practices vary as widely.

The city pays none of the cost of resurfacing in eight cities, the property owners footing the whole bill. In Indianapolis, the city pays 75% of the resurfacing bill and the property owners the rest. The division of cost between cities and property owners in others of the 29 cities levying special assessments for resurfacing range between these extremes.

In 19 of the 62 cities which levy special assessments for new construction, the abutting owners pay the entire cost and the city nothing. At the other extreme, the city's share of the expense is 80% in Ardmore, Penn.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 11

Many States Dispose Of Delinquent Tax Accounts By Crossing Them Off The Books

Many states answer the question of what to do about taxes that can't be collected by crossing them off the books altogether or placing them in separate "uncollectible" accounts with the hope that something may be realized later, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today in reporting on methods of disposing of tax delinquent accounts in eight states.

Massachusetts usually cancels, after five years, delinquent and uncollectible tax accounts when it is determined there are no assets from which the tax can be collected. The appellate tax board cancels the accounts upon request of the commissioner of corporations and taxation and the attorney general.

With respect to local taxes in Massachusetts, officials set up an "overlay account," in effect a reserve of not more than 5 per cent of the levy, which absorbs the loss when delinquent tax accounts are canceled.

Under the New Jersey plan, similar to Massachusetts', the state tax department keeps a "memorandum" account of unpaid taxes together with a reserve fund for offsetting them. If delinquent taxpayers later are found to possess assets, or if a delinquent corporation seeks reinstatement, the taxes are collected.

In Indiana taxes which can't be collected because the taxpayer has died or left the state are crossed off the records, although they are kept on a second record as unpaid items of no value. In most cases the state's claim becomes a lien expiring after 10 years.

Under the Maryland law the state comptroller has authority to cancel unpaid taxes after investigation proves them uncollectible, or to accept a partial "settlement" as full payment.

Kentucky, Louisiana and South Carolina charge off delinquent tax accounts found uncollectible. In South Carolina the cancellation is made after a warrant has been returned by the sheriff with the notation that no goods can be found to levy on. In Utah uncollectible taxes accumulate year after year into an "uncollectible" account which stands as such on the state's books.

A California law permits the state board of control to discharge a department from accounting for collection of unpaid tax accounts so small they will not justify spending collection costs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 12

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Milwaukee County, Cities, Schools Expect $100,000 Saving Under New Purchase Plan

Coordinated, large quantity buying will save more than $100,000 during 1941 for 17 cities and villages and eight school districts in Milwaukee county, Wis., according to estimates today based on preliminary results of the joint purchasing plan established recently.

Nearly $10,000,000 yearly is spent for supplies by the various governmental units, which include Milwaukee and Milwaukee county. The smaller communities, which purchase only limited supplies, now receive the same discounts and low prices as the (Milwaukee) city, county and school board, which had been the largest purchasers and therefore saved the most money.

Since the plan became effective, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, manufacturers already are offering lower prices on standardized products. One definite economy has resulted in the price of $4.50 a dozen paid for typewriter ribbons compared to the former price of $5.00. Duplicating fluid previously costing $1.75 a gallon is bought now for $1.60, while duplicating ink has been reduced from $1.25 a pound to $1.00.

Many economies are expected in the purchase of paper. The coordinating committee is working out one plan in which all the governmental units---county, cities, villages and boards---will use the same size checks on the same quality paper. Then each unit can make requisitions on the pooled stock, and have checks printed and bound at reduced costs. At present, through the joint buying plan, the county vocational school board saves 20 cents on each case of paper towels by buying them from the school board, which buys them in carload lots at $1.60 a case. Previously the vocational board paid $1.80 a case.

The standardization committee now is preparing specifications for many materials used by each governmental unit, and when purchases are made on large quantities of materials of the same quality and design, the small cities and villages will be able to issue orders against the central pool at the same low prices.

To indicate the scope of the coordinating committee's activities, the Association said it has gone so far as to investigate the best means of controlling athlete's foot, a disease frequently afflicting persons using swimming pools and gymnasium showers. The various communities, it was found, were using different control methods, mostly unsatisfactory. A study will be made by the Milwaukee city health commissioner and other officials to determine the best medical control, and the coordinating committee will buy for all members.

The committee said that eventually the purchasing plan would be used to buy such essential items as lamp bulbs, sand, gravel, stone, tar, asphalt, cement, pipes and fittings and fire hydrants.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 13

Kansas Inaugurates School For Industrial Guards

Credit for setting up the first training school for industrial guards for industries engaged in defense production goes to Wichita, Kan., where the city police department, the University of Wichita and the Kansas State Board for Vocational Education are cooperating in running a 20-week training school.

Chief L. E. Bowery of the Wichita police department organized the school, which started January 13, according to the American Municipal Association. Chief Bowery is assisted by Laurence Parker of the vocational education board and the faculty of the University of Wichita.

Courses taught in the school include first aid, fire alarm and gas training, responsibility of plant protection employes, patrol and guard tactics, bombs and explosives, supervising plant visitors, care and preservation of evidence, plant organization and records, supervising inspection of materials received at the plant.

The South Bend, Ind., police department is developing a training program for industrial guards modeled along the lines of the Wichita school. The Indiana state board for vocational education is cooperating.

Two other cities engaging in defense activities, although of a different nature, are Boston and New York City, the Association said. Boston is developing a civilian auxiliary fire force to be available in defense emergencies. A special 60-hour training course in fire department operations has been offered on a voluntary basis to all men on the civil service eligible list for appointment to the department in addition to volunteers between the ages of 21 and 35. Volunteers are assigned to convenient drill periods at drill sites located throughout the city.

Upon completion of the course, taught by regular fire department instructors, the graduates are inducted into the Volunteer Auxiliary Fire Force and assigned to fire stations, to report twice monthly for regular drill periods. The auxiliary force is not expected to participate in actual fire department operations during normal times, but is instructed to hold itself in readiness for emergency duty in times of disaster.

In addition to the regular auxiliary course, a 30-hour course has been offered for men between the ages of 35 and 55. Upon completion of the course the men will be taken into the auxiliary fire force to form ground operations crews.

New York City rookie firemen are receiving two-weeks' training in police work. The program was set up on order of the mayor as a result of possibilities that many policemen might be called to the draft, and because of the possibility that an emergency---such as war---might throw a greatly increased load on the police department.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 14

Arkansas Joins States Granting Special Utility Rates For Housing Projects

Arkansas is the eighth state to grant special utility rates---comparable to bulk user rates---to low-rent and slum clearance projects approved by the U.S. Housing Authority. This was made possible by recent action of the Arkansas department of public utilities, according to the National Association of Housing Officials.

The Arkansas department's order approving the special rates is similar to actions of seven other state regulatory bodies which held there is no discrimination in affording reduced rates for utility services to such USHA projects.

Previous rulings include those handed down by the Arkansas corporation commission, the Washington department of public service, the Illinois commerce commission, the Montana public service commission, the North Carolina utilities commission and the Pennsylvania public utility commission---all approving the special classification of such projects and holding that reduced rates granted them were not preferential.

In addition, state commissions of numerous other states have accepted and approved special rate schedules and contracts giving reduced rates to local housing authorities, the Association said.

From an economic standpoint, according to the USHA, the decisions recognize the reduced cost to the utility of serving such a project as a single customer---because of the lower cost of distributing the service to tenants; the volume of service sold by the utility; the absence of credit risk represented by a public agency such as the housing authority; and the acquisition by the utility of new customers who formerly were prohibited by limited incomes from taking advantage of utility services.

There is significance in this recognition of the need for special rates if rents, which include utility costs, are to be kept low enough to meet requirements of the USHA and the various state enabling acts, the Association said.

In accepting special rate schedules for low-rent projects, the Arkansas department of public utilities said: "The tenants are families many of whom were formerly sharing a common spigot and sink and doing without modern bath and toilet facilities. By this slum clearance and low-rent housing program, therefore, the utility is securing further business through adding new customers and through increasing the service taken by tenants who had been its consumers in the past. The utility states that it has further benefited by increased accounts resulting from modernization of rental properties outside the project induced by the public housing program."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 15

City To Furnish Names Of Gambling House Patrons To Credit Bureaus

In an effort to discourage public patronage of gambling establishments, the police commissioner of New York City will furnish the names of all patrons found in raided gambling houses to all established credit rating houses which desire to have this information, the American Municipal Association said today.

Authority for the identification of such persons is found under the penal law of the state of New York which says that any person associated with and found in a gambling resort is a "vagrant." The Mayor of New York said he has communicated with the leading credit rating firm in the city and that it will be glad to have the information for its files.

* * *

New Rochelle Puts Laborers On Annual Pay Basis

Laborers for the city of New Rochelle, N. Y., will receive fixed annual salaries, two weeks' vacation and 12 days' sick leave with pay under the provisions of a new city ordinance, the International City Managers Association said today.

A different annual scale of pay has been established for unskilled workers -- street-cleaners, janitors, grass-cutters; semi-skilled workers -- those assisting in public works, park, sewer and highway maintenance, cultivation of shrubs and the like; and for skilled workers in public works and park maintenance and the operation of automotive equipment.

Increases in salaries for these jobs may be granted on the recommendation of the director of public works. Occasional and seasonal laborers are to be paid $4 a day.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 17

JOINT REFERENCE
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Governors Urge Defense Cooperation, Economy, No New Taxes

Close cooperation with the national defense program, strict economy in state government, and "no new taxes" were the keynotes of speeches delivered by most governors before 42 state legislatures convening early in 1941, the Council of State Governments said today.

Prime emphasis was placed by virtually all governors upon the necessity for complete cooperation in defense efforts. Emphasis was placed upon the functioning of defense councils and, in some instances, the enactment of model laws for sabotage prevention, explosives control, home guard creation and protection of property was called for.

Montana, Oregon and Wyoming governors gave increased federal taxation for defense as a major reason for restraint in imposing state taxes. An exception to the trend was Governor Lee O'Daniel of Texas, who favored a 1.6 per cent transaction tax to furnish revenue for social security. Funds needed to meet fundamental state responsibilities, he said, should be raised by taxation---now.

TAXES---Governor O'Daniel was for abolition of the poll tax, as was Indiana's governor. The governor of South Dakota favored repeal of the individual net income tax and reduction of the sales tax; the governor of Utah favored amendment of income tax laws to include federal employes living in the state and non-residents whose incomes are derived from Utah industries; the governor of Idaho, abolition or reduction of real and personal property tax; the governor of Wyoming, repeal of the 2 per cent sales tax and enactment of a 1.5 per cent gross receipts tax; the governor of North Carolina, complete exemption of essential foods consumed in homes from the sales tax; and West Virginia's governor, an increase in personal income tax rates.

LABOR---"During this emergency period, it will be necessary...to use extraordinary precautions to safeguard...the just rights of labor," said Governor Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan. North Carolina's governor made a similar expression and the governors of New Hampshire and Montana stressed labor's right to bargain collectively.

At least 10 governors favored liberalization of the unemployment compensation act, most often by reduction of the waiting period before benefits begin and by an increase in the amounts of the benefits. Delaware and Michigan governors urged increases in the benefits under workmen's compensation laws while other chief executives favored liberalizing or modernizing these laws. Indiana, Michigan and Connecticut legislators were asked to consider wage and hour laws. The governors of California and West Virginia called for a state labor relations act and Connecticut's

(MORE)

governor for a state labor relations board. Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois proposed an organization of labor and business representatives to serve as a clearing house for re-employment ideas and plans. Pennsylvania's governor suggested that emergency methods of arbitrating labor disputes affecting defense contracts might be needed.

WELFARE---Nine governors wished to increase old age assistance benefits and one to extend benefits to more persons. Five governors stressed increased aid to children. The governor of Pennsylvania asked that the state work-relief act be changed to permit the department of public assistance to operate work relief projects jointly with other state departments, counties and municipalities; Ohio's governor stressed the need to centralize public assistance and relief functions in the counties. The governor of California favored job-training for the unemployed and work-relief instead of outright relief; he also urged universal compulsory health insurance. The governor of Nebraska favored relief administration through local agencies, under one program rather than many.

EDUCATION---The governors of North Carolina and Arkansas wanted to increase teachers' pay; Vermont's governor, to standardize their pay; and the governor of Pennsylvania, to guarantee teachers a minimum salary. Massachusetts legislators heard their governor recommend a full-time placement director for every high school and the organization of a permanent local youth planning board in every community. He suggested also the possibility of a state education loan fund. Vocational education received impetus from the defense program.

CIVIL SERVICE---The governors of seven states recommended the establishment of merit systems for state employes. California's governor recommended that the state relief administration be placed under civil service.

ADMINISTRATION---Many of the governors favored reorganization of state government or at least consolidation of agencies. An exception to this trend was Governor Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, who advocated a return to the standards of government prior to the state reorganization act of 1933.

Many of the governors asked for longer terms of office. Legislators of South Dakota and Kansas heard recommendations that the governor's term be extended from two to four years, and in New Jersey a recommendation that the term be extended from three to four years. The South Dakota governor recommended also an increase in the $3,000 yearly salary paid in that state. In North Dakota, the governor favored the election of all state and county officials for four years, while the governors of New Mexico and Colorado favored extending the terms of office for elective state officials to four years.

ELECTIONS---New Jersey and North Dakota governors proposed that state elections come on other than presidential election years. The governor of Pennsylvania favored requiring re-registration of persons failing to vote in any general election; the governor of Rhode Island, the enactment of a direct primary law; the governor of Indiana, a state-wide primary for the nomination of all state officials; and the governor of Delaware, permission for absentee balloting.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 18

Los Angeles Improves Procedure For Handling City Licenses

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A new plan for handling city licences which eliminates a large volume of unnecessary work and confusion, permits employes of two offices to work together during peak collection periods and brings license money into the city treasury earlier in the year has been developed by the Los Angeles city clerk's office, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

Los Angeles issues about 70,000 licenses annually, of which 45,000 are paid in yearly installments due January 1. Prior to this year license holders were not notified when their fees were due, and the only publicity on the March 1 delinquency date appeared in newspapers about a week before March 1. This resulted in license holders jamming the license office during the six-day period.

The first step in revising this procedure was to make address plates for all license holders, so that notices could be sent out early in January. The next step was to deputize the 14 employes of the license division of the city clerk's office and the 28 employes of the license enforcement division in the city controller's office so they all could work on license matters.

Branch offices were set up throughout the city at convenient locations so that, beginning January 1 of this year, employes from the central office were available at branch offices three days a week to receive license fee payments. By distributing branch offices throughout the city, the last minute jamming of the city clerk's office at the city hall is avoided.

Instead of typewriting all licenses in advance of January 1, as was formerly the practice, address plates now are used to fill out license blanks in triplicate while the purchaser still is at the window. This makes unnecessary the previous work of typing copies of the licenses.

Equipment necessary to renovate the license handling procedure was purchased from a fund of $9,000 appropriated by the Los Angeles city council. Equipment included one machine for making plates, two automatic addressing machines, five hand addressing machines, and a cabinet providing space for 70,000 address plates.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 19

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Free Textbooks Considered In Kansas; Growth Of Free Book System Traced

If the Kansas legislature changes the state's permissive free textbook law to a mandatory one this session, it will be the 33rd state to make compulsory the provision of free books for school children, the American Municipal Association said today.

The growth of free textbook systems, most of them on a mandatory basis, has been steady since the turn of the century, the Association said in reviewing a recent study by the Legislative Council of Kansas on the subject. Kansas has a permissive but virtually inoperative law regarding the supplying of free textbooks.

Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia have mandatory free textbook statutes, 16 providing for purchase of textbooks by the district, 14 by the state and three by the county, the Kansas research body said. High school as well as elementary books are supplied in 20 of the 32 states.

The Kansas council noted a trend toward mandatory free textbooks, seven states having changed from optional to mandatory systems since 1933. Only 14 states, Kansas included, now have optional laws, it was said.

Two states---South Carolina and Oklahoma---have no general provisions for free textbooks, although South Carolina has a state-wide rental system.

In 21 of the 46 states with free textbook systems, textbooks are selected, purchased and paid for by the individual school districts or counties. In 11 states, responsibility for the selection, purchase and financing of free textbooks is divided between the state and local units of school administration. School districts in this latter group of states purchase the textbooks, although in three of the states---Maryland, Missouri and West Virginia---state funds have been distributed to local school units for this purpose.

Fourteen states have mandatory, state-administered systems---with textbooks owned by the state rather than by the local school units. In 11 of the 14 states, the state selects, purchases and distributes the textbooks. In the other three states, school books are selected by the school districts.

Under most of the state purchase plans, administration of the law has been assigned to a special textbook division in the state department of education. Appropriations made to such agencies for the purchase and distribution of textbooks range from $75,000 in Arizona to $2,000,000 in Texas.

California is listed as the only state manufacturing textbooks in a state-owned printing plant and supplying them to the pupils without charge, and also as the only state making direct shipments from the state office to each local school district.

Free textbooks were first provided in the city of Philadelphia in 1818 and the first state-wide law, a mandatory statute, was enacted in 1884 by Massachusetts.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Feb. 20

Fire protection - Equip. & apparatus

Firemen Use Leisure Time To Build Equipment In Many Cities

The legendary checker game in the fire station is "out" in many cities throughout the country in which firemen are busy in their spare time on the construction of fire fighting equipment.

"Local building of fire equipment puts to a constructive use the leisure time of firemen, results in savings in the cost of equipment, and supplies special equipment which might otherwise have to be custom-built," the American Municipal Association said today.

Thousands of dollars were saved in Fort Wayne, Ind., in the construction by firemen last year of two emergency trucks at the department workshop. With the exception of the truck chassis, firemen built all the equipment. Two Fort Wayne firehouses were remodeled also---the job employing the skills of painters, plumbers, mechanics and other workers found in the department ranks.

The Toledo fire department last year constructed a 750-gallon pumper, and plans another in 1941. Modernization of an old hose cart is planned. The front end of an old ladder wagon will be rebuilt to serve as a plumber truck; other material in the wagon will be salvaged, including the air brake equipment.

The fire equipment division, under a superintendent, employs three civilians and six firemen who reconstruct and build equipment and maintain fire stations. One man is a specialist in building fire ladders.

Regular firemen and volunteers of the Elmwood Park, Ill., department built a 50-foot practice tower, erecting it in two months between fire calls. The department staged a dance to raise $350 necessary to buy materials for the tower.

Firemen of the Borough of Warren, Pa., built in department shops a combined squad and chief's car, constructed on a one-ton delivery truck and carrying a booster pump and tank, hose and nozzles, tools, searchlight and other equipment. It will be used as a chief's car and for special calls, such as grass, rubbish or automobile fires, and to answer most of the rural calls. The body is so constructed that it can be converted into an emergency ambulance.

In Michigan, the volunteer fire department of Clawson built a fire truck in about three months at a cost of $1,900. Upon a ton and a half chassis purchased by the city, the department constructed the entirely enclosed body.

Other cities which have reported the construction of fire equipment by their firemen include Fresno, Calif., Portland, Ore., Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Trenton, N.J., Birmingham, Mich., and Sedalia, Mo.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
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Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 21

Street names

Economy, Uniformity Are Sought In City Street Signs

The humble street sign has come in for especial attention from the authorities of two local governments---in Los Angeles County, where traffic officials are working out a system of uniform signs to help motorists; and in Flint, Mich.---where the city has found a way to save money in erecting street signs.

To prevent confusion of motorists by different systems of identifying streets, the Los Angeles county road department already has erected more than 13,000 uniform sign posts at approximately 7,000 intersections in the out-of-city areas of the county, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The names of streets are in white block enamel letters, three inches high, on blue metal arms mounted eight feet above ground on boiler tube posts sunk in concrete. Two posts are placed on diagonally opposite corners at intersections, with the exception of "T" intersections where only one is required.

The Los Angeles County traffic committee---a non-political group serving by order of the Board of Supervisors and composed of representatives of the California division of highways, California highway patrol, Los Angeles county road department, and the Automobile Club of Southern California---has recommended that 45 cities in the incorporated area of Los Angeles County also install uniform signs to aid the travelling public.

The city of Flint, Mich., is economizing by placing street name signs above stop signs on the same posts at street intersections. The savings come through a smaller number of posts being used in the city's program to mark all intersections along arterial highways.

Approximately 1,500 street sign units are being erected in the Flint program. Unpainted sapgum wood plates with raised letters are used for the signs. The plates are one inch thick and five inches wide. Black paint is used for the background and white paint for the face of the letters.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Feb. 22

Elections-Registrat

Miami Installs Modern Punch Card System To Keep Registration Records

A punch card system for keeping voter registration records has been installed by the Miami, Fla., city clerk's office, the International City Managers' Association said today. The system permits a flexible, accurate record which can be operated at great speed.

One punch card is prepared for each voter at the time he registers, and this card is maintained as the official permanent record as long as the person votes at least once every four years. After a voter registers by filling out an application blank, the clerk fills in the precinct number and serial registration number. All this information is typed on a duplicate punch card, which the registrant signs under oath as correct.

Each day all punch cards are photographed on continuous strip film to provide a copy of the original record. The information on the original card is punched in a duplicate card, both are checked for correctness, and the original then placed in a duplicating machine to be processed for registration files.

Before each election the duplicates are sorted mechanically by precincts into alphabetical order. A machine then prints directly from these cards a list of qualified voters in each precinct. The cards then are locked in cabinets which are sent to precincts for use by election officials. After the election the cards are returned to the city hall and punched to indicate which persons voted. The latter punch is necessary so that before each election the cards may be mechanically sorted to remove persons who have not voted for four years.

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New York Launches Inventory Of Nursing Resources

Nursi

Organized to avoid mistakes made during the World War, when expansion of nursing facilities and services was criticized because the best instructors and supervisors from nursing schools and hospitals had been taken into military service, a complete survey and inventory of nursing resources of the state of New York is under way.

Approximately 110,000 questionnaires are being mailed as the first step in the inventory---60,000 questionnaires to registered nurses, 25,000 to registered nurses on the inactive list, and 23,000 to practical nurses, according to information to the American Municipal Association. Information sought concerns name, age, citizenship, availability for practice, and amount of experience.

The information will be tabulated and kept on file by the state nursing association.

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News Bulletin of
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Release No. 1: For Mon., Feb. 24

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State Liquor Revenues 15 Times Greater Than Before Prohibition

The states now get 15 times as much revenue from alcoholic beverage taxes as they did before Prohibition although the consumption of such beverages has not yet reached pre-Prohibition levels, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The increase in revenues since Prohibition---approximately $320,000,000 in 1940 as compared with $21,000,000 in 1915---comes from special sales taxes on alcoholic beverages which were not levied by the states before Prohibition, when only occupational license taxes were collected.

The $320,000,000 figure does not include liquor store profits of the 18 states which exercise a complete or partial monopoly on the sale of alcoholic beverages. It does include the taxes levied by all 18 states on beer and by many of them on whiskey and wines sold in their stores. Revenue obtained by Kansas, Oklahoma and Mississippi---the three "dry" states---from licensing 3.2 per cent beer and wine is also included. Most of the revenue comes from license fees and taxes levied by the other 27 "license control" states.

Taxes on whiskey range from 40 cents a gallon in Nevada to $2.20 in Maine. In Rhode Island the tax on imported whiskey is $1 a gallon but on domestic spirits is 50 cents.

Taxes on wine range from one cent a gallon in California to $1 in Minnesota. In some states the tax on wine is equal to the tax on whiskey; in others the rates are moderate and there is little range in them. Rates on wine in Illinois, for example, are from 10 to 20 cents.

The taxes on beer range from two cents a gallon in five states to 21.34 cents a gallon in Mississippi.

Three states---Arkansas, and North and South Dakota---impose additional taxes on specific branches of the alcoholic beverage industry. For example, Arkansas levies a special tax of 3 per cent on the wholesale price of distilled spirits and wines. Fifteen states with general sales taxes, including six monopoly states, also require that this tax be collected on sales of alcoholic beverages.

Forty-seven states have license fees, issued for some or all of the following: distillers, rectifiers, blenders, winers, brewers, beer, wine and spirits wholesalers and retailers, hotels, night clubs, drug stores, clubs, warehouses, brokers, common carriers and others. The number of different state licenses range from 21 in California to three in Utah and Kansas; license fees range from $1 on domestic wine manufacturers in Arkansas to $7,500 on New York distillers.

Twelve of the license-control states have earmarked all their alcoholic beverage taxes for the support of social welfare programs. Other of these states use alcoholic beverage tax revenue to reimburse localities for old age assistance expenditures, or for local police pensions, homestead exemption funds, reduction of local property taxes, or to pay off state indebtedness. Ten states do not earmark alcoholic beverage tax revenues.

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The states now get 11 times as much revenue from [illegible] taxes [illegible] before Prohibition [illegible] beverages [illegible] Prohibition [illegible], [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] increase in revenue since Prohibition [illegible] compared with $21,000,000 in [illegible]--comes from [illegible] which were not levied [illegible] states before Prohibition, when only [illegible] license taxes were [illegible].

The $[illegible] figure does not include [illegible] states which operate a complete or partial monopoly [illegible]. It does include the taxes levied by [illegible] 18 states [illegible] whiskey and wines sold in [illegible] stores. Revenue [illegible] Mississippi--the three "dry" states--[illegible] are included. [illegible] of the revenue [illegible] from license [illegible].

Taxes on whiskey range [illegible] 80 cents a gallon [illegible] the tax on [illegible] whiskey to $2 a gallon [illegible] cents.

Taxes on wine range from [illegible] a gallon [illegible] states the tax [illegible] equal to the tax on whiskey [illegible] as little as [illegible] from [illegible] to 20 cents.

The taxes on beer range from two cents a gallon [illegible] in Mississippi.

Three states--[illegible] and South [illegible] the branches of the [illegible] beverage industry. [illegible] Arkansas [illegible] 3 per cent [illegible] price of [illegible] states with general [illegible], including [illegible] tax be collected [illegible] alcoholic beverages.

Forty-seven states [illegible] license fees, [illegible] of the following: [illegible], distilleries, [illegible], brewers, [illegible] dealers, hotels, [illegible], clubs, [illegible]. The [illegible] license [illegible]; license [illegible] or New York [illegible].

The license [illegible] states [illegible] licenses [illegible] Prohibition. [illegible] do not [illegible].

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Feb. 25

Cities Regulate Overhanging Signs As Safety Measure

A trend toward more stringent regulation, in interests of public safety, of overhanging signs and displays in municipal business districts was reported today by the International City Managers' Association. Many cities require a permit for each sign or awning and levy license fees to pay costs of regulation, while some cities prohibit the use of overhanging signs on certain streets.

Permit fees for overhanging signs in Allentown, Pa., and Cedar Rapids, Ia., are $2 for each sign and $1 for awnings. Evanston, Ill., has a basic rate of $3 per sign, plus an annual rental fee of 5 cents per square foot. The fee in Portland, Ore., is $5 for a temporary sign 42 inches or less in width, and $10 for a sign more than 42 inches wide.

Spokane, Wash., where overhanging signs are charged 5 cents per square foot with a minimum charge of $1, and Kenosha, Wis., Louisville, Ky., Baltimore, Md., and many other cities have comprehensive ordinances governing signs.

Regulatory ordinances, the Association said, usually indicate the extent, use and safety features which must be observed. Canopies and awnings extending past the building line and hanging over sidewalks generally are considered in the same class with signs as being in need of regular inspection and control.

Regulation of overhanging signs is needed because the signs, especially temporary ones, are a danger to pedestrians---particularly during strong winds when they may be blown down, the Association said. In addition, overhanging signs often hamper fire department operations, and neon and other lighted signs sometimes confuse motorists when traffic signals cannot be distinguished from a background hodgepodge of colors and symbols.

With respect to neon signs, the City Club of New York City recently asserted that red and green neon advertising signs create a serious traffic hazard, and urged passage of a municipal ordinance prohibiting the display of any new illuminated signs containing red or green colors less than 35 feet above street level.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Feb. 26

Motorists Given Time Extensions In Purchase Of License Plates In Many States

By virtue of "days of grace" periods granted either by statute or unofficially, motorists in most of the states are not buying 1941 automobile license plates until as late as 90 days after their old licenses expire, information to the Council of State Governments showed today.

Laws of 23 states provide that motorists may wait from 15 to 90 days after the expiration date for their old licenses before buying new ones.

In the other 25 states, which do not provide by law for days of grace periods, the date motorists must have new licenses often is extended unofficially for as much as six weeks. In Illinois for example, motorists are supposed to have their new licenses by January 1---when the old ones expire. Enforcement of the law was held up until February 12, a custom pursued annually for the convenience of the secretary of state's office, which is unusually busy at this time of year. In Missouri, where license plates expired December 31, an extension was granted for use of 1940 plates until midnight, February 17.

States granting days of grace periods, except Virginia and Mississippi, are those where old licenses expire at the beginning of the calendar year---on January 1 in 19 states and on December 31 in two.

The 90-day period is the most common, with this extension period granted by laws of nine states---Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Motorists of seven states---Arizona, Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska and New York---have either 30 days or one month in which to buy new license plates after the old ones have expired.

In the remaining seven states with extension periods, motorists are allowed 60 days of grace in Utah and Wyoming, 35 days in California and Louisiana, one month in Mississippi, and 15 days in Florida and Virginia.

Several reasons are advanced for granting days of grace to motorists of states where old license plates expire at the first of the year, according to the Council. One is that motorists should not be required to pay license fees just after the financial strain of Christmas buying. Another is that the state department handling automobile licenses is extremely busy during the year-end period with other duties, and by granting days of grace will eliminate the last minute rush usually accompanying purchases of new license plates.

On the other hand, the Council said, some state officials have complained that the rush and confusion is just as great at the end of the days of grace period as it would have been had none been granted.

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Citizen Community Councils Aid In Solving Local Problems

Approximately 1,000 community councils throughout the nation have mobilized local resources to gain the advantages of concerted action in supporting and supplementing the work of municipal government, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Fifty-five organizations in Dowagiac, Mich., a city of 5,800 population, joined together in a council to make and carry out plans for an organized community recreation program, special programs for youth, programs of adult education to improve the quality of community leadership, and a community chorus and orchestra. The council undertakes only those projects that member organizations are unable or unwilling to carry out separately. In the first year of its existence, the council acted on 12 different programs.

While the programs of the councils differ widely, that of Dowagiac was cited by the Association as "a fairly good sample."

On the Pacific Coast, the councils take the form of coordinating groups concerned largely with bringing together youth and welfare agencies for handling problems of delinquency.

Dayton, O., has a council which acts as a citizens' agency on public affairs, working for improvement of government so that all essential services can be supplied at minimum cost.

New York City has two councils---one a city-wide action group made up of representatives of local neighborhood organizations and the other an adult education council made up of organizations interested in this field.

In Chicago, the Adult Education Association is trying to form a council which, under present circumstances, will be concerned largely with national defense and with the civic affairs of the city.

Denver's adult education council has over 50 members and is undertaking through a committee on civic education a program aimed directly at increasing the information and responsibility of the city's electorate.

In addition to councils composed of many organizations and concerned with a wide range of community problems, there are many individual citizen groups throughout the country concerned with specific community problems, such as housing and planning, or with the improvement of local government in general.

There are 41 citizens' housing organizations in 33 cities, including Detroit, Boston, Cincinnati, New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Rochester, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Baltimore, Cleveland, Denver, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark and Jersey City, N.J., Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Washington, D.C.

Cities where citizens' planning organizations are found include Buffalo, Denver, Peoria, Ill., and Livingston, N.J. Citizens' advisory boards are working with official planning boards in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Montclair and Newark, N.J., and St. Paul. The New England Town Planning Association operates on a regional basis and the Indiana Civic Association, a citizens' planning movement, on a state-wide basis.

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1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Feb. 28

57 Per Cent Of Washington, D.C., Automobiles Rejected On First Safety Inspection

Fifty-seven per cent of the 288,433 motor vehicles inspected by the Washington, D.C., police department since 1939 were rejected as unsafe on first inspection, and owners were ordered to correct faults discovered, the American Municipal Association said today.

More than 3,600 of the inspected automobiles were rejected outright and ordered removed from the streets as completely unsafe.

Outstanding results of the inspection program since April 15, 1940, are:

> More than 3,300 new mufflers installed on vehicles which had exhaust systems emitting poisonous gases under and through the floor boards.
>
> More than 2,225 tires condemned and replaced with good or new tires.
>
> Broken steering knuckle pins discovered and corrected on 43 cars.
>
> Defective steering linkage corrected on 2,988 machines.
>
> Brake systems on 18,323 vehicles corrected, including 147 defective master hydraulic cylinders replaced or reconditioned.

Inspection of automobiles is carried out under the District of Columbia's compulsory motor vehicle inspection law passed by Congress in 1939. One provision of the law is that, if an automobile is found seriously defective, its owner must have the machine towed to a garage at his own expense and have the defect corrected. While all automobiles must be tested annually at stations operated by the department of vehicles and traffic, the police department has authority to stop and inspect any automobile at any time.

The work of inspecting motor vehicles is assisted by a system of red, yellow and green "stickers," which are pasted on cars after they have been tested. A green sticker is pasted on the windshield if an automobile has been found mechanically safe for operation on streets and highways. The red sticker indicates a minor mechanical defect which the owner or operator of the car is given 10 days to correct.

The yellow sticker was adopted for automobiles which officials believe should be removed immediately from the streets---machines with bad brakes and steering apparatus, or other mechanical defects which might contribute to accidents. Owners of automobiles which draw yellow stickers are not permitted to operate these machines again until traffic officials receive positive proof that mechanical defects have been corrected.

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News Bulletin of
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1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., March 1

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Tax Delinquency Brings California Property Ranging From Gold Mines To Ghost Towns

Everything from country clubs to gold mines and wineries have been deeded the state of California for non-payment of taxes, a study of tax delinquent properties which have reverted to that state showed today.

Among the properties of which the California state controller is the "landlord" is the "ghost town" of Sam'l Posen near Red Bluff, a community of 10,000 city lots in undeveloped range land. The town was laid out nearly 60 years ago, but when taxes were not paid the state became the owner of the entire community.

Besides this ghost town the state owns a 13-story office building, two mausoleums, a glass factory, a $250,000 private school, several large hotels, an ice skating rink, a railroad, an athletic club, a distillery, hundreds of warehouses and homes, and 3,000,000 acres of vineyards, grazing land and forests.

More than $7,500,000 worth of delinquent property of this type has been returned to California tax rolls during the last three years through redemption by former owners, and $800,000 worth has been sold to new owners at public sales, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

In addition, rental of otherwise non-revenue producing tax delinquent property has yielded about $375,000 in the last six years---more than enough to pay the cost of administering the entire program designed to return tax delinquent property to the tax rolls.

* * *

About 50 Per Cent Of Local Jails Reported "Poor"

Nearly half of the nation's local jails are reported by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as unfit for use as places of detention for federal prisoners. The report was based on an inspection of 3,117 local jails, the American Municipal Association said today.

Only 497 of the local jails were approved for general use by the bureau of prisons, 333 were found fit for use solely in emergencies, and 2,287 were declared unfit for use under any circumstances. Local jails often are used by federal authorities to house persons in their custody awaiting trial or serving short sentences, thus saving the cost of transporting them to distant federal prisons.

Ratings in the bureau of prisons report were made on 10 factors---personnel, administration and discipline, buildings and equipment, food, cleanliness, personal hygiene practices, conditions of employment and industry, medical services, education and recreation, and religious instruction. The jails received their lowest scores on the last four factors.

A rating of "fair" was given to 47.8 per cent of the jails inspected, only 2.5 per cent were rated "good," while 49.7 per cent were rated "poor."

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Release No. 1: For Mon., March 3

MAR 1 1941
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War Focuses Attention On Salvaging Of Waste Products By Cities

Efforts by nations in Europe to bolster their war-time economy by salvaging materials which ordinarily would be wasted focuses attention upon the use of sewage and other waste products by American cities, the American Public Works Association said today.

Sewage sludge gas is being used by American cities as fuel to drive internal combustion engines at sewage plants. Sewage is used as fertilizer and sewage waste-water for irrigation and for industrial purposes. Garbage is sold for hog feeding, and is also a source of grease and fertilizer. Some cities are directing their attention to salvaging paper and tin.

"In a war economy, a nation becomes salvage-conscious due to increases in prices and to the need for all available resources," the Association said, adding a warning that "under many conditions the salvaging of sewage and other waste products may not be profitable for a city. For example, the advantage of using sludge gas would depend largely upon the cost of ordinary gas."

Sludge gas engines are used in more than 100 cities largely to generate electric power, but also to operate blowers and pumps. Sludge gas is used as an auxiliary fuel to incinerate sewage and garbage, and to heat plant buildings. An early use for sludge gas was to illuminate plant grounds through old gas street lights.

In England and Germany sludge gas is compressed for use in motor vehicles, the Association said.

Cities which sell sewage sludge for fertilizer receive from 25 cents to $3.50 a cubic yard, depending upon its condition and demand, a recent survey by the Association showed. In some cities, all sludge produced at the sewage treatment plant is used by the city in park areas and on golf courses. In Stratford, Conn., sludge not used by the city is given free to the public. Some cities sell sludge fertilizer under a trade name. Milwaukee has led in this field.

Because water is scarce in Corpus Christie, Tex., the city obtains a daily revenue of $100 from the sale of sewage plant waste-water to a local refinery, where it is used in the operation of the cooling system. The waste-water is given a special treatment to remove all settleable solids and sold at about one-fifth the cost of regularly-treated city water. In California, waste-water meeting certain prescribed bacterial standards may be used for irrigation.

More than 400 cities dispose of garbage in whole or in part by hog feeding, and 22 of these cities maintain municipal hog farms. At least five cities---Indianapolis, Philadelphia, Rochester, N. Y., Reading, Pa., and Washington, D. C.---obtain fat and fertilizer from garbage for commercial use.

Detroit recently informed federal authorities that 9,000 tons of paper and 25,000 tons of tin cans could be salvaged from the city dumps annually. At present, 1,100 tons of other scrap metal are salvaged. Los Angeles turns over tin cans free of charge to a private firm which bales and sells them---the advantage to the city lying in cheaper refuse disposal. A similar practice prevails in Baltimore. England is giving increasing emphasis to the salvaging of paper and scrap metal and to the feeding of garbage to hogs, the Association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., March 4

Twenty Per Cent Of Property Tax Exempt In Washington, D.C.

With more than 20 per cent of its area exempt from taxation because it is owned by the federal government or by foreign powers for embassy and legation purposes, Washington, D.C., has perhaps a higher proportion of tax-exempt property within its boundaries than any other large American city, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

The tax exempt property represents almost one-third of the total assessed value of all real property in the nation's capital. Although the government allocates $6,000,000 annually to the District in support of the local government, assessors have just reported to Congress that the District lost $14,000,000 during the last fiscal year as a result of the non-tax status of federal property, according to the information.

A study completed two years ago by the National Emergency Council placed the area of all urban property owned by the federal government, exluding holdings in the District of Columbia, at 58 square miles. "While this is a relatively small area, it comprises some of the most valuable urban property in the United States," the Association said. The urban holdings, however, are only a small part of the government's large holdings throughout the country which are tax-exempt, according to the Association. Most of this land is in the public domain.

The council's study gave the following figures:

The federal government owns more than 20 per cent of all land in the United States---394,657,721 acres, which represent holdings in every state. The land is scattered through 2,628 of the 3,071 counties, and 2,965 cities.

If Congress consented to taxation by states and localities of this government-owned real estate, the Association said, the yield to state and local treasuries would probably be more than $91,000,000 a year.

The percentage of federal lands in the states ranges from 82 per cent in Nevada down to one-tenth of one per cent in Iowa. In three states besides Nevada---Arizona, Idaho and Utah---the government owns more than 58 per cent of the land. The government also owns approximately 100 per cent of the land in four counties in Nevada, and in one county in South Dakota the value of government property is in excess of 800 per cent of the assessed value of all other property.

The four agencies having custody of the largest areas of federal land are: Forest Service, 151,897,489 acres; Grazing Division, 109,823,489 acres; General Land Office, 54,659,873 acres; and Bureau of Indian Affairs, 52,188,320 acres.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., March 5

Accidents, Traffic-Prevention ✓ , Traffic [illegible] ✓

Protected Street Crossings Save Lives Of Chicago Children

One fact stands out in an analysis of traffic accidents which took the lives of 106 children in Cook county, Ill., in 1940---not one child was killed at street crossings protected by traffic signals.

Ten children lost their lives, however, in accidents at crossings unprotected by traffic signals, according to the analysis of coroner's records by the Chicago Motor Club, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Accidents in street areas betweeen intersections, areas termed pedestrian "bad lands," caused 38.7 per cent of the deaths---the largest percentage.

Seventeen of the children---boys and girls under 18---met death while crossing streets in the middle of the block, nine as they dodged from behind parked cars, seven while running into the street from the sidewalk, and eight while playing in streets and alleys.

Another high percentage of the fatalities occurred among children riding bicycles, mostly while they were hitching rides behind trucks and other vehicles.

Sixteen youths were killed while riding as passengers in automobiles. In some cases there was no collision; the children were injured fatally when they fell against the windshield or dashboard as the car came to a sudden stop. Three boys were killed while driving automobiles.

Of the 106 children killed, 76 were boys. The death toll was divided among age groups as follows: pre-school age (five years down) 34 deaths; elementary age (six to 14 years) 45 deaths; and high school age (15 to 18 years) 27 deaths.

Although 72 of the 106 fatalities were children of school age, only 30 occurred on school days, a fact which emphasizes the importance of schoolboy patrols, the Association said.

Pointing out that the most dangerous season for children is during the summer months, the motor club recommended that more off-the-street play lots be created to keep children off the streets during this period when they are not in school.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 6

Employment Service Assures Youths Spending Money, Keeps Them Off Streets

Marked decline in complaints about young people disturbing the peace or destroying property has resulted in Greendale, Wis., from establishment of a Youth Employment Service for junior and senior high school students---a service operated on the theory that youths with something to do and a little spending money are less of a community problem than youths who are "broke."

About 100 boys and girls now participate in the employment service, which was started last September through cooperation among Greendale students, teachers and city officials. The community, a suburb of Milwaukee, is a "Greenbelt" town of 1,500 population built several years ago by the Farm Security Administration, according to the National Association of Housing Officials.

When the employment service was organized, the 70 boys and girls attending the first meeting set up a board of control composed of two boys, two girls and two adults. A member of the Greendale police department serves as group advisor, and headquarters of the service are at the police station.

A feature of the employment service is the requirement that all who want to take care of children must complete a six-lesson course in fundamentals of child care, a course conducted by the school nurse and assistant principal of the local school. The 14 girls who have completed this course now are employed regularly.

About 30 other boys and girls are earning spending money doing various odd jobs obtained through the employment service---including housework, snow shoveling, theater ushering, window washing and newspaper carrying. The employment service furnishes workers on a scheduled rate basis---50 cents for washing an automobile, 16 cents per hour for taking care of children before noon and 20 cents an hour after noon; 20 cents per day for tending furnaces, 10 cents per window for washing windows, and so on.

The service has been effective in meeting three needs of the community, according to Greendale officials. The employment service supplies trained help for child care at a comparatively nominal cost, offers a source of income to high school students to help pay for their education and afford them pocket money, and creates a sense of responsibility and independence in the youths who are given opportunity to work in their spare time.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., March 7

Traffic Fatalities Drop 33.3 Per Cent After Safety Department Reorganizations

Twenty-four cities whose traffic safety systems have been reorganized since 1936 report an average 33.3 per cent reduction in traffic fatality rates for 1940 as compared with fatalities for the year before the reorganizations, the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police said today.

For the year prior to installation of special accident investigation procedures by the Safety Division, the 24 cities had a rate of 24.7 deaths per 100,000 population. During 1940 the same cities had a rate of 16 deaths per 100,000 population---the rate reduction representing a saving of 568 lives.

Chattanooga, Tenn., led the 24 cities with an 82.4 per cent decrease in 1940 traffic fatalities compared with 1936, the year preceding Safety Division assistance. Chattanooga reported 34 deaths for 1936 and six deaths for 1940. The rate per 100,000 population in 1936 was 27.5; in 1940, it was 4.7.

Other cities in the group which reported substantial reductions included Knoxville, Tenn., 57.6 per cent; Cleveland, 51.4 per cent; Oakland, Calif., 46.6 per cent; Louisville, Ky., 36.6 per cent; Dayton, O., 32.6 per cent; and Detroit, 32.2 per cent.

During 1940 police department traffic system reorganizations were completed in Jackson, Miss., and Portland, O., and in the Utah highway patrol.

In addition, surveys of traffic control techniques, preliminary to reorganizational work, were made in five cities---Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif., Quincy, Mass., Charleston, S.C., and Park Ridge, Ill.---and in the Ohio and California highway patrols.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., March 8

Iowa Installs Meters To Check On Gasoline Entering State By Pipeline

Iowa is requiring the installation of meters at pipeline and marine terminals to provide an accurate check on the amount of gasoline entering the state by these means, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today. At present four pipeline terminals and eight marine terminals---stations where gasoline brought by barge or boat is transferred to land---are operating in the state or plan to begin soon.

The meters are purchased by the state and installed by terminal operators. Meters are sealed, and before operations begin a state inspector tests their accuracy with a 100-gallon mobile testing unit. The metering is confined to withdrawals from terminals for truck deliveries, since it was felt that deliveries in tank cars could be checked accurately at the destination of the car.

Iowa officials felt the installation of meters to be more economical than having two or three inspectors stationed at a terminal to give loading tickets for each load withdrawn from storage and put into transport vehicles.

The Federation, which obtained its information on the Iowa metering procedure from the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, said one other state---Wisconsin---has experimented with the use of meters as a check on the flow of gasoline into the state.

* * *

Des Moines To Choose City Assessor In Unique Fashion

Des Moines, Ia., now has what is "probably the most unusual plan yet devised" for selecting its city assessor and his assistants, the National Association of Assessing Officers said today. The new system was set up by an act of the state legislature.

Candidates for the job will be examined by a special board of three persons, one each selected by the city council, the school board and the county board of supervisors. The names of all candidates receiving a grade of 70 or more are certified to the city council, school board and county supervisors, who select the assessor in a joint meeting in which each body casts one vote.

The assessor's term of office is six years and, when the term has expired, he must pass another examination before he is eligible for reappointment. Once appointed, the assessor can be removed in the same way he is chosen, but only after a public hearing on charges against him.

Examinations are held also for deputy assessors, and the city assessor is required to make his appointments from the list of successful candidates certified to him. He can dismiss his deputies after preferring written charges. The deputies may appeal to the examining board. All personnel below the rank of deputy assessor serve at the pleasure of the assessor.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., March 10

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Property

Nine States Legalize Taxing Of Property At Less Than Full Value

Nine states now direct by law that property taxes be levied against less than the full value of property, the taxable fraction ranging from 60 per cent in Alabama and Iowa down to one per cent in Vermont, the National Association of Assessing Officers said today.

Three of the states---Montana, Minnesota and Ohio---tax different classes of property at different percentages of full value. In Ohio, for example, real estate is assessed at full value, tangible personal property of merchants at 70 per cent, and tangible personal property of manufacturers at 50 per cent.

The other three states---Washington, North Dakota and Arkansas---tax property at 50 per cent of its value. In addition, local governments in Louisiana may levy their taxes on fractions of property value ranging from 25 to 100 per cent.

The legislature determines the assessment ratio in all but one of the nine states. Arkansas' corporation commission sets the ratio annually, but has not varied it for more than 20 years.

Fractional assessment laws usually are adopted to legalize the customary undervaluation of property by assessors, the Association said. This undervaluation is due largely to citizen pressure on assessors, particularly in states which impose property taxes for the support of the state government.

In legalizing the undervaluations, the legislatures ordinarily seek to prevent drastic expansion in the tax base by changes in administrative policy. Such an increase, under the laws of most states, would allow local governing bodies to levy much higher taxes and incur more indebtedness than is possible on the smaller tax base.

"The legislatures could have dealt with this problem by reducing tax rate and debt limits rather than by cutting the assessment level," said the Association. "The practice of computing taxes on less than the full value of the property is often confusing to the taxpayer and unnecessarily complicates the work of the assessor. Of course, with a lower tax base, the tax rate must be correspondingly higher. For example, in Vermont the average tax rate in a recent year was 330 per cent as compared with an average of 3.48 per cent in New Hampshire, a full-value assessment state."

While legislative changes in the assessment standard have occurred in few states, "they have a tendency to recur once they have been indulged in," according to the Association. For instance, the Iowa legislature has just passed an act legalizing assessments at 60 per cent of full value, following a court decision holding illegal the common practice of assessing at 60 per cent when the law called for assessment at actual value. Previous to this, Iowa changed the legal tax base from full value to 25 per cent in 1897, and back to full value in 1933.

North Dakota experimented from 1917 to 1923 with different ratios of taxable value for different classes of property, with a maximum of 30 per cent for two years and 100 per cent for the next four years. The state then adopted a uniform 75 per cent ratio in 1923 and a 50 per cent ratio in 1932.

Illinois assessors were directed to list property at full value before 1898, at 20 per cent until 1909, at 33 1/3 per cent until 1919, at 50 per cent until 1927, and again at full value from 1927 on.

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[illegible] states now direct [illegible] property taxes [illegible] the full value of property, the [illegible] ranging from 50 per cent [illegible] and some down to one per cent in Vermont, the National Association of [illegible] today.

[illegible] of the states—[illegible], Minnesota and [illegible] property [illegible] percentages of full value. [illegible] tangible personal property [illegible] personal property [illegible] at 30 per cent.

The other three states—Washington, [illegible] property [illegible] per cent of its value. [illegible] levy their taxes on fractions of property value ranging from [illegible].

The legislatures determine [illegible] it for more than 40 years.

Fractional assessment laws [illegible] valuation of property by assessors [illegible] taxes [illegible] the support of [illegible].

In legalizing the undervaluations, the [illegible] higher taxes and [illegible] more [illegible].

The legislatures could [illegible] The practice of computing taxes [illegible] For example, in [illegible] the average [illegible] an average of 3.43 per cent in [illegible].

[illegible] legislative changes in the assessment [illegible] They have a tendency [illegible] For instance, the Iowa legislature [illegible] 60 per cent of full value, [illegible] of assessing at 60 per cent [illegible] cent in 1937, and back to full value in [illegible].

North Dakota experimented [illegible] in 1935 with [illegible] different classes of property, with a maximum of [illegible] per cent [illegible] 50 per cent for the next four years. [illegible] in 1937 and a 50 per cent ratio in 1942.

[illegible] 1889, at 33 1/3 per cent until 1919, at [illegible] per cent until [illegible] from 1937 on.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., March 11

[Barter ✓ [Waterworks-]

Unemployed May Work For City To Pay Delinquent Water Bills In Washington

Unemployed workers may pay delinquent water bills by working for the city in at least 14 Washington municipalities, while persons on relief may work out unpaid water bills in six cities, information to the American Public Works Association showed today.

This is but one of many policies, which range from "extreme leniency" to "shut them off," adopted by Washington cities in attempting to solve the problem of collecting delinquent water bills from consumers who are unemployed or on relief.

The Association obtained its information from a study by the Bureau of Governmental Research of the University of Washington. The study included policies of 64 Washington cities toward consumers on relief, and unemployed but not on relief.

Sixteen of the cities reporting on their policy toward delinquent consumers on relief say they "are treated as any other customers"; two say they "must pay, but extra time is given if needed." A few of the cities consider each case individually with payment usually required. Two cities "give free water during relief period," while one city reports "a few old people and widows are given water---the able bodied are expected to pay." A few cities give the water free and include costs in the relief budget, while others try to collect from local and county relief funds.

Included among the cities reporting their policy toward unemployed but not on relief were the 14 which allow delinquents to work out their water bills---usually on the water system and occasionally on other city work. One city reports it "shuts them off." Five cities are lenient to the extent of granting time limits to unemployed---for as much as three months by one or two cities. Water is furnished free by a few cities to those unable to work.

Twenty-one cities reported that landlords must carry the full burden of their tenants' unpaid water bills; 33 cities report that landlords are not required to carry the full burden.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., March 12

"Fixless" Traffic Ticket Plan Operated In Charleston, Planned For San Francisco

A "fixless" traffic ticket system operating under a new city ordinance which requires every motorist given a ticket to appear in court is resulting in fewer traffic violations and increased revenues to Charleston, W. Va., the American Municipal Association said today. San Francisco's board of supervisors is considering adoption of a similar ordinance.

The Charleston ordinance, adopted by the city council after it was found that up to 50 traffic violations charged against scores of Charleston residents had been ignored, also requires a new type of duplicate traffic ticket to afford a double check on tickets issued and disposition of cases.

No one can discharge a traffic ticket in Charleston, under the new ordinance, unless the holder appears in court. A voluntary appearance in a "cafeteria" court in the City Hall results usually in payment of a nominal fine. Persons believing they were charged unjustly can appear in municipal court and explain to the judge.

Warrants are issued for ticket holders who ignore the ticket altogether, and they are brought into court for trial. Fines resulting from cases settled in this manner range from $7 to $12; the average is $8.

Traffic tickets are issued to policemen in serially numbered books. The original ticket becomes a permanent record of the court, with carbon copies going to the offender, police files, traffic clerk and a permanent ticket file to prevent loss of the ticket or delay in bringing offenders into court. A report on each ticket issued goes to the city auditor and treasurer, who check on results of court action.

Although a few persons receiving tickets are discharged for such reasons as a parking meter out of order, the rate of discharges is small---records for a recent 30-day period showing less than 5 per cent of 1,200 tickets dismissed. In the same 30-day period, the "cafeteria" court collected $1,137 in voluntary fines.

The ordinance under consideration in San Francisco is similar to the Charleston statute. The San Francisco proposal would require a traffic violator to appear in Traffic Fines bureau and post a nominal bail---which may be forfeited in lieu of a fine---or, if he believes himself accused unjustly, appear in municipal court. If the violator fails to appear in court he commits a misdemeanor, under the proposal.

Traffic ticket books would be printed in quadruplicate and numbered serially. One copy of the citation would be issued to the alleged violator, one sent to municipal court, another delivered to police headquarters, and the fourth kept by the officer. Once a month, under the proposal, the chief of police must have published a record of the disposition of all citations---whether by the Traffic Fines bureau or the municipal court.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 13

Intergovernmental Cooperation Highly Developed In Los Angeles Area

Whether it's handling traffic at a Rose Bowl football game, coping with a major disaster in the form of fire, earthquake and flood, or a more routine matter like tax collection, the authorities of the 45 cities, the county government and special districts in the Los Angeles metropolitan area have a cooperative plan for dealing with the situation.

Approximately 200 intergovernmental contracts exist for the performance of at least 10 major functions in the area, according to a University of California at Los Angeles study noted today by the American Municipal Association. In addition to formal contracts, there are many informal working arrangements, such as exist in police work.

The sheriff's department of Los Angeles County, which is practically coterminous with the metropolitan area, offers many services voluntarily to the smaller of the 45 separate police departments---including handwriting analysis, handling and prosecution of juvenile offenders, criminological laboratory tests, checking of identification and fingerprint records, photographic services, and the loan of experts to assist in departmental organization and administration. The sheriff's office also maintains a clearing house for bad check information.

The Los Angeles police department radio station serves 10 other cities free of charge. It also serves the state highway patrol, the City Receiving Hospital, and a unit maintained by a railroad company as well as providing call service for sheriff's cars in certain outlying sections of the county.

Each year during the Tournament of Roses and Rose Bowl game, the Pasadena police chief assumes control over a force about 15 times as large as his regular force. The greater part of this loaned force is comprised, roughly, of 1,000 officers from the Los Angeles police department, 275 county deputies and 85 highway patrolmen. At other events, such as those staged at the Los Angeles Coliseum, Santa Anita race track and other centers, Los Angeles city, county and state patrolmen work together.

Among the many other examples of cooperative effort are these:

All but five cities have turned the assessment and collection of their taxes over to the county, the cities fixing the amount of money to be raised and the tax rate.

Ten cities, as well as the Fire Protection Districts and the Los Angeles Flood Control District, have their personnel services handled in varying degree by the County Civil Service Commission.

The county, through its department of building and safety, has contracted with some cities to perform all their functions relating to the enforcement of local building, plumbing and electrical codes.

Extensive contractual cooperation in connection with sewage disposal and treatment systems and plants has developed between cities, districts, public institutions and unincorporated areas over the last 20 years.

Most cities contract for health administration from the county in addition to the basic services they receive under the general tax rate.

None of the cities maintain the office of city sealer and the county department of weights and measures has complete jurisdiction within the area.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., March 14

Special "Bomb Taxi" Permits Safe Transportation Of Bombs

Latest innovation along the civilian defense front is a unique "bomb taxi" designed and constructed by the Bridgeport, Conn., police department, information to the American Public Works Association showed today.

The "invention" consists of a large tank of 3/8-inch boiler iron mounted upright on a platform of sheet iron. The tank and platform are mounted, in turn, on a heavy two-wheel trailer chassis with heavy duty springs to act as a cushion. No bolts were used in construction of the tank, and it was welded to the sheet-iron platform.

Eight hundred pounds of steel cable one-inch thick was wound around the tank and welded every few inches. Extra layers of cable were wound around the bottom of the tank to reinforce the area where the greatest pressure is exerted when an explosion takes place.

If a bomb or suspicious package is discovered, the bomb taxi is towed to the spot by a police emergency truck. The suspicious package is placed in the tank, which then is parked in the center of the street to avert damage to windows of adjacent buildings in event of an explosion. A heavy iron mesh net is placed over the top of the tank to safeguard against flying particles.

If the package does not explode when first placed in the tank, the truck will haul it to an open lot where trained technicians will drop a half-stick of dynamite into the tank to destroy the package.

As an experiment recently, a bomb made of blasting powder and a 10-inch length of gas pipe was placed in a suitcase and dropped into the tank. Several sandbags were placed on top of the suitcase. Set off by a lighted fuse, the bomb blew parts of the suitcase and sandbags 300 feet into the air. Although the explosion was heard two miles away, the tank was not damaged.

In the future, members of the Bridgeport police department will not be exposed to hazards of removing suspicious packages to a safe location and investigating. The department now can take the packages for a ride in their special "bomb taxi."

Another city---Newark, N.J.---recently made plans for construction of a "bomb taxi" with the body, six feet long, four feet wide and five feet high, mounted on a trailer. The floor and sides of the body are to be lined with sandbags. The top will be open or of thin wood, so the force of an explosion will be upward.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., March 15

Slow Moving Trucks Regulated By State Action

Slow moving trucks are regulated in at least four states to relieve highway congestion and other dangers, information to the American Public Works Association showed today. Definite minimum performance standards have been established by the states which all trucks must meet.

Iowa requires that all trucks must be able to negotiate a 3 per cent grade at 30 miles an hour; a Michigan law states that trucks must be able to go up all grades on their regular runs at at least 10 miles an hour; Rhode Island makes 20 miles an hour on a 4 per cent grade its standard; and South Carolina demands 20 miles an hour on a 5 per cent grade.

Week-end trucking is regulated in Minnesota and Wisconsin. Minnesota prohibits operation of trucks within 35 miles of first-class cities between 9 A.M. and midnight on Sundays and legal holidays during the summer period between May 30 and the second Sunday in September. Wisconsin's regulations, which usually vary from year to year, apply mostly to periods between Decoration Day and Labor Day.

Exemptions to the state regulations are given to trucks of one ton or less and to those carrying perishables, newspapers and certain other commodities.

* * *

Demonstration "War Gardens" Planned For Four New York Counties

As an experiment in spare-time farming as a means of augmenting food supplies, and as a national defense measure, demonstration vegetable gardens will be planted in four New York counties this spring under supervision of the state department of agriculture.

To be used as centers for education in gardening skills, four gardens will be planted in each of the counties, according to information to the American Municipal Association, which said the projects recalled the "war gardens" of World War days.

Planting, cultivation and harvesting of crops will be under supervision of the department of agriculture. Gardening skills will be demonstrated to interested persons and groups.

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News Bulletin of
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1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., March 17

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: The governors of the 48 states play increasingly important roles in events of the day. To gain an insight to the men who direct policies and programs of their states in respect to national as well as purely local problems, the Council of State Governments has made a study, results of which will appear in a series of three stories. The first story follows).

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The average state governor is about 51 years old, receives a yearly salary of $8,050, and prepared himself for his job by serving an "apprenticeship" in administrative, legislative or judicial fields of government. He also is serving his first term as chief executive.

This is as far as one can go to describe the "average" governor, according to a study by the Council of State Governments of backgrounds and qualifications of the chief executives now directing policies and programs of the 48 states.

Three-fourths of the governors are between the ages of 44 and 56, with the oldest 66 and the youngest, Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, 34. Only one other governor is under 40---J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island, who is 37. Seventeen governors are in their 40's, 23 in their 50's and six in their 60's.

Seventeen governors---or more than a third---were born outside the states they govern, including Gov. John Moses of North Dakota, who was born in Strand, Norway, and Gov. Julius Heil of Wisconsin, who was born in Duesmond an der Mosel, Germany. Two governors, Payne Ratner of Kansas and W. H. Wills of Vermont, were born in Illinois, and two others, Chase Clark of Idaho and Dwight Green of Illinois, were born in Indiana.

Public service careers which prepared the governors for their jobs were in administrative, legislative and judicial fields in federal, state and local levels of government. Of the 42 governors reporting on governmental background, 14 are former city, county or state's attorneys, and six were lieutenant governors. Seventeen governors have served in their state legislatures, eight as senators, four as representatives, and five as both senator and representative. At least 15 of the 42 governors have held posts in various branches of the federal government, with five

(MORE)

PAGE 2---Add governors (Council of State Governments) x x x with five serving as U.S. district or assistant district attorneys, and two as U.S. Congressmen. Gov. Charles Edison of New Jersey resigned as Secretary of the Navy to campaign for his post.

Eleven governors are serving their second terms and one, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, is serving his fourth term. He also served two terms as lieutenant governor.

Occupations of the governors before they assumed their posts ranged from law---26 said they were attorneys---to citrus fruit grower. Five governors were editors or publishers, five were businessmen or manufacturers, two were engineers and two were farmers. Other occupations: internal revenue collector, air transport executive, physician (Gov. R. O. Blood of New Hampshire), banker, judge, professor, and real estate and insurance. The Council noted that 12 different occupations were listed by the 22 governors elected for the first time in November.

Experiences gained in three wars or as members of the National Guard, Naval Reserve or Reserve Officers Training Corps are valuable to about two-thirds of the chief executives in directing national defense activities of their states. Three governors served in the Spanish-American or Mexican border wars, and more than a score in the World War.

Many governors listed hunting, fishing and sports as their hobbies. Gov. Keen Johnson of Kentucky collects pipes, Gov. Sumner Sewell of Maine collects early balloon pictures, and Gov. Murray Van Wagoner of Michigan makes a hobby of photography. Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah listed "gymnastics" as a hobby.

There is only one bachelor among the 48 governors---Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee. The others, married, have families ranging up to seven children. The average number of children is three, with boys predominating.

While the salary average for the governors is $8,050, salaries range from $3,000 up to the $25,000 paid by New York. Other high salaries paid are $20,000 by New Jersey, $18,000 by Pennsylvania, and $12,000 by Connecticut, Illinois, Louisiana and Texas. Excepting salaries below $5,000 in three states and above $12,000 in three, they range between the two figures.

About one-fifth of the governors have worked on newspapers---as reporters for the most part.

About one-third were listed in "Who's Who" before becoming governor.

Twenty-eight governors are Democrats; the rest Republicans.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., March 18

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the second of three stories on the governors of the 48 states; it deals with their administrative, legislative and judicial backgrounds).

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Governors of the 48 states draw from administrative, legislative and judicial backgrounds in public service to meet the many problems confronting them as chief executives. Many gained experience through service in all three levels of government---federal, state and local.

Practically every governor has held at least one administrative job in one of the governmental levels; many in all three. More than a score held legislative posts, mostly in their general assemblies. At least seven governors are former judges, according to a study by the Council of State Governments.

In administrative fields, more governors have served in legal capacities than in any other. Twelve have held posts as county or state's attorneys, six as U.S. district or assistant district attorneys, three as state attorneys general, and two as city attorneys. Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado served as county attorney, and as assistant and U.S. district attorney; Gov. Sam C. Ford of Montana as assistant U.S. district attorney and state attorney general; and Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio as city attorney and state attorney general.

Six governors have served as lieutenant governors, with Herbert H. Lehman of New York and James H. Price of Virginia serving two terms each. Single terms as lieutenant governor were served by Governors Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania, W. H. Wills of Vermont and Keen Johnson of Kentucky. Eleven governors are serving their second terms while one, Governor Lehman, is serving his fourth straight term. The first three were of two years each, the fourth for four years.

Five governors are former mayors---Walter W. Bacon of Delaware, Chase A. Clark of Idaho, Arthur B. Langlie of Washington, Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia

(MORE)

and Burnett Rhett Maybank of South Carolina. Five other governors have served as directors or members of state departments or commissions, including Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, formerly state commissioner of agriculture, and Gov. Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan, former state highway commissioner and chairman of the state stream control commission.

Only one governor---Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas---has been a county sheriff; he also is a former internal revenue collector.

Several governors have served in other administrative capacities, including Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut---district and state WPA administrator; Julius Heil of Wisconsin---state NRA advisory board, Milwaukee NRA compliance board; Charles Edison of New Jersey---several posts under the NRA, and assistant Secretary and Secretary of the Navy.

Of the 42 governors reporting on their legislative backgrounds, eight have served as state senators, four as state representatives, and five as both representative and senator. Gov. Culbert L. Olson of California was a state senator in two states, Utah---where he served two terms---and California. Governor Price of Virginia served seven terms as a state representative. Two governors served in the U.S. house of representatives with one of the two---Governor Neely of West Virginia---also serving in the U.S. senate. Several governors were city aldermen or councilmen.

The seven governors who are former judges include Governor Ford of Montana---state supreme court; Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania---state superior court; Paul B. Johnson of Mississippi---city and circuit court; E. P. Carville of Nevada and George A. Wilson of Iowa---district court; Spessard L. Holland of Florida---county court; and J. M. Broughton of North Carolina---recorder's court.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., March 19

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third and final story of a series on the governors of the 48 states; it deals with their military experiences.)

LIBRARY

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In directing national defense activities of their states, many governors may draw from experiences gained during the World War as members of the nation's armed forces, or as officials participating in such war activities as administration of the draft or of war industries.

Three governors gained an insight to the problem as members of the U.S. army during the Spanish-American War and the Mexican border campaign, while half a dozen chief executives have served with or are members of the National Guard, Naval Reserve, or Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Most of the score or more governors who participated in the World War served in the army, according to a study by the Council of State Governments. These include Governors Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas, Keen Johnson of Kentucky, Sam H. Jones of Louisiana, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Dr. Robert O. Blood of New Hampshire, Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Prentice Cooper of Tennessee and Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma.

An understanding of aerial warfare was gained during the World War by five governors who served in the army air corps---Frank M. Dixon of Alabama, Spessard L. Holland of Florida, Herbert B. Maw of Utah, Sumner Sewell of Maine and Dwight Green of Illinois. Governor Dixon flew as an observer and machine gunner, was shot down, and later decorated with the Croix de Guerre with Palm, Chevalier Legion of Honor, and Order of the Purple Heart. Governor Holland brought down two planes, was shot down once himself and was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross by General Pershing.

Governors Payne Ratner of Kansas, Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina and Robert H. Hurley of Connecticut served in the navy---Hurley on a submarine. Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio served in the Coast Guard artillery.

Gov. Charles Edison during the World War directed the manufacture of war materials, while Gov. Arthur James of Pennsylvania served as a legal advisor in the administration of the draft law.

Two governors served on the Mexican Border---Chase A. Clark of Idaho, and Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, who also served as a captain of field artillery in the World War. Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia served with the West Virginia volunteers in the Spanish-American war.

Among the governors who have held commissions in the National Guard, Naval Reserve or Reserve Officers Training Corps are Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, Murray D. Van Wagoner of Michigan, Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, Arthur B. Langlie of Washington and James H. Price of Virginia.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 20

| Licenses Amusement

Skill-Game Licenses Provide Revenue For Washington Cities

With 119 of Washington's 221 cities drawing a total of approximately $300,000 from the licensing of games of skill this source of revenue has become "one of the major methods of approaching a balanced municipal budget" in the state, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

All Washington cities probably realized a total of about $500,000 from skill-game licenses during 1940, the Association estimated on the basis of a report from the Washington municipal league.

"Faced with drastically curtailed revenue as the result of property tax limitation laws, plus a sharp decrease in assessed valuations, cities became more and more dependent on one of the few money-raising powers left them by the legislature---the power of licensing activities within their corporate limits," the Washington municipal league said. "With the rise of their popularity, revenue from the licensing of skill-games soon became one of the major methods of approaching a balanced municipal budget."

Spokane received the largest amount of revenue from skill-game licenses of the cities covered in the survey. Though only one-third the size of Seattle, Spokane realized $67,500 from such licenses in 1940, nearly two-and-a-half times Seattle's $27,000. Seattle charged $15 per machine per year---increased to $25 in January, 1941---while Spokane charged $150 per year, plus a $25 transfer fee when an old machine is replaced with a new one.

Bellington, a city of 29,314 population, charges $5,000 a year for a "master operator" license and $10 a month license on each machine in operation. Bellington received revenue of $19,600 in contrast to the $2,093 received by Tacoma, with a population of 109,408. Tacoma licenses claw machines, ray-o-lite and skee-ball games at the rate of $3 a machine per calendar quarter but does not license pin ball machines.

The cities differ greatly in their levies on skill-games. Here are some examples:

Walla Walla---$300 a year for an operator's license, $25 for the first machine per year, $11 for each additional machine.

Olympia---Operator's license $15 per month plus $7.50 for each machine operated of the automatic skill-game variety. Digger machines paying off in merchandise, $2 a month plus operator's license.

Port Angeles---Distributor's license, annual fee, $1,250; location license, each machine annual fee, $24.

Centralia---Owner operating own machine in own business, $12 a year and $6 a month per machine; distributor's license, $72 a year and $6 a month per machine.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., March 21

Land subdivision -Re

Cities Control Subdivisions Outside Their Limits

Control of the subdivision of land just outside city limits is exercised today by 110 of 196 communities included in a study on subdivision regulations published by Public Administration Service.

Fifty-three of the cities regulate subdivisions for a distance of three miles beyond their limits. One city's sphere is one-half mile beyond its limits, another's is 10 miles. Between these limits, the regulatory powers of seven cities extend for one mile; 11 cities, for one and a half miles; one city, for two miles; 11 cities, for five miles; and four cities, for six miles.

Even should surrounding urban territory remain outside the political boundaries of a city, it is to all intents and purposes a part of the city, the study said.

"Highways with their loads of automobiles do not miraculously terminate at invisible municipal boundary lines," the study said. "Disease, fire, and criminals are no respecters of such boundaries. Therefore, if a city is to exercise land subdivision control it must be able to regulate not only within its city limits but also in its environs."

Most states have established a uniform distance beyond the corporate limits within which their cities may control land subdivision. This has been done because it is difficult to set up an outside area of control for each individual city based on size, highway and mass transportation facilities, topography and customs, according to the study.

Here are some examples:

North Carolina gives the cities control over the area within one mile of the city limits, as does Iowa where the city has a population of 25,000.

Minnesota cities of the first class and having 35 per cent of land unplatted are given control of three miles of surrounding territory.

The sphere of control extends for five miles outside Virginia cities of over 150,000 population; for 10 miles outside cities over 100,000 population; for three miles outside cities under 100,000 population; and two miles outside any incorporated town. If land lies partly in the county, the board of supervisors or engineer of roads of the county must approve the dimensions and locations of any streets, alleys, or lots.

The study suggests that with the advent of automobiles and the present-day network of good roads with accompanying urban growth beyond corporate limits, five miles beyond the city limits probably is the minimum desirable distance of control, if one determination is to be made for all the cities of a state, regardless of their size.

An analysis of land subdivision practices, the 346-page study is published by Public Administration Service. Its author is Harold W. Lautner, of Harvard university.

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News Bulletin of
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1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., March 22

Traffic – Detroit ✓

Traffic Congestion Causes Estimated $18,000,000 Yearly Economic Loss In Detroit

The annual economic loss from traffic congestion in Detroit is estimated at $18,000,000 by the Michigan state highway department, the American Public Works Association said today. This does not include economic losses resulting from traffic accidents.

The $18,000,000 represents an increase of 75 per cent in yearly economic losses since 1936 despite a $30,000,000 street widening program and other projects carried out by Detroit, the Wayne county road commission and the state highway department, according to a recent study by the highway department. While these projects kept congestion from rising more than 14 per cent in four years, they could not cope with the 35 per cent increase in total traffic since 1936, according to the study.

In making the study, the cost of congestion was based on gasoline wastage, estimated to be about a third, extra wear on brakes and motor parts, and time lost by drivers of commercial and passenger vehicles. A value of three-fourths of a cent was put on every minute lost by passenger cars, 1.47 cents for buses and commercial cars, and 1.38 cents for taxes.

During 1940, Detroit streets carried a daily average of 10,590,000 vehicle miles of traffic. The state highway department said that about 64 per cent of this daily mileage was definitely hampered by congestion.

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Public relations ✓

Newcomers Learn About City Services From Newspaper Advertisement

When 47 new families numbering 188 persons migrated to Saginaw, Mich., in a single month recently, they were informed about municipal services and how the tax dollar is spent by means of a full-page advertisement in a local newspaper.

The advertisement was paid for by local business institutions, according to the International City Managers' Association.

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News Bulletin of
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1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., March 24

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Municipal government Reporting

Moving pictures

Public relations

Cities Use Motion Pictures To Inform Citizens Of Municipal Affairs

Motion pictures produced by American cities to inform citizens of municipal services and activities "have been instrumental in stimulating thinking on local affairs," the International City Managers' Association said today in a study on production and use of movie films by cities of more than 50,000 population.

Thirty-five of the cities---about one out of six---have made one or more motion pictures for use in reporting to citizens. Movies showing general activities have been made by 10 of the 35 cities: Atlanta, Berkeley, Dallas, Detroit, Evansville, Ind., Fort Worth, Lowell, Mass., Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., and Topeka.

The other 25 cities filmed activities of specific departments, such as recreation in Dayton, health and fire fighting in East Orange, N.J., and parks and water works in Chicago.

Amateur photographers were used in 17 cities in producing their films, professionals in 10 cities, and both amateurs and professionals in the other eight. Sound films have been made by six cities---Atlanta, Berkeley, Boston, Chicago, Schenectady and Tacoma; colored movies by a few. Specially prepared scenarios were followed in Austin, Tex., Boston, Denver, Pasadena and Cleveland.

Production costs varied widely, according to the study. Detroit's general movie cost $25,000, while Atlanta's sound film cost $2,500. Pasadena, Cleveland, Louisville and New York spent from $500 to $1,000; Denver, East Orange, Lansing, Mich., and Springfield, Mass., spent from $250 to $500.

Although the average time spent in making municipal movies in 21 cities was 16 weeks, some were made in a few hours or days while others required six months or more to complete. A Schenectady film describing the evolution of the fire drill tower was completed by a professional photographer in three hour's time, and a film "shot" by amateurs showing treatment of sewage was made in three days. In some cities, however, outstanding developments of public interest were filmed as they occurred during the year, then edited and entitled so a coherent sequence would result.

Most of the films run from 25 to 45 minutes in length. It takes 10 or 15 minutes to show several, while movies of two cities, Detroit and Portland, run 75 minutes. Twenty-four of the 34 cities own their own projectors; 18 have the 16mm. size, two the 35mm. size and four both sizes.

Attendance figures show an average of 83,000 persons viewed municipal movies of 26 cities; this does not include Detroit where, city officials estimate, 7,000,000 persons have seen city movies to date. Most of the films are shown before such widely diversified groups as educational organizations, service clubs, churches and movie theater audiences. The film "The City of Atlanta at Work," 20 minutes in length, is substituted for shorts in local theaters; so are Chicago's "Fun on the Lake Front" and "Baseball."

"Municipal Service," a colored movie made by Portland, is one of the newest. The script was written, directed and edited by a city employe, and the scenes were "shot" by the city photographer. The film features activities of the harbor patrol, training of police and firemen, and the removal of unsound and overhanging trees---services not so well known by the general public but important safety, health and protection factors.

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News Bulletin of
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1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., March 25

Army Camps Bring Prosperity, Problems To Louisiana City

Army camps and defense industries may bring "boom town" prosperity to many communities, but experiences of one Louisiana city show this is accompanied by mounting problems involving municipal services and facilities for city officials to solve.

The Louisiana city is Alexandria, surrounded by three training camps containing 125,000 soldiers. In addition, the city's normal population of 27,000 has been swelled by thousands of workmen completing construction of two of the camps and enlarging the permanent Camp Beauregard.

In attempting to meet demands on municipal services, Alexandria's mayor says "What the army wants, we want," according to information today to the American Municipal Association from the Louisiana State Conference of Mayors and Municipal Officials.

To maintain order, the city increased its police force from a normal staff of 25 men to 40, and added seven squad cars and several motorcycles. It is the camp-follower and not the soldier who is a source of trouble, and police and health authorities are collaborating in rounding up prostitutes for examination. Hundreds of prostitutes and other undesirables have been forced to leave town.

City auditoriums and school buildings have been placed at the disposal of army officers as recreational centers, and churches and other organizations have cooperated. Plans are underway to build several recreational centers at city expense.

Surfaced streets have been cut through by traffic, resurfaced, and cut through again. City, parish and state face the job of widening streets and roads. To meet traffic problems, one-way streets were designated, traffic lights added, and new restrictions placed on parking. State and military police work with city officials in handling problems of patrol and traffic regulation.

For fire protection, the city put a water pumper truck at the disposal of Camp Beauregard. The crew of men handling garbage has been doubled, and the city disposal plant handles without charge most of the waste of one of the camps.

In November, 1939, building permits in the city called for $31,000 of new construction. In November, 1940, building permits amounted to $73,000, and in January, 1941, to $216,000. Of the last sum $135,000 was for dwelling houses and apartments. The city is now pushing for federal housing assistance in the form of a project for 1,250 housing units.

Taxes have not been increased, and the city-owned utilities apparently have borne the cost. City-owned motor buses carry capacity loads. New water connections are made daily and old users are taking greater volume. Demands for light and gas have increased at equal or faster pace. Two of the army camps purchase all their gas from the city plant.

Increased demands for service have called for an increase in plant facilities. The most important outlay was $315,000 spent in bringing electric plant equipment up to date and enlarging its capacity.

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News Bulletin of
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Taxation, Conflicts

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States Adopt Measures To Prevent Double Taxation Of Incomes

All but three of the 31 states with personal income taxes have arrangements relieving persons who live in one state and derive income from another from the burden of taxation by both, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

Fifteen states give credits or exemptions as a general practice either on out-of-state incomes of residents, or on in-state incomes of non-residents. These allowances depend for the most part upon the nature of allowances granted by other states and upon the degree of reciprocity between states. As a rule, the Federation said, a state in this group does not grant allowances to a resident if he gets allowances from another state as a non-resident. The 15 states in this group are: Alabama, California, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Seven states grant such allowances to residents only---Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, South Dakota and Vermont. Four states---Iowa, New York, North Dakota and West Virginia---give credits or exemptions to non-residents only. Delaware, Massachusetts and Utah, along with Vermont, tax incomes of residents only.

The other two states of the 31---Arkansas and Louisiana---make no allowances either to residents or non-residents.

Among the states which grant allowances to residents, 12 do so by giving the resident credit, with some qualification, for income taxes paid to other states. "The general practice is to allow credit on the amount of income otherwise taxable by the credit-granting state and at the rate of taxation imposed under its law," the Federation said. Eight states exempt out-of-state income of residents from taxation, although this exemption is limited for the most part to income derived from outside business or property. Missouri exempts from taxation all income of residents taxed by other states.

Twelve of the states which grant allowances to non-residents do so by allowing them proportional credits against the taxes due locally if the same income is taxed by their home states. These states grant such credits on condition that the home state of the non-resident make reciprocal provisions.

In addition to the four states not taxing income of non-residents, Oklahoma and Wisconsin exempt income derived by non-residents from personal and professional services and from intangible personal property. A third state, Minnesota, also exempts the income of non-residents from personal and professional services, but only if these occupy 150 days' work or less. Georgia taxes only the income of non-residents from property or a business in the state.

North Dakota exempts non-resident income from land contracts, mortgages, stocks, bonds and sale of intangible personalty. Mississippi grants non-resident exemptions only when the home state of the non-resident reciprocates fully. Missouri exempts income taxed elsewhere except where it is determined by multiplying the total net income by a fraction.

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News Bulletin of
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Release No. 4: For Thurs., March 27

Refuse uniforms

Uniforms Worn By Refuse Collectors Improve Morale In Many Cities

Wearing of uniforms by refuse collectors is required by many cities to increase morale of workers and attractiveness of the service to citizens and visitors, the American Public Works Association said today.

Dallas, Tex., one of the most recent cities to have uniformed refuse collectors, reports that it "has been a distinct contribution to morale of the organization."

Other cities requiring uniformed refuse collectors include Austin, Tex.; Brookline, Mass.; Erie, Pa.; Los Angeles; Montclair and New Brunswick, N.J.; New York City; Topeka, Kan.; Youngstown, O.; and Montreal, Ottawa and Outremont, Canada.

Uniforms are furnished by the city in Austin, Brookline, New Brunswick, and the three Canadian cities. The company contracting for collection of refuse in Topeka furnishes the uniforms. In New York City and Erie, however, uniforms are bought in quantity lots by the city and sold to workers at reduced prices. Employes of Dallas buy their own uniforms, with the city paying half the price of a heavy jacket worn during winter months.

A few of the cities, including Dallas, help pay uniform laundry bills, the Association said. The Texas city, however, does not pay cleaning bills for the jackets.

Uniforms worn by refuse collectors in most of the cities are of dark material, usually khaki but sometimes dark blue. Several cities have special uniforms for summer and winter. In Dallas, during summer, each employe has three light-weight trousers and shirts, tailored in military style, and a cap. The winter uniform is of whipcord material, and consists of trousers, a shirt, and a heavy jacket.

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News Bulletin of
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1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., March 28

State Administration

Personnel, Public

Highway Departments Of 16 States Under Civil Service

Highway department employes of 16 states are ~~under formal~~ civil service systems, with coverage varying from a small number of workers in a few states to all employes in other states, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today.

The total soon may be increased to 18, the Assembly said. Louisiana is organizing the merit system authorized by a constitutional amendment approved last November, while the Kansas legislature is considering civil service legislation as authorized by a constitutional amendment approved in November.

Employe coverage of the merit systems for highway employes varies widely. In Illinois, for example, only clerical and stenographic employes are included, while in states such as California, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, virtually all employes are covered.

The other states in the 16 are Alabama, Colorado, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee and Wyoming.

Although three other states---Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska---do not have formal merit systems, they fulfill many requirements of a formal civil service system including tenure of office, the Assembly said. Both Missouri and Nebraska have classified their employes.

Twelve of the merit system states hold competitive examinations for all vacancies above the common-labor level. Several, including California and Wisconsin, also hold examinations for laborers. Colorado holds examinations for all but temporary laborers.

It was pointed out by the Assembly on the basis of a survey by the publication Better Roads that three other states---Oregon, Texas and Washington---also report merit systems for highway department employes but do not hold competitive examinations for appointments. Oregon, however, reports competitive examinations are scheduled for promotions.

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News Bulletin of
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1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., March 29

✓
Finance

Court Upholds Tax On Non-Residents For Use Of City Streets

A Paducah, Ky., ordinance imposing an annual license tax of $5 on non-residents who operate motor vehicles on the city's streets has been held valid by the state court of appeals, according to the American Public Works Association.

The court said the tax is imposed under the city's police power for the privilege of using the city's streets, and is not a tax on non-residents' automobiles.

The ordinance covers all non-residents who use the streets in connection with a business conducted or regular profession followed within city limits, or as a means of conveyance to and from a job in the city.

Another ordinance involving the use of city streets, this one aimed at traffic safety, was upheld recently by the Tennessee state supreme court. The ordinance, adopted by Chattanooga, requires all motor vehicles driven on the streets of the city to be inspected by the city every six months.

The court's decision was that the ordinance, which imposes a charge of 25 cents for each inspection, was not in conflict with state statutes but was a reasonable exercise of the police power to protect the public and make the city's streets safe.

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Medical services

New York City Plans First Municipal Medical Research Bureau

New York City soon will establish the first municipal medical research bureau in the country, according to information today to the American Municipal Association. In announcing plans for the bureau, to function as a part of the city department of health, Mayor LaGuardia said he hoped it would be in operation by the middle of the year.

Plans call for an institute of scientific research devoted to major problems of public health and "drawing promising young scientists from wherever they can be found."

To help pay expenses of the city medical bureau, a charge of $1 will be made by the city health department for every pre-marital blood test performed in its laboratories. For the last year and a half the city health department has been making pre-marital blood tests free of charge for private physicians. About 70,000 tests were made by city laboratories in 1940, according to New York City health officials.

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1941
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MAR 28 1941

Study Shows 72 Per Cent Increase In Use Of Parking Meters By American Cities

A 72 per cent increase in the use of parking meters by American cities since January 1, 1940, was reported today by the International City Managers' Association, which said 251 municipalities now use meters to regulate parking in congested areas as compared to 146 in January of last year.

Although the meters have been in use for only five years---Oklahoma City made the original installation in 1935---they now are used by half the 78 cities between 100,000 and 500,000 population, and by a third of the cities in the 50-100,000 population bracket.

According to the report, to be published soon in the Association's 1941 Municipal Year Book, 150 of the cities obtained $475,000 in revenue from their parking meters during the month of October, 1940---considered an average month by the Association. On the basis of this, approximately $5,500,000 in revenue was obtained from the meters by the 150 cities in 1940.

Since Oklahoma City, Dallas and El Paso installed parking meters in 1935, their use has grown rapidly. Although a few cities in the study did not report their date of meter adoption, 17 cities installed them in 1936, 29 cities in 1937, 35 in 1938, 55 in 1939, 77 in 1940 and at least 28 by March 1, 1941. Meters have been abandoned by 24 cities and reinstalled by four of the communities---Topeka, Kan., Bristol, Va., and Lubbock and Tyler, Tex. All but 28 of the cities are of more than 10,000 population.

Automatic meters are used by 118 cities, manual meters by 117 cities, and both types by 10 cities.

A major development during 1940 was increased use of the penny meter, now in operation in 89 cities, the Association said. Meters in 14 of the cities take pennies only, in the other 75, both pennies and nickels. Practically all the rest take nickels only, although meters in Asbury Park and Atlantic City, N.J., take nickels and quarters. A few meters take dimes. Penny meters ordinarily permit parking for 12, 15 or 18 minutes per penny, and a motorist usually may deposit up to five pennies.

That parking meters, besides relieving congestion, are an important source of revenue is shown by the fact that the 150 cities reporting revenue figures obtained an average of $3,166 in October, 1940. Size of revenue figures vary, of course, with the number of meters in use and variance of congestion problems to be solved. High revenue figures for October, 1940, include those of Houston, Tex.---$22,215 from 3,680 meters; Cleveland---$21,070 from 2,314 meters; Buffalo---$11,041 from 1,099 meters; and Oklahoma City---$6,890 from 700 meters.

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[illegible] Per Cent Increase [illegible] by American Cities

A 72 per cent increase in the use of parking meters by American cities since [illegible] 1, 1940, was reported today by the International City Managers' Association, which said 251 municipalities now use meters to regulate parking in congested areas as compared to 146 in January of last year.

Although the meters have been in use for only five years---Oklahoma City made the original installation in 1935---they now are used by half the [illegible] cities between 100,000 and 500,000 population, and by a third of the cities in the 10-100,000 [illegible].

According to the report, to be published [illegible] in the Association's [illegible] [illegible] during the month of October, 1940---considered an average month by the [illegible]tion. On the basis of [illegible], approximately [illegible] in revenue was obtained from meters by the 150 cities in 1940.

Since Oklahoma [illegible] and 11 [illegible] parking meters in [illegible] their use has grown rapidly. Although a few cities in the [illegible] of meter adoption, 17 cities installed them in [illegible], [illegible] cities in [illegible], 75 in [illegible] in 1939, 77 in 1940 and [illegible] March 1, 1941. Meters are [illegible] by 24 cities [illegible] Va., and Lubbock and Dallas, Tex. All but [illegible] of the cities are of more than [illegible].

[illegible]omatic meters are used by 118 cities, manual meters by 117 cities, and [illegible] types by 10 cities.

A major development during 1940 was increased use of the penny meter, now [illegible] in 89 cities, the Association said. Meters in [illegible] of the cities [illegible]ly, in the other [illegible], both pennies and nickels. Practically all the rest [illegible] nickels only, although meters in Asbury Park and [illegible] City, N.J., take [illegible] and quarters. A few meters take dimes. Penny meters ordinarily permit [illegible] 12, 15 or 18 minutes per penny, and a motorist usually may deposit up to [illegible].

That parking meters, besides relieving congestion, are an important [illegible] revenue is shown by the fact that the 150 cities reporting revenue figures [illegible] an average of [illegible] in October, 1940. [illegible] with the number of meters in use and variance of [illegible] to be [illegible]. High revenue figures for October, 1940, [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., April 1

| Fire

Maryland Plans For State-Wide Fire Defense In Event Of War

Approximately 180 Maryland fire companies with 7,991 firemen are preparing for concerted action against large-scale fires in event of war or emergency, information to the Council of State Governments showed today.

The plan includes not only Maryland fire forces, which are almost all volunteer, well-equipped companies, but also fire departments in districts extending 15 miles into bordering states.

Sponsor of the fire defense plan, formulated after a study of the errors and successes of the British fire service, is the Maryland State Firemen's Association. The governor, the state fire marshal and fire service leaders are cooperating with the association in working out the details.

Each fire company has a chart showing the equipment and man-power of all fire-fighting bodies. It contains telephone numbers, the number of police, scout troops, ladies' auxiliaries, taxicabs, police cars,doctors, and other information for each town. The charts are marked so a fire department, in event of emergency, will know quickly what equipment is available close-by.

Information is being compiled also about fire department personnel, so that special knowledge and talents will be available in case of need.

A coordinator will administer the plan, assisted by a technical advisor and a secretary. Six regional inspectors will act as liaison officers between the state coordinator and local companies. Regional deputies of the state fire marshal will supplement this staff in fire investigation, and instructors of the fire extention service of the University of Maryland will handle the training work.

Under the plan, regional inspectors and local fire department officers will inspect all plants in the state to determine manufacturing hazards, advise the management on proper fire protection and prevention, and familiarize themselves with the plant in preparation for the time when fire may strike there. A check will be made also on watchman services maintained and, when advisable, a short course will be conducted for watchmen.

The university's regular training program for firemen has been extended as an added defense measure; the number of towns where classes are held has been increased, and classes opened to groups of high school seniors and farmers in addition to firemen. It is planned also to increase the number of regional deputies of the state fire marshal.

The description of the Maryland Plan was obtained from the National Fire Protection Association.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., April 2

Highway Department Personnel Practices Differ Widely Among States

Methods of choosing state highway department employes and conditions under which they work vary greatly from state to state, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today.

Including about one third of the employes of all 48 states, the state highway departments range in size from a few hundred employes in a few states to 17,000 in Pennsylvania. They work under formal civil service systems in only 16 states.

In 30 states, highway departments give war veterans preference in filling positions, according to a recent survey by the publication Better Roads. The survey cited these personnel practices in state highway departments:

Among the 46 states covered, every one provides workmen's compensation in case of death and injury, although comparatively few states protect themselves by requiring physical examinations of laborers before hiring them. Only eight states require physical examinations, two require examinations for some employes, and 36 require no examinations.

Only 12 states provide retirement benefits of any kind, and only nine provide such benefits for laborers. All but seven states give sick leave to employes in higher wage brackets, but 30 refuse sick leave to laborers. All of the states covered give vacations to employes in higher wage brackets but 29 refuse them to laborers.

Forty-one states reported the classification of positions in the highway department; that is, placing them in groups of fairly equal difficulty and responsibility, and with a single salary range for each classification.

Twenty-three highway departments have means of evaluating the quality of work done by an employe, and three make "some use" of a rating system.

Only 12 states sponsor in-service training courses for employes, and many of these are limited to particular groups of employes and to particular subjects. Three states conduct some such courses and 29 conduct none.

Training through the routing of articles, books and pamphlets to interested employes is done by departments of 31 states and to some degree by departments in three other states.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 3

Defense Councils Set Up By 42 States, Legislation Pending In Others

Councils of defense have been established by at least 42 states since the national defense program got under way, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Only seven of the defense bodies have been set up by legislative action, six this year in Delaware, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, New York and Wyoming, and one last year in Maine. The rest were established by executive order or appointment of the state governor. It was pointed out that some of the councils set up on an emergency basis last year may be replaced with more permanent, statutory organizations under legislation pending in many legislatures at present.

Although operating under different names, such as Council of Defense, National Defense Committee, Emergency Defense Council or Defense Committee on Industrial Cooperation, they have but one purpose---to coordinate all state and local defense activities, whether by governmental or private organizations or groups.

Membership of the councils ranges up to 50, and includes state leaders in fields of government, industry, health, welfare, recreation, law enforcement and so forth. Sub-councils have been organized in most of the states on county and, in some states, municipal levels. Approximately 700 of these local defense councils have been organized so far. South Carolina now has 42, Connecticut 29 and Wisconsin 28.

A defense council consists usually of the governor or city executives as chairman ex officio, an executive vice-president, and members appointed by or with approval of the governor or city executives. Each member is responsible for a broad functional field in which he is especially qualified. In most states members serve without compensation, although they may receive traveling and other necessary expenses.

The following functional fields are recognized by many state and local councils: 1) agricultural resources and production; 2) industrial resources and production; 3) civil protection; 4) health, welfare, recreation and consumer interest; 5) housing, public works and facilities; and 6) human resources and skills.

The function of state, regional and local defense councils is to advise the governor or local executive with respect to integration of governmental programs for defense, adjustments or arrangements necessary for prompt assimilations of such programs, and proper coordination between activities of governmental and private agencies cooperating in the defense effort.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., April 4

Cities, States Promote Bicycle Safety

With hundreds of bicyclists, mostly children and young people, meeting death each year in accidents, many cities and states are conducting special bicycle safety programs, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

A summary of compulsory bicycle registration plans in 20 cities made by the National Safety Council shows that in 13 of the cities bicycles are inspected in the licensing procedure, and in 14 examinations and instructions are given to riders. Statistics indicate that approximately 25 per cent of the bicycles involved in motor vehicle collisions were defective or improperly equipped, the most serious deficiency being the lack of lamps and reflectors.

A number of American cities have ordinances providing for the impounding of bicycles for violations of certain regulations. Approximately three out of four riders injured in motor vehicle collisions were violating some traffic regulation, according to the council.

Other safety activities of cities include the publication of local bicycle regulations in popular form, and the holding of bicycle field days with events emphasizing safety and riding skill.

In the field of state activities, a 200-mile experimental trail recently was developed and marked near Indianapolis, Ind. Posters were sent to schools by the traffic and safety division of the Arkansas highway commission, while the state police department of that state issued a pamphlet to help promote bicycle safety clubs.

A pamphlet on bicycle safety was issued by the Minnesota safety council. Michigan state police issued a three-page interpretation of state laws governing the riding of bicycles, together with a list of safety rules. The Wisconsin motor vehicle department uses both radio and newspaper releases in promoting bicycle safety.

Organization plans for bicycle safety clubs have been distributed by highway departments in a number of states, including North Carolina, Illinois and Texas. Some state safety councils---among them the councils of Colorado, Iowa and Massachusetts---sponsor bicycle safety clubs.

In 11 of the 20 cities covered by the Safety Council survey the license plate is attached by police, resulting in uniformity of location of the plate, permitting sealing of the plate as a precaution against tampering, and bringing about greater respect on the part of bicycle owners for the value of license plates.

Fewer bicycles are being stolen in 17 out of 18 of the cities since licensing began, while all 18 report more stolen bicycles are being recovered. The cost of license plates in the 20 cities ranges from no charge to 50 cents.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., April 5

Indiana Cities Get 50 Per Cent Increase In Gas Tax Allocations

Indiana municipalities benefited by a 50 per cent increase in the amount of state-collected gasoline taxes allocated to them when the 1941 state legislature increased their share of gas tax receipts from approximately $2,600,000 to $3,900,000, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The amount turned over directly to municipalities was raised from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, with each city's share determined by the ratio of its population to that of all municipalities in the state.

In addition, the law provides that each county shall divide its share of the gas tax with cities within its borders, varying from one-half the county share which must go to cities of the first class, to one-twentieth of the county share, which goes to cities of the fourth class.

* * *

Tax Concessions Made To Military, Naval Forces

Tax concessions designed to benefit military and naval forces have been made in two rulings of the New York state tax commission, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

The state now permits employers to deduct from their gross incomes any amounts paid to employes in military or naval service, the deductions to be allowed as ordinary business expenses. Such payments will be regarded as taxable income to the recipients under the personal income tax, however.

The second concession came in a ruling under which persons in military and naval service will not be required to include the value of maintenance and living quarters furnished by the government as gross income.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., April 7

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To [illegible]

Sixteen States Cooperate In Defense Tax Measure

Sixteen states will follow the federal example in granting special tax concessions to defense contractors by allowing accelerated depreciation rates on special defense facilities built or acquired, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today.

"The purpose of these allowances is to speed defense production by offsetting the risk involved in constructing facilities which might be useless for peacetime production," the Federation said.

"The effect of the special rates is to reduce corporate income taxes paid by defense contractors," according to the Federation. The depreciation allowance is included among deductions from total income in determining the amount of taxable net income.

Under the federal procedure, a defense contractor may secure a certificate---from the War or Navy department, the Treasury and the National Defense Advisory Commission---stating that the facilities he proposes to build or acquire are necessary for emergency defense purposes. If the certificate is obtained, the contractor may amortize the cost of the facilities at the rate of 20 per cent yearly.

As an example, the Federation said, the normal rate of depreciation on a $1,000,000 factory building is about 2 1/2 per cent, or $25,000 a year, which is not taxed. The 20 per cent accelerated depreciation rate would raise this untaxed figure to $200,000 annually, allowing the cost of the factory to be written off in five years instead of about 40 years.

Among the states which have indicated that the same privilege will be extended under their income tax to contractors holding defense certificates are: Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

South Dakota has indicated it will grant the privilege when a specific case arises for consideration. Three other states---Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Vermont---are among those which use the net income tax and, therefore, may be listed among the states where special allowances may be obtained.

Legislative action may be necessary to make the concession in some states, including California, Maryland and Minnesota, the Federation said. In Utah, the tax commission has recommended that the legislature consider amendments to the income tax which would grant the allowance.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., April 8

States, Cities Guard Against Unregulated Subdividing

So important is the laying out of subdivisions in the growth and planning of a city that most states have laws insuring the submission of subdivision plans to local authorities before they are put into effect, Public Administration Service said today.

The majority of states provide that no plat of a subdivision may be recorded unless it has been approved by local officials. In many states, subdividers may be fined or imprisoned if they sell lots in an unapproved and unrecorded subdivision by use of a subdivision map or plat.

Several states make a recording officer who records unapproved plats subject to fine or imprisonment. Others refuse to permit the construction of streets and utilities in an unapproved subdivision. Two states make sales contrary to their provisions voidable within a year at the option of the buyer.

Colorado's provisions were cited as an example of legislation on the subject. In Colorado unapproved plats may not be recorded. And a fine of $100 per lot is levied if anyone transfers or sells, or agrees or negotiates to sell any land by use of a plat or subdivision unless approved or recorded. Description of the property by "metes and bounds"---measures and boundaries---does not void the penalty, and the city may take legal steps to halt the transaction.

If North Carolina provisions requiring approval and recording of subdivisions are violated, persons who buy lots in the subdivisions do so at their own risk. When the subdivision is incorporated into a town, streets may be laid out as the town wishes and condemnation prices do not include the value of improvements made in violation of the statute.

Other methods of enforcement of subdivision regulations are found in the following examples of municipal ordinances:

Walpole, Mass., refuses all building permits until street layouts approved.

Durham, N.C., will not accept or maintain streets in unapproved subdivisions.

Wilmington, Del., makes it unlawful to give compensation or damages for houses erected between the lines the streets would take if extended.

Mount Kisco, N.Y., holds that there need be no services or building permits granted in a subdivision if the village engineer finds improvements not in accordance with the finally-approved plat.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., April 9

Employe Retirement Systems Operated In 65 Per Cent Of Cities Over 10,000 Population

Municipal retirement systems are operated for the benefit of city employes in more than 65 per cent of all cities over 10,000 population in the United States, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The report, based on a survey of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population, does not include retirement systems for school employes. The report will be published soon in the Association's 1941 Municipal Year Book.

Of the 981 cities answering the Association's questionnaire, 687 reported retirement systems, with all classes of permanent employes except elected officials covered in more than a third.

The per cent of cities having all classes of employes covered varies directly with the size of the city, with one exception---cities of 100,000 to 200,000 population have a slightly higher per cent coverage than those in the 200-500,000 group.

Retirement systems of 13 of the country's 14 largest cities---those whose populations exceed 500,000---cover all classes of employes, including police and firemen and other workers. St. Louis, the other city, covers only police and firemen.

On the other hand, only 21 per cent of the 590 reporting cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population said they had retirement systems covering all municipal employes. Police and firemen only are covered by systems in 127 cities, firemen only in 54 cities, and police only in 37 cities. The other reporting cities have no retirement systems.

The per cent of cities having some classes covered varies much less among the several population groups, the Association said, as a result of the tendency of smaller cities to have systems for police and firemen when the rest are not covered. In cities below 100,000, systems covering only police and firemen are more common than systems covering all employes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 10

28 States Use Allotment Systems To Control State Budgets

The number of states using the allotment system for control of state budgets jumped from 10 to 28 during the last decade, the action accompanying the unprecedented increase in state fiscal reorganizations during the same period, information from the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada showed today.

An allotment system is a budgetary device to prevent expenditure of an appropriation at a rate fast enough to exhaust it before the end of the fiscal year. To prevent this, according to a study by the research department of the Kansas Legislative Council, an allotment system distributes appropriations over the months or quarters of each fiscal year. As established by various states, the system has been designed to serve one or more of the following purposes:

1---Require careful planning of expenditures by each department head for his own agency, and by the governor and his budget officer for the state as a whole.

2---Apportion expenditures properly to keep within appropriations.

3---Provide a systematic method for controlling expenditures in relation to revenue in order to prevent a cash deficit.

4---Give a governor an opportunity to review proposed expenditure programs in order to bring about economy of administration.

In 22 of the allotment law states, the governor or an agency directly under him is responsible for allotting appropriations. Responsibility in the other six states is divided between the governor and his representative and an administrative board.

In most of the 28 states, the period for which allotments are made is three months. However, a few states including Alabama, Connecticut, Minnesota and New Hampshire provide that a period other than three months may be used if the quarterly plan is impracticable. In some states, like Illinois and Ohio, no specific allotment periods are provided for; in several others, including Oregon and Pennsylvania, the allotment authority is authorized to designate the length of the allotment period.

Modern allotment systems are based primarily upon allotment estimates submitted to the head of each agency as to the portion of appropriations necessary to operate the departments for each allotment period. In this way, past experience of the agency is considered, and allotments are shaped according to future policies and needs. Most of the states provide also that the condition of state finances, particularly the trend of state revenues, be taken into consideration in fixing allotments.

Louisiana, in 1940, was the last state to adopt the allotment system, while three states---California, Oklahoma and West Virginia---adopted it in 1939. The Oklahoma law later was held unconstitutional.

[illegible] Legislatures [illegible]

The number of states having the annual [illegible] [illegible] turned from 11 to 6 during the last [illegible] for action accompanying the [illegible] increase it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] Council, an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] of each [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] of the [illegible]:

[illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] 6 [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] in order [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible].

In most of the [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. However, a few [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the length of the [illegible] period.

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[illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. Most of [illegible] [illegible] of sixty [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of state [illegible] [illegible] into consideration [illegible].

[illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., April 11

North Carolina Legislature Honors South Americans

North Carolina's 1941 general assembly has done its share to promote good neighborliness by holding a special joint session in honor of 110 visiting South Americans, the Council of State Governments reported today.

A feature of the session, held at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, was the unanimous approval of the first measure in a foreign language ever introduced in the state assembly.

The measure, a joint resolution of the house and senate written in Spanish, welcomed the visitors to the state and made each member of the South American delegation, attending the university's Inter-American Institute, "the bearer of our sincere sentiment for peace and everlasting friendship among the nations of the Western hemisphere."

Gov. J. M. Broughton then announced that the university trustees had established six scholarships for South American students seeking a better acquaintance with this country.

In holding the special session, legislators traveled by bus from Raleigh, the state capital. After the session, legislators and visitors ate barbecue and Brunswick stew and enjoyed an afternoon of songs and dances typical of the two Americas.

* * *

Assembly-Line Construction Methods Cut Low-Rent Housing Costs

Using modern assembly-line construction techniques, Phoenix, Ariz., is building a low-rent housing project at a cost of $1,648 per dwelling unit---the lowest unit cost achieved so far in the construction of more than 100,000 homes built with assistance of the U.S. Housing Authority.

Under the assembly-line building plan worked out by the Phoenix housing authority, workmen move from one unit to another, the first group fabricating roof trusses, another group erecting the trusses, and the third group nailing on the sheathing.

This procedure, according to information to the National Association of Housing Officials from the USHA, resulted in the record low cost of $1,648 per dwelling unit---which is $146 per unit under the record established last year in Fort Wayne, Ind., where a 120-unit project was built at a cost of $1,830 per unit.

The Phoenix project consists of two-family and row houses built with concrete foundations and floors, brick walls and wood ceilings. Roofs are of vari-colored clay tile.

* * *

North Carolina's [illegible] general assembly recently [illegible] its share [illegible] by holding a special joint session [illegible] 110 [illegible] the Council of [illegible] Development [illegible].

A feature of the session, held at the Assembly of North Carolina [illegible] as the unanimous approval of the first measure [illegible] foreign [illegible] introduced in the [illegible] assembly.

[illegible] measure, a joint resolution of the [illegible] welcomed the visitors to the state and [illegible] the South American delegation, [illegible] the University's Inter-American Institute, "the [illegible] for peace and [illegible] hemisphere."

Gov. J. M. Broughton [illegible]

[illegible]

In holding the special session, [illegible] state capital. After the session [illegible]

* * *

[illegible] a [illegible] housing project at a cost [illegible] unit cost achieved so far [illegible] of more than [illegible] acclaimed of the U.S. Housing Authority.

Under the assembly-line building plan worked out by the Phoenix housing authority, workmen move from one unit to another, one [illegible] another group [illegible] and a third group [illegible].

This procedure, according to information of the National Association of Housing Officials from the [illegible], resulted in the record low cost of $1,[illegible] per unit--which [illegible] under the [illegible] a 120-unit [illegible] was [illegible]

The Phoenix project consists of twenty-[illegible] have been built with concrete floors, brick walls and wood ceilings. [illegible]

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., April 12

'Cities and towns-Defense'

National Defense Moves Into San Luis Obispo County, Calif.

National defense has moved into San Luis Obispo county in California, and two of the county's communities---San Luis Obispo and Paso Robles---are feeling the affects of the "big push" on municipal services because of enormous increases in population.

Already 5,800 men employed in construction of an army camp four miles away have turned San Luis Obispo into a bustling little city where demands on housing, sewage disposal and recreation facilities daily are becoming more acute. The situation in Paso Robles, 11 miles away from another camp under construction, parallels its larger neighboring city.

(Editor's Note: A story on municipal problems of Alexandria, La., caused by location of three army camps nearby, was carried in the News Bulletin of Monday, March 24).

And while wrestling with present problems, officials of the two cities bear in mind that by mid-summer, when the camps are completed, 50,000 troops will be stationed in the county---20,000 in the camp near San Luis Obispo and 30,000 in the Paso Robles encampment.

In drawing a picture of San Luis Obispo as a defense boom town, the American Municipal Association said the city's normal population of 8,881 has almost doubled since the defense program got under way. Hotels, rooming houses and trailer camps are overflowing; more than 100 new homes under construction are being rented or purchased almost before the plaster is dry. Rents are soaring despite efforts of city officials, the Chamber of Commerce and merchants and private citizens. Three more policemen were added to the force within a period of weeks.

The San Luis Obispo defense area council, headed by the mayor of the city, so far has confined itself to problems arising from construction and opening of the nearby army camp.

(MORE)

The city will vote this month on a proposed five-cent tax to provide mass recreation facilities. The city council has denied several applications for taxi dance halls, but is encouraging private capital to invest in bowling alleys, a skating rink and tennis and badminton courts. School authorities plan installation of additional lighting at school tennis courts and the football field. Churches are being asked to hold activity programs for soldiers who are members of their denominations.

The owner of the civic auditorium is remodeling the building to serve as an amusement center, with a dance floor and restaurant, and with one wing set aside as a meeting place and information center for visitors and soldiers. Six oil companies have agreed to keep their station restrooms open to the soldiers, and the city is installing additional public toilet facilities in the city hall.

A new sewage disposal plant is the city's most urgent public works need. It would cost an estimated $60,000. The mayor says the city is recognizing its responsibilities by appropriating all current revenue for needed public works and increased police and fire protection, and is digging into reserves, particularly for water system extensions.

"But," he said, "we will not bond ourselves for any public works projects which are necessary only for this emergency, such as low-rent housing or a new sewage system and treatment plant, and be left with white elephants for which we must keep paying for 30 or 40 years---probably long after they are needed."

San Luis Obispo closed up its red light district more than a year ago, and the local defense council has set up a committee headed by the county health officer to work out methods to protect military personnel from venereal disease.

Other problems include maintenance of streets, which are taking a severe pounding; more stringent milk pasteurization regulations; and improvement of the present water purification methods and equipment---the latter two steps suggested by the U.S. Health Service. The city desires also a federally-financed low-rent housing project.

In Paso Robles, which has a normal population of 3,045, a $60,000 bond issue was voted by the school district to provide increased facilities to meet the emergency. In two months the average daily school attendance increased by 273 students.

The city water system was modernized two years ago and the present water supply is deemed ample for the doubled population. The sewage system and disposal plant have proved adequate so far. If enlargements are required, however, the mayor says the city will need federal assistance.

As in San Luis Obispo, Paso Robles added to its police department personnel to meet increased demands.

* * *

[illegible] County [illegible] army camp.

[illegible] tennis and badminton [illegible] lighting at school tennis courts [illegible]

The owner of the [illegible] with a dance [illegible] ing places and information [illegible] agreed to keep their [illegible] alling additional public [illegible]

A new sewage dis[illegible] at an estimated [illegible] ibilities by approx[illegible] l police and fire [illegible] system extensions.

"But," he said, [illegible] not been [illegible] h are necessary only [illegible] m and treatment plant, [illegible] g for 30 or 40 years--[illegible] they are needed."

San Luis Obispo [illegible] erase council has [illegible] work out methods [illegible]

Other problems [illegible] ading; more stringent milk [illegible] t water purification methods and equipment--[illegible] S. Health Service. The city [illegible]

In Paso Robles, which has a normal population of 3,0[illegible], a [illegible] d by the school district to provide increased facilities to meet the emergency, [illegible] is the average daily school attendance increased by 275 students.

The city water system was [illegible] two years ago and the present water [illegible] ample for the doubled population. The sewage system and [illegible] proved adequate so far. If enlargements are required, however, [illegible] will need federal [illegible]

San Luis Obispo, [illegible] added to its police department [illegible]

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1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., April 14

APR 11 1941
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Police-Radio Communication Systems Link Nation In War On Crime

New links in the nation-wide chain of state and local police-radio communication systems have added greatly during the last year to the ability of law enforcement officials in the swift capture of criminals and the prevention of law breaking.

The country's police-radio network now is made up of more than 1,000 city and county and 32 state law enforcement radio systems. About 200 of the local and six state police-radio systems were installed during 1940.

The use of police-radio is not centered entirely on crime prevention, however, the American Municipal Association said today. Invaluable service is rendered during floods, fires and other emergencies in warning endangered citizens and directing rescue and relief activities.

Cooperation among state and local police-radio systems of the various states is carried out over "interzone" stations to affect speedy transmission of messages across the country without interfering with state and local broadcasts. Usually each state is a "zone," with each zone operating at least one station for interzone communications.

Interzone messages are transmitted on a higher frequency than that used by stations within the zone. In such emergencies as the pursuit of fleeing criminals, the interzone system is used to maneuver interstate blockades and coordinate local police activities. The interzone system also is of great assistance in directing emergency disaster activities during floods.

Major growth in the use of police-radio has occurred since 1935 when, in April of that year, 184 municipal systems were in operation. The figure had grown to 668 by the end of 1938, and to 880 by the end of 1939. Only 11 state police-radio systems were in operation in 1935.

The rate of adoption of police-radio by cities in California, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts and Indiana is cited by the Association as indicating the rapid growth in the use of radio to fight crime. In California alone more than 125 cities have radio communication systems---an increase of 25 over the 1939 figure. New Jersey is blanketed by at least 113 municipal police-radio systems and the state police system.

State police departments of Colorado, Georgia and Tennessee are among the most recent to set up state police-radio systems to facilitate law enforcement on a state-wide basis.

The entire development of police-radio has come about since 1928, when Detroit set up the first successful municipally-owned police-radio system after years of experiment by police officials of many cities. The final system adopted by Detroit---broadcasting to cruising police cars equipped with receivers tuned to the broadcasting station alone---is in essence the system adopted by cities generally. Police cars of many cities now are equipped to send as well as receive messages.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., April 15

Salaries - Coun[illegible] ✓

Salaries Of Councilmen In U.S. Cities Range From Nothing To $9,000 A Year

Citizens serving as councilmen in one-fifth of the cities over 5,000 population in the United States fulfil this duty without pay, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today. Salaries in the rest of the cities range up to $9,000 a year, depending upon a city's size and type of government.

Cities under "commission" government in general pay the highest salaries, according to the survey, which will appear in The 1941 Municipal Year Book. Typical salaries received by councilmen under this form of government range from $600 in cities of 5,000-10,000 to $5,500 in cities of 200,000-500,000 population. In mayor-council cities, the typical salaries for councilmen range from $78 a year to $3,000; and in city-manager communities, from $100 to $1,500 a year.

Salaries under $500 a year are the rule for mayor-council and city-manager municipalities below 200,000 population. The 14 cities over 500,000 population, all of which have mayor-council government, pay councilmen salaries ranging from $1,800 to $9,000 a year.

One reason for the higher pay in commission cities, according to the survey, is that commissioners perform administrative as well as law-making duties. Slightly more than 16 per cent of all cities between 5,000 and 500,000 population operate under commission government, and approximately the same percentage are city-manager communities. Mayor-council governments are found in more than 60 per cent of the cities, and the remaining communities---all in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont---have some form of town meeting government, with citizens holding the legislative power.

City councils have from two to 50 members, the survey showed. City-manager and commission municipalities commonly have five councilmen.

Methods of choosing councilmen and the length of their terms vary. All but one of the commission cities and more than three-fourths of the city-manager municipalities choose councilmen entirely at large, but only 39 per cent of the mayor-council cities follow this practice. Council candidates in a majority of the mayor-council cities run under a party sign, but this is less true in council-manager and commission cities. Terms of councilmen range from one to four years, council-manager cities showing mostly four-year terms.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., April 16

Term "Gasoline Tax" Does Not Properly Describe Present Motor Fuel Taxes

Increasing use of petroleum products other than gasoline as motor fuels has outmoded the term "gasoline tax" as descriptive of present-day motor fuel taxes, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today. Many statutes now are drawn in broad, general terms, or special catch-all laws have been enacted, to supplement older gas tax laws.

Coming into more common use with developments in engines and fuels, and subject to special legislation, are diesel oil, propane and butane. Propane and butane exist in their natural state as gases, but for transportation and use are liquefied and kept under pressure in special tanks.

Seventeen states have laws which include liquefied gas within their terms, and 13 of these also include diesel oil. The usual method of taxing these two types of fuel is a special use tax applicable to all fuel not taxable under the general gasoline or motor fuel tax and used to propel motor vehicles.

In addition to the 13 states taxing both liquefied gases and diesel, there are a number of others taxing diesel oil either by specific reference or by an interpretation of the general motor fuel tax law. Among these are Arizona, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and New York. In other states, although no specific ruling has been made, the statutes are broad enough to include diesel in the definition of motor fuel.

In three states--Massachusetts, Nebraska and Vermont---diesel oil is not taxable, while in 16 states and Washington, D.C., liquefied gases probably would be excluded since the statutes cover only liquid fuels. In one state, Nebraska, the attorney-general has held that liquefied gases are not liquid fuels within the meaning of the statute.

To check the use of special fuels and to provide better enforcement of the tax on them, at least 16 states require users to secure permits and make periodic reports. The states include California, Louisiana, New Jersey, Oklahoma, New York and Wisconsin. A few other states, including Colorado, Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska, require only periodic reports.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 17

Cities Find "Dead-end" Streets Useful In Residence Districts

Dead-end streets, once shunned by cities that would be well-planned, now are considered desirable in residence districts, information in a study on subdivision control from Public Administration Service showed today.

Dead-end, or cul-de-sac, streets used to be unpopular, the study said, mainly because they often occurred where through streets were needed for traffic circulation, or they were not provided with adequate turnarounds for vehicles.

"Today, properly located and designed dead-end streets are recognized as desirable streets on which to live, particularly because they are free from the noise and hazards of through traffic," the study said. Radburn, N.J., especially designed as "the town for the motor age," helped popularize the cul-de-sacs, it was pointed out.

Among cities which have repealed regulations once prohibiting dead-end streets are Rochester and Syracuse, N.Y. Though not entirely approving such streets, El Centro and Santa Barbara county, Calif., Richmond, Va., Dubuque, Ia., and Pittsburgh, Pa., permit them under certain conditions. Their ordinances specify, however, that the streets have adequate traffic turnarounds at their ends.

Other communities permit cul-de-sacs in residence districts if the streets are purely local. Among these are Lake county, Ill., which requires that dead-end streets serve no more than 10 lots, and West Allis, Wis., which allows them to serve only 20 lots.

A number of communities permit dead-end streets wherever the normal arrangement of through streets is not practicable because of such barriers as steep bluffs, rivers, railroads and closely built-up industrial districts.

Thirty-five cities set a maximum on the length of dead-end streets---usually 400 or 500 feet, according to the study. A few cities specify minimum width requirements, from 30 to 50 feet. Space for turnarounds is specified in various municipal regulations to have a radius of 20 to 60 feet.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., April 18

Indiana, Kansas Adopt Merit Systems

Merit system adoptions by Indiana and Kansas legislatures this year bring to 20 the number of states whose employes are under civil service, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today.

The Kansas act creating state civil service was passed early this month, while the Indiana law gained legislative approval in March.

Kansas had a civil service law on the statute books, but it has been inoperative for many years. The new law, which becomes effective June 1, covers all state agencies except the department of social welfare, the board of health and two other agencies, which already had established merit systems under the rules of the federal social security act.

The Kansas act sets up a three-member board, appointed by the governor, which in turn appoints a special examination committee to select candidates for the position of director of the merit system agency. The appointment is finally made from one of the top three candidates qualifying. The candidates do not have to be residents of Kansas.

In Indiana the new civil service law establishes a state personnel agency to supercede the Bureau of Personnel, which for the last five years administered a merit system for state agencies receiving federal social security aid.

More than half the states with civil service have adopted their merit systems since early 1937. These states are Alabama, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Rhode Island and Tennessee. The other nine states with merit systems are California, Colorado, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., April 19

Parking Meter Violators Get Five-Cent Fines

Police of West Palm Beach, Fla., report they have hit upon a way to correct parking meter violations yet keep offending motorists happy. When a first offense violator appears at police headquarters in response to his summons, the police sergeant asks contribution of the nickel that should have gone into the parking meter as settlement of the "fine."

The nickel "fines" bring in $40 to $50 a month, according to the report to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada. West Palm Beach uses parking meter revenue for traffic control, police salaries, safety signs, traffic lights and the police-radio system. The meters have brought income of $38,219 since January, 1939.

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Toledo Children Follow Special Maps For Safe Routes To And From School

Schoolchildren of Toledo, O., follow special "school route" maps on their way to and from classes to escape the traffic hazards of heavily used streets and unprotected crossings, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The maps, provided by police and school officials, outline for each child the most direct safe route from his home to his school. The child studies the map with the assistance of his teacher, who points out hazards to avoid.

About 38,000 of the maps have been distributed to the children. They were drafted after a traffic-planning survey to determine hazardous areas. In keeping with the move, the police department has appealed to adults for closer observance of traffic regulations.

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NOTE TO EDITORS

With information from additional states, the following changes may be made in Release No. 1, for Monday, April 21 (release enclosed):

First Paragraph now may read:

With Iowa, Maine, Utah and Vermont adopting compulsory pre-marriage examination laws this year, etc.; and in 3rd line 1st pgh make it read x x x include 24 states, etc.

Third paragraph, 4th line may read:

x x x legislatures, including Delaware, Massachusetts, Missouri and Nebraska. Pre-marital examination bills were rejected, however, in Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico and Washington.

Make 6th pgh, 1st line read:

States besides Iowa, Maine, Utah, Vermont and Virginia with pre-marital, etc.

Public Administration Clearing House

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., April 21

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Three More States Adopt Pre-Marriage Health Examination Laws; Total Now 23

With Iowa, Maine and Utah adopting compulsory pre-marriage health examination laws this year, statutory protection of married couples and their children against syphilis and other venereal diseases has been extended to include 23 states and about 60 per cent of the nation's population.

In addition, adoption by Nevada's 1941 legislature of a law requiring examination of expectant mothers for syphilis, and their treatment if infected, brings to 20 the number of states with pre-natal examination statutes.

That additional state legislation in this social hygiene field may be forthcoming this year is indicated, the Council of State Governments said today, by the fact that pre-marital and pre-natal examination proposals are pending in several legislatures, including Massachusetts and Missouri. Pre-marital examination bills were rejected, however, in Georgia, Arizona and Nevada.

The feature of compulsory pre-marriage examination laws is that prospective brides and bridegrooms must obtain a physician's certificate that they are free of venereal disease before they can obtain a marriage license. Physicians' reports usually are based on blood tests.

There is one exception to the usual provisions of pre-marital examination laws, however. Under the Virginia statute, which went into effect last August, applicants for a marriage license must be examined for syphilis and advised of the results, but the presence of infection in either person will not bar them from obtaining a license. This law operates on the theory that evidence of infection will bring about postponement of the wedding in most cases, and lead the infected person to seek treatment.

States besides Iowa, Maine, Utah and Virginia with pre-marital laws are California, Colorado, Indiana, North and South Dakota, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee (effective July 1, 1941), West Virginia, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and Kentucky. All these states adopted the law since 1936, with Connecticut the first.

Sixty per cent of the nation's population is affected by pre-marital laws, as well as a similar percentage of the country's marriages, because most of the 23 states with health examination laws are in the higher population brackets.

States with pre-natal examination laws, which provide for or require blood tests of expectant mothers in an effort to prevent transmission of syphilis to children, include besides Nevada: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, California, Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Washington.

While most of the laws are compulsory, a few say tests will be provided "on request." Physicians usually are responsible for taking blood samples, and for reporting to the state health department if infection is found. According to health statistics, 60,000 babies are born in the United States each year with congenital syphilis.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., April 22

Costs ✓ Costs

Cities' Outlay For Police, Fire Protection Increases With Their Size

As cities grow in size, they spend increasingly larger amounts for police and fire protection, the latest survey of these service costs by the International City Managers' Association showed today. In general, cities pay out about one-fourth of their budgets and an even larger proportion of their total payrolls for police and fire protection, but there is considerable difference in the outlays by cities of various sizes.

Last year the total bills for police and fire protection for cities over 10,000 amounted to $268,035,000 and $195,676,000 respectively. In per capita terms, this was $4.38 and $3.55.

The largest cities spend relatively larger amounts on police and fire services, according to the Association, reporting in its 1941 Municipal Year Book. In 1940, the per capita police bill for cities over 500,000 was $6.74, and the per capita expenditure for fire protection was $4. The cities of 10,000 to 25,000 spent $2.24 per capita for police service, and $2.41 for fire service.

For the amounts they expend, the cities secure an average of 1.68 policemen per 1,000 people. The very large cities---those over 500,000---have 2.33 policemen to each 1,000 of their inhabitants. As the cities diminish in size, the ratios go down, with cities from 10,000 to 25,000 having only 1.09 policemen to each thousand. The number of fire department employes approximately equals the number of police department employes for all except the largest cities, where there are almost twice as many policemen.

Salaries take between 80 and 85 per cent of the respective police and fire expenditures. The salaries of both police and fire employes range steadily upward with increasing population, the Association said. In cities below 500,000, typical entrance salaries for patrolmen range from $1,500 in the smallest cities to $1,720 in those from 200,000 to 500,000. Typical top salaries vary from $1,580 to $1,920 in the same groups. For cities over 500,000, the typical entrance salary in 1940 was $1,840 and the typical maximum, $2,355. Chiefs' salaries range from a typical $2,220 in the smallest cities to $6,750 in the largest.

Firemen's salaries are a little lower. For cities of 10,000 to 25,000, the typical entrance salary reported as of January 1, 1941, was $1,485, and for the largest cities---over 500,000---$1,800. The highest entrance salary for firemen reported in any city was $2,490, and the highest maximum salary was $3,000. Typical fire chiefs' salaries range from $2,100 in the smallest cities to $6,500 in cities over 500,000.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., April 23

Who's To Punish When A Soldier Breaks A City's Laws?

When Private Jones goes to town and drives through a red light, who has authority to arrest and punish him---local police and courts or military officials? The growing number of men in uniform revives this problem for local police officials, the American Municipal Association said today.

In time of war, the military authorities have prior claim to prosecuting and punishing an offender except in the case of murder, when both civil and military courts have concurrent jurisdiction, the Association pointed out in a study. But in peacetime, civil police authority takes precedence over military authority, although the military also may prosecute.

The place where the law was broken will in general dictate who makes the arrest, the Association advised cities. A soldier who breaks a civil law on the military reservation is taken care of by the military authorities---unless the crime is rape or murder.

When he is in the city, it's the duty of the civil police to apprehend him if he commits a crime. However, civil authorities may and often do seek the aid of the military in enforcing the law, the study said. Some small cities whose police forces already have been supplemented by military police aid report satisfaction with such a plan.

The study advised city police to cooperate closely with military officials on the matter of law enforcement and service men. In the case of minor offenses, recommendation was made that arrest by military authorities be arranged if possible "without inconvenience and delay." Where this would not be practical, "arrangements should be made to turn the offender over as soon as possible after arrest to military authorities for punishment," the study said. This procedure, it was pointed out, aids discipline by keeping control of soldiers in the hands of officers.

In other cases, as soon as the offender has been arrested, the advice of his organization commander should be sought before decision is made whether the trial should be in the civil courts or by military authorities, according to the study.

Regardless of the nature of the offense, the study said, "when civil authorities find it necessary to detain a soldier or sailor they should immediately inform the authorities of the soldier's post."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., April 24

Arizona Gives Civil Service Tests By Radio

Radio broadcast of shorthand dictation gave a new and practical twist to the civil service test conducted recently by the Arizona merit system council in hiring stenographers for the state unemployment compensation commission.

The tests on the air had two advantages, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Uniform conditions of instruction and dictation were assured all candidates, and the listening public had an opportunity to learn how these civil service examinations were given.

Through the donated facilities of a statewide radio network, the stenographic test material was broadcast by one dictator from the capital and picked up by stations in the six cities where the examinations were scheduled. Applicants took the dictation in shorthand from loudspeakers set up in the examination rooms, transcribing it after the broadcast in a specified period.

Persons who tuned in on the program were invited to make a test of their own shorthand ability by taking the dictation and typing their notes after the broadcast, within the time limit permitted the applicants. The merit system council offered to grade papers sent in under the same standards used for the regular applicants, and to inform the senders of their "standing."

The radio broadcast was developed to meet criticism that when different dictators gave the test material in the various cities the result might be unfair. One dictator might have a cold, for example, another a peculiar accent, which would make uniformity in the dictation impossible.

First known use of the radio in giving civil service tests occurred about two years ago in Buffalo, N.Y., where the local merit system agency broadcast dictation to a number of test centers within the city. The Chicago Park District civil service board has attempted to standardize dictation conditions by use of an electrical recording and reproducing system.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., April 25

Financing Refuse Collection By Fees Upheld By Florida Supreme Court

Fees may be charged to finance municipal refuse collection and disposal---a practice followed by numerous American cities---in Florida under a recent decision of the Florida supreme court in a case involving the city of Miami and a householder who refused to pay the annual $4 service charge and yet desired the service.

While agreeing that the city should collect and dispose of refuse as a public health service, the court said "city fathers are possessed of no magic by which they can extract from the elements or some other intangible source the means to support new burdens as they arise."

"The means may be raised by direct or some other species of tax, but it must be extracted from the people and should be spread to require all who enjoy the service to aid in bearing the burden," the court said.

Miami found it necessary to levy service charges to finance the collection of garbage soon after the state passed a homestead tax amendment which removed much of the municipal tax base, the American Public Works Association said today.

Other cities charging fees for removal and disposal of garbage from residential districts are Berkeley, Fresno, Oakland, Sacramento and San Francisco, Calif.; Escanaba and Lansing, Mich.; Morgantown, W. Va.; and Oklahoma City. Most of the cities charge by the month on the basis of once-a-week collecting.

In Fresno, for example, residents pay the city 45 cents a month for the collection once a week of a 30-gallon garbage can. Twice-a-week collections cost 80 cents a month. The charge in Oklahoma city is $1.50 to $2 for three months, while in Morgantown it is $6 a year or $2 for three months.

The procedure differs in Lansing, the Association said. Here the city rents garbage cans to residents for $1.50 each per year, but makes no charge for collecting the garbage and refuse.

One disadvantage of the fee system, the Association said, is that low income groups may feel they are not able to afford the service and even may attempt to dispose of the garbage themselves, unless prohibited by city ordinance, to the detriment of the public health.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., April 26

City planning - Los Angeles

Los Angeles Downtown Area Rebuilt For $100,000---On Scale Model Basis

Downtown Los Angeles has been rebuilt by city engineers at a cost of $100,000. Reconstruction, however, was on a scale model basis of 50 feet to the inch, which makes the area just 24 feet square.

City engineers use the scale model for planning purposes, and at present are mapping the city's future main thoroughfares. They find their ability to shift buildings about gives them a better perspective of the problem, according to the American Society of Planning Officials.

San Francisco completed construction of a scale model of the entire city about a year ago, the Association said. Used also for planning, the model is constructed in block sections which may be lifted out and replaced by other model buildings that may play a part in future city planning activities.

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Lic[illegible]

Rigid Enforcement Brings Increase In Business, Occupation License Collections

A steady increase in collection of business and occupation licenses in Evanston, Ill., has resulted from rigid enforcement since 1934, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

With no regular enforcement procedure during the 1931-34 period, revenues ranged from $21,000 to $25,000 annually. Enforcement and collection then was placed on a full-time basis, with an Evanston policeman placed in charge, and license revenues increased from $26,000 in 1935 to $36,000 in 1940. Several years ago the policeman was appointed city collector.

Wheel tax revenues increased from $94,000 to $112,000 from 1933 to 1940. There was a drop in revenues from this source in 1939 due to a 20 per cent reduction in truck license fees, but a more rigid enforcement of the ordinance brought the figure back up in 1940.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., April 28

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Defense Nat'l

National Defense Legislation Enacted By Many State Legislatures, Survey Shows

Legislation replacing National Guard units called into federal service with state guard organizations has been enacted by 23 states so far this year, the Council of State Governments said today in reporting legislative action on the five model state defense acts submitted to state legislatures in January.

The other model acts covered sabotage prevention, control of explosives, protection of public property, and "fresh pursuit" legislation providing for use of state guard forces outside the state under certain circumstances.

The bills were drafted by state officials attending the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems on National Defense, held in Washington, D.C., last August. Although submitted as model acts, the proposals were changed in many states to conform to varying conditions.

Information from the Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Council was analyzed by the Council to obtain the following picture of the state defense front:

STATE GUARD LEGISLATION: Enacted by 23 states so far this year. The laws provide in general that state guards be made up of volunteers, supplemented by draftees, if necessary, organized along general military lines. State guard legislation has been enacted in Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

ANTI-SABOTAGE LEGISLATION: Enacted by eight legislatures---Tennessee, Arkansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York and Vermont. In general anti-sabotage laws are designed to protect defense industries by making criminal certain unlawful entries on, injuries to and interference with property, and authorizing the closing of streets if necessary. The acts are not intended to affect in any manner the existing rights of labor.

CONTROL OF EXPLOSIVES LEGISLATION: Enacted by eight states---Georgia, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Vermont and Washington. Most of the statutes are designed to regulate the manufacture, sale, distribution, use and possession of explosives through use of a licensing system.

FRESH PURSUIT LEGISLATION: Enacted by legislatures of Idaho and New Jersey. The New Jersey law, for example, provides for the use of state guard forces outside the state under certain circumstances. In the absence of forces of the regular army a situation might arise where quick aid from one state should be available to

(MORE)

another. This legislation applies the policy of the Uniform Act on the Fresh Pursuit of Criminals, which has been adopted by 30 states.

INTERSTATE PUBLIC PROPERTY LEGISLATION: Enacted by Maryland, and pending in but few other states. The Council pointed out that need for such a law exists in only a few areas. The law is designed to meet special situations arising when extra protection is needed for property owned by one state and located in an adjoining state. For example, the reservoir for Cumberland, Md., is located in Pennsylvania, and Maryland now can make arrangements with Pennsylvania for its protection.

The Council said state defense councils have been established by law this year in 15 states, leaving only two states without defense councils. Many of the states, the Council said, set up their defense councils last fall and winter under executive order of the governor.

Other state defense legislation enacted so far this year covers airports, education, housing, zoning, un-American activities, and espionage.

North Dakota and Tennessee legislatures enacted laws authorizing state housing authorities to develop projects assuring the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities.

Wyoming enacted a law authorizing high school districts to provide quarters and use of equipment for establishment of national defense schools, while Idaho authorized junior colleges to enter into cooperative agreements with state and federal authorities for the training of pilots and mechanics.

Nebraska authorized creation of a state zoning agency for national defense purposes, while Tennessee amended its state zoning law in regard to zoning regulations of land adjacent to public parks, highways and airports.

Three states---Montana, South Dakota and Tennessee---enacted national defense laws under the general heading of public improvements. Montana's law authorized creation of a highway traffic advisory committee to cooperate with governmental agencies in the transportation of troops and military equipment over highways. South Dakota authorized counties to donate land to the federal government for sites for dams, reservoirs and power plants. Tennessee authorized acquisition of land by the state for national defense purposes, and the sale of state bonds for the purchase of land for national defense.

Laws governing un-American activities were adopted by Arkansas and Washington to curb Nazi, Fascist, Communist and other subversive activities; and by Vermont to punish and prevent improper use of the American flag.

Legislatures of two states---Oklahoma and Texas---are considering bills to establish women's home guards.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., April 29

All States Now Tax Salaries Of Federal Employes

All 32 states which tax personal incomes now have laws enabling them to tax the salaries of federal employes, the Federation of Tax Administrators said today in reporting that the Idaho, North Dakota and Utah legislatures this year have removed the immunity of federal government workers from their state income taxes.

Federal employes paid state income taxes in 29 states on 1940 incomes, the Federation said. These states had acted before or immediately after the Public Salary Tax Act was passed by Congress in 1939 to make taxable the salaries received by federal and state employes. The North Dakota act of this year will apply to income received in 1940, but the acts of Idaho and Utah apply for the first time to 1941 income.

Army and navy officers stationed in the 32 states will in many cases pay state taxes on salaries even though they live on federal reservations, the Federation reported. Under the Buck Act, passed by Congress in 1940, officers who live or are detailed to duty on federal reservations are considered as earning their official salaries within the state where the reservation is located. The individual state decides whether these salaries are taxable according to the "resident" or "nonresident" clauses of its income tax act.

The states which tax personal incomes are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., April 30

Spring Brings Chance To Tend Gardens To Youths In Cook County Jail

Spring means just one thing to 85 youthful inmates of the Cook county (Chicago) jail---a chance to get outdoors and tend their gardens, raise poultry and take exercise drills in the fresh outdoor air and sunshine.

This "outdoor stretch," as the boys call it, is but one feature of an unusual "school" operated since 1937. Indoors the youths---all between the ages of 17 and 20, and "first offenders" for the most part---attend classes under direction of eight instructors furnished by the Chicago board of education.

The school, suggested by a criminal courts judge, is operated under supervision of the jail warden and county sheriff on the theory that youths should be segregated from older and more hardened criminals, and their activities directed along pleasant, constructive channels, according to the American Municipal Association.

The 85 youths spend four hours attending indoor classes and four hours working in the gardens, planted on what used to be an old dump left when the new county jail was built. Outdoors, the boys are cultivating 210 vegetable beds which furnish the jail with a good portion of its fresh vegetables. Enough chickens are raised to feed all jail inmates upon special occasions, such as Thanksgiving. The center of the outdoor yard has been landscaped, and a pool and miniature village constructed. Ducks swim around the pool, and fish recently were put into it.

Indoors, the boys take courses in manual training, designing, painting, machine-shop training, typing and printing, and a monthly newspaper is published telling of school activities. The school has a five-piece orchestra and a chorus of 25 voices, and concerts are given for other inmates and visitors.

Efforts are made to check up on the boys' scholastic records when they enter the jail, and their work is continued if possible. In some instances, boys have completed junior high and high school courses in the jail school. Since most of the youths are underprivileged, and their parents have little or no money, their fines are paid from a fund raised through sale of toys, bookshelves and other things the school turns out. Efforts are made to place the boys in jobs after their terms are completed, and recently jobs were found for two of them in a printing office.

"The program is designed to do away with the education in crime which boys ordinarily absorb under the penal system," the warden said. "Results of the program so far have been good, and we plan a further expansion of school activities."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 1

12 States Prescribe Uniform Property-Taxation In Charters

Legislatures of 12 states are prohibited by their state constitutions from varying the tax burden for different classes of property, a survey by the National Association of Assessing Officers showed today. As a result, in these states bank deposits, stocks and bonds, and other intangible property, if not exempt, must be taxed at the same rate as real property and other personal property.

During the last 15 years, according to the Association, the voters of at least eight states have removed the so-called "uniformity" clauses from their constitutions, thus giving their legislatures greater leeway in adjusting the tax systems to changing conditions.

The 12 states which require that each taxing district impose its taxes in uniform proportion to the value of all taxable property within its jurisdiction are: Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Constitutions of seven other states require that all tangible property be uniformly taxed, but allow intangible property to be taxed otherwise. Two more state constitutions require uniformity only with respect to real estate, and one other specifies only land.

Of the remaining 26 state constitutions, West Virginia's divides taxable property into four classes, and establishes a low, over-all tax rate limitation for each class. The other 25, either in so many words or by complete silence on the subject, permit the legislature to make any "reasonable classification of property for tax purposes."

The principal use that has been made of this freedom of action allowed to 25 states is to provide for special, low-rate taxes on intangible property. A few of these states have also made classifications of tangible property. In Ohio, for example, real estate is assessed at its full value, while the personal property of merchants is assessed at 75 per cent of its value, and that of manufacturers at 50 per cent.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., May 2

170 Cities Derive Revenue From Sewer Rental Charges

One hundred seventy cities make special charges for the use of their sewerage systems, nine of them imposing the levy for the first time in 1940, the International City Managers' Association showed in a survey today.

The quest for additional municipal revenues is given as the chief reason for the adoption of sewer rental charges. The cities levying the charge recently are Cleveland, O.; Duluth, Minn.; Fort Wayne and Muncie, Ind.; Portland, Ore.; Waterloo, Ia.; Harrisburg, Ill.; Menominee, Mich.; and Middlesborough, Ky.

In 1940, revenues from sewer rentals in the reporting cities ranged from little more than $1,000 to well over $1,000,000, according to the survey, which appears in the Association's 1941 Year Book. Detroit collected $1,130,373 in the last eight months of the year. Large revenues were collected also by Buffalo---$803,987; Seattle---$567,000; Minneapolis---$484,873; and Columbus, O.---$408,685. A number of cities in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, which includes more than two-thirds of the cities making sewer charges, obtained close to $50,000 apiece from the rentals.

The cities use one or more of six different bases of charge. Cities over 50,000 population rely almost exclusively upon metered water consumption or a percentage of the water bill. The cities between 10,000 and 25,000, however, use a wider variety of bases---a fixed per cent of the water bill, number of sewer connections, type or kind of property, number of plumbing connections, and metered water consumption. One city combines four bases and others use two or three.

Of the 170 cities reporting sewer rental charges, 22 have no sewage treatment plants, while 15 do not have treatment plants of their own but are served by plants of other governmental units.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., May 3

Nearly 90 Per Cent Of Cities Own Public Utilities

Close to 90 per cent of the cities over 5,000 population own one or more public utilities, the International City Managers' Association said today.

The utility owned most frequently by a municipality is the water supply and distribution system. Nearly 72 per cent of the cities report they own this utility, according to the Association's 1941 Municipal Year Book. Fifty per cent of the cities report ownership of sewage treatment plants; 28 per cent, airports; and 20 per cent, auditoriums. Electric generating and distributing systems are owned by 13.2 per cent of the cities, and 6.9 per cent more own an electric distribution system only.

Other utilities owned and operated less frequently by municipal governments are gas manufacturing and distributing systems, port facilities and slaughterhouses. Half of one per cent of the cities own street railway systems, and 1.1 per cent own and operate buses.

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Houston, Tex., Adds New Department Of Municipal Defense To Its Government

Houston, Tex., has created a new department in its city government---a department of municipal defense.

It was established by ordinance recently to coordinate "efficiently and continuously" all defense activity of the city.

The ordinance provides for a paid staff for the new department, the American Municipal Association said, because there is "no one official in the city council or among the heads of the various departments who has the time or the specialized training to undertake such a coordinated and well-defined municipal program."

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CORRECTION

In Public Administration Clearing House News Bulletin story for release Thursday, May 1, please make paragraph three, line four read: x x x Nevada (instead of Nebraska), Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Public Administration Clearing House

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., May 5

JOINT REFERENCE
LIBRARY MAY 2 1941

[Public health-Costs

Cities' Outlay For Health 35 Cents Less Per Capita Than In 1929

The larger cities of the United States spent on an average approximately 35 cents less per capita on the health of their inhabitants in 1940 than they did in 1929, when they were spending $1.19 per person, a survey for the International City Managers' Association's 1941 Municipal Year Book showed today.

The highest 1940 expenditure shown by the survey, which included 64 cities over 100,000 population, was $1.82---spent by a city with a public health program recognized as outstanding. The smallest per capita amount spent was 14 cents. All figures include federal, state and voluntary contributions to municipal public health programs.

Despite the drop in health expenditures during the 11-year period, the personnel of health departments in the cities surveyed showed an increase last year over 1929, in most of the population groups. There is now an average of 39.2 health employes per 100,000 population in this group of cities, an increase of five persons per 100,000 over 1929.

Municipal health budgets suffered greatly during the depression---they were cut as much as 20 per cent in some cases---and their restoration has been delayed, the Association said. Transfer of certain functions, such as turning over the distribution of medical supplies to welfare departments, is one of the reasons for reduced expenditure figures.

For the 64 cities in the Year Book survey, the highest average expenditure last year was in the population group over 500,000---89 cents per capita, which included 74 cents of the cities' own funds. The cities between 200,000 and 500,000 population spent the lowest average amount per capita---64 cents. An average of 33.4 employes per 100,000 was employed in the smaller cities, and an average of 41.9 employes in the largest. More medical and dental personnel by proportion were found in the smaller cities, with the nursing personnel proportionately greater in the cities over 500,000. Only 28 of the cities had a ratio of public health nurses higher than 1 to 10,000, although one nurse to 2,000 people is looked upon by authorities as the desirable ratio.

The expenditure figures released by the Association cover activities common to most municipal health programs, including vital statistics, prevention of tuberculosis, venereal and acute communicable diseases, maternal and child health services, milk and food control, sanitary inspections, and public health nursing.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., May 6

Cities and towns - Defense problems

Louisville Plans Hospitality For 60,000 Newcomers To City Area

Planning recreation and other hospitality for 60,000 soldiers and civilians brought into the neighborhood by defense activity is an important job today for the welfare department of Louisville, Ky., according to a report to the American Public Welfare Association.

Half the influx is at Fort Knox, where 30,000 soldiers are expected by midsummer, and 7,000 workmen currently are on construction jobs. A force of 2,700 airmen and other aviation personnel is stationed at Bowman Field, the city airport, where an additional two thousand workmen are on a building project. Projects in the nearby towns of Charlestown and Jeffersonville, Ind., and on the outskirts of Louisville, will bring in 17,000 to 18,000 permanent employes.

The city's public recreation agency, a major branch of the welfare department, is in charge of the hospitality program. Functioning under the mayor's Committee on Military Affairs, the recreation agency is aided by a committee of nine citizens representing civic and church groups.

First step in the recreation program was to establish a service men's club. For this purpose, the city leased a building which eventually it plans to buy. Remodelling was paid for with $40,000 raised by public subscription. Within two weeks of the club opening, nearly 3,000 men had registered.

The welfare department's recreation division staff, assisted by WPA employes, operates the club, which offers visitors a lounge, library, snack bar and dance space, and provides a dormitory with beds for 100 men at 35 cents a night. Community organizations offer service on hobbies---photography dark rooms, for example, are made available---and a "home hospitality" survey is being worked out through churches that will bring invitations to Sunday dinner and auto rides.

Working with the welfare agency on other problems brought about by the influx of people are a number of subcommittees of the Military Affairs Committee, on health, housing and information, safety and commercial amusements, transportation, speakers and publicity, and morals and religion. City department heads and citizens experienced in the various fields head up the subcommittees. A volunteers bureau, supported jointly by the Junior League and the community chest, was designated by the Military Affairs Committee as the official agency for furnishing volunteers to assist with the community plan.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., May 7

Hill, N.H., Proves To Itself That Community Planning Is Practical

When citizens of Hill, N.H., held their annual town meeting in a new town hall last month, it symbolized the substantial completion of a planning program the community of 500 had approved on paper only a year ago.

Early in 1940, Hill faced the choice of giving up existence or moving because of flood-control measures. So the citizens decided to build, on a site half a mile away, a new community that would have every good feature intelligent planning could bring.

They sought advice of the state planning and development commission which, in turn, enlisted a dozen other state agencies to aid Hill on such matters as highways, health, schools, water supply and welfare. It was the first time, according to the American Society of Planning Officials, that so many state services had been brought to bear on one community through the planning agency.

"New" Hill is re-establishing itself entirely within the amount of money it will receive eventually from the federal government for damages to "old" Hill because of the flood-control project. There will be extra outlay only where rebuilt facilities are superior to those of the old community.

To buy the new land site of 90 acres, the Hill Village Improvement Association, a non-profit corporation of townsmen, secured $8,000 from three banks. By selling stock at $20 a share it raised another $1,000 to pay costs of surveying and clearing of titles. Land not sold to the town for streets, parks and public buildings was divided into half-acre lots. All except nine of the lots were sold for home sites within six months, and the loan was repaid.

Fifty thousand dollars borrowed from the state until the federal funds are forthcoming financed public facilities except for the new water system, which was built with 20-year bonds; the only other financial aid is a $9,000 annual contribution by the state for three years to replace the tax revenue the town loses during the moving and reconstruction period.

There are many advantages gained from the new location. The new highway, paid for by the federal government, passes by instead of through the village. The shopping center is concentrated on a street parallel to the highway. Manufacturing plants will be located on the outskirts of the community. The fact that the entire village is located on one side of the highway is an aid to safety.

Economy is achieved by combining in one building space for the town hall, library, selectmen's office, kitchen and dining-hall, and the garage for the town truck and fire engine. Public utility mains and conduits are laid under the grass strip between the street and sidewalk, eliminating the need for expensive and inconvenient ripping up of pavement for repairs. There will be a town playfield, and a swimming hole made from the reservoir of the old town's water supply. The town park includes a 100-foot strip of land on each side of the highway, which, with the reservoir land on its other sides, creates a "greenbelt" for the community.

"New" Hill, with additional option on 50 acres, has a site large enough to accommodate twice its population. Future developments will be protected by such devices as zoning and deed provisions specifying minimum lot size, minimum housing costs, and prevention of lot purchase for speculation.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 8

Los Angeles County Rehabilitates Delinquents In Forestry Camps

In Los Angeles county a boy who commits his first offense against the law goes to forestry camp instead of to the "house of correction." This unusual sentence, made possible through operation of three forestry camps by the Los Angeles County Forestry and Probation departments and the juvenile court, is effective in straightening out youthful delinquents, information from the American Public Welfare Association showed today.

The forestry camp program was started nine years ago when, for want of facilities, the juvenile court was compelled to return to their homes first, second, and third offenders, so that law violators were rapidly losing their fear of being caught. The camps themselves had been used previously for the care of transient boys.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: A story on the treatment of young lawbreakers in Cook County, Ill., appeared in the News Bulletin of last week.)

Boys from 16 to 20, who are physically and mentally normal, are eligible for the camp. Each week they put in an average of 44 hours' work in reforestation, fire fighting, camp maintenance, building and maintaining roads and firebreaks. The camps are mobile and can be moved where needed. Twelve hours each week are given to organized outdoor athletics, eight hours to school, which is taught by teachers provided by the board of education, and a few hours go to cleaning the dormitories; the rest of the time is devoted to other camp interests.

The only punishment for disobedience is removal from camp, and subsequent sentence to the correctional school. The probation officer who first took the boy into court keeps in touch with his camp counselor, and visits the camp at least once during the boy's stay.

According to officials, the camps contribute in services more than their operating costs, which come out of the Los Angeles county general fund. The boys are paid 50 cents a day, and their output frequently exceeds that of hired laborers. Most of the camp equipment, such as desks and books, is supplied by the board of education and the county library. Most of the money outlay is for personnel. About 15 people are needed to run a 60-boy camp. The cost to the taxpayer of four months in the forestry camp is about $235 per boy, of which $46 goes for wages, in contrast to the cost of putting a boy through a state correctional school, which is about $866.

Of the 2,700 boys who have been in the forestry camps during the nine-year program, less than two per cent have been removed for disciplinary reasons. Many of the "graduates" who like forestry have been hired by the Los Angeles County Forestry department, which pays them $1 a day and maintenance.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., May 9

Municipal Employes Operate Credit Unions To Help Solve Personal Financial Problems

Municipal employes operate nearly half the 1,200 credit unions organized for governmental employes under state and federal laws, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today. Besides encouraging systematic saving in small amounts, credit unions help solve personal financial problems by providing short-term credit at low interest rates to protect employes from high-rate money lenders.

Municipal credit unions are cooperative organizations of employes of a city, or certain employe-groups such as policemen, firemen and teachers. Funds accumulated in the "money pool" are loaned to members of the credit union at interest rates which may not exceed 1 per cent a month of the amount of a loan remaining after each payment. Members usually try to obtain shares, worth $5 each, because dividends are paid only on a share basis. Under federal charters, loans without security may not exceed $100.

Credit union organization differs from city to city, the Association said. In some of the larger cities, like Los Angeles, there is a credit union for each large, well-defined group of employes. Los Angeles employes have organized separate credit unions for firemen, policemen, and for other groups. Other cities open one credit union to all employes. New York City, for example, has the largest municipal employes' credit union in the world, with a membership of about 25,000 workers and assets of more than $5,000,000.

Approximately 90 city firemen's credit union organizations are in operation at present, and more than 50 policemen's unions. Forty-two unions have been established by county employes. Credit unions for municipal library employes are operating in about a dozen cities, including Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis, Detroit and Chicago.

All told, there are more than 9,200 credit unions in the United States, with a total of 3,000,000 members drawn from private and governmental employment. About three-fifths of them are operating under state laws, adopted by 43 states. Whether under federal or state charter, however, the unions must operate in compliance with strict supervisory regulations.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., May 10

States, Municipalities Get "In Lieu" Payments From TVA

State and local governments in which property acquired by the Tennessee Valley Authority for power purposes is located are receiving approximately $1,500,000 this year to make up for taxes that would be paid on the property if it were in private ownership, the National Association of Assessing Officers reported today.

This contribution "in lieu of taxes," paid in monthly instalments over a period ending June, 1941, amounts to slightly more than 10 per cent of the gross revenue received by TVA in the year ending June 30, 1940, from the sale of power. The contribution is computed first by allocating 10 per cent of the 1940 power sales among the six states in which TVA operates. Then, if this amount does not equal or exceed a two-year average of property taxes levied previously against acquired utility properties, plus 40 per cent of the two-year average of taxes assessed against lands acquired for reservoirs, the deficiency is made up by an additional payment.

The arrangement for reimbursing the states for loss of property taxes is a result of a 1940 amendment to the TVA act. Five per cent of TVA power sales are divided among the states in which TVA operates in proportion to power sales within these states, and another five per cent in proportion to the value of TVA properties in the states.

In two states---Mississippi and Georgia---the allocation of power sales falls short of the two-year average of property taxes, and $51,175 additional is being paid. In Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Alabama allocations of power sales exceed the two-year average of property taxes by $495,630.

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Majority Of Public Airports Owned, Operated By Cities

More than half of the 212 public airports in cities over 25,000 population are owned and operated by municipal governments, while one-fourth more are owned by cities but operated by private interests, information from the International City Managers' Association showed today. Counties, states or the federal government own and operate, sometimes only own, the remainder of the ports.

The typical size of the airports ranges from about 150 acres in cities of 25,000-50,000 up to 379 acres for cities over 500,000, according to the Association's 1941 Year Book. Radio facilities are available at approximately two-thirds of the 212 airports.

The eight Class I airports---those with more than 1,200 scheduled arrivals and departures per month---are in cities over 500,000. Many of the airports are being improved under the Civil Aeronautics Administration defense construction program.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., May 12

JOINT REFERENCE
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MAY [illegible] 1941

Indianapolis Coordinates Police Facilities To Handle Speedway Classic

When the nation's largest sports crowd attends the annual Memorial Day 500-mile auto racing classic at Indianapolis, the city's police department will control the heavy flow of traffic with a program operated along lines as precise as any military maneuver.

The traffic control program is the result of experience gained during the 27 years the event has been held in Indianapolis. This year approximately 150,000 persons are expected, which means Indianapolis police must direct between 45,000 and 60,000 automobiles to and from the speedway on May 30.

Despite experience of police department members in handling race-day traffic of former years, 24 hours before the event each policeman is supplied with detailed regulations for the next two days. This insures coverage of all districts and keeps police headquarters informed as to the exact location of each officer.

The mimeographed instructions cover every detail from the speedway fence patrol to parking. Parking and prohibited parking areas are listed, as are bus and taxi routes. It is the patrolmen's job to keep intersections clear and temporary one-way street routes open to facilitate smooth traffic flow. All members of the department, whether on or off duty, must keep sharp lookout for law violators, especially pickpockets and ticket scalpers.

Of particular importance is the use of an airplane, manned by two policemen and equipped with two-way radio, which cruises over routes to and from the speedway observing areas of traffic congestion. Points of congestion are reported to headquarters together with information as to where traffic can be diverted. This information is relayed to commanding officers assigned to the congested areas.

Every policeman is a member of the Indianapolis Courtesy Committee, and on May 29 and 30 will wear a "courtesy" shield below his regular badge. The courtesy shields read: "Welcome Speedway Visitors---For Information, Ask Me."

In addition to the coordination within the department, Indianapolis police cooperate with the state police force, which patrols highways leading into the city, according to information to the American Municipal Association from the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Contact is maintained between state and local police by police-radio communication.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., May 13

Seattle's 15-Minute Blackout Took Months Of Preparation

It took months of planning to "blackout" Seattle for 15 minutes.

For smooth operation of the blackout plan, it was necessary to assign and coordinate activities of local governmental agencies, citizens and civic groups, and state police and home guard organizations. The army, navy and coast guard also participated.

During the blackout, and immediately before and after, there were no fire alarms, police calls, traffic accidents or crimes reported. Only 55 lights were reported to police during the 15-minute period, and only one motorist refused to stop and extinguish his lights according to instructions.

Preparation was a keynote of the blackout, authorized by a special city ordinance. It was held March 7, between 10:40 and 10:55 p.m., to test the effectiveness of Seattle's Home Defense Committee, organized five months ago with city department heads assigned special emergency defense duties.

The "Blackout Committee" of the Home Defense Committee supervised and coordinated activities of volunteers, according to the American Municipal Association. Army and navy officials furnished information on European blackout methods.

During the weeks before the blackout, Seattle's newspapers and radio stations carried on an extensive educational campaign to instruct the city's 366,000 population on what to do. Citizens were advised to stay home if possible, turn off outside lights, and cover inside lights. Pedestrians were asked to stay on the sidewalks and not attempt to cross streets, and motorists were advised to pull over to the curbs, turn off their lights, and not smoke or strike lights.

In its task of patrolling the city during the blackout, the police department was assisted by 4,000 American Legion volunteers, and members of the state home guard---all instructed in their duties by police. At the city limits, the state highway patrol stopped traffic from entering the city.

(MORE)

For more effective protection, the city was divided into 500 districts each supervised by a district warden. Every block in the city had at least one man on duty, and business districts had two and three. Every stop-street was covered by at least one man. Although volunteers were given full police powers, they were instructed to make no arrests except under direction of regular police officers in order to avoid possible suits for false arrest.

Six companies of city transit system operators, organized and trained for emergency service, were stationed at police headquarters with their buses, while a citizen's group of motorcyclists was held in reserve to be sent out as needed. Police communication throughout the city was carried on by police-radio.

Seattle's fire department prepared for the blackout by training volunteer firemen for service if needed.

More than 65 first aid stations were set up by the Red Cross in fire stations and playgrounds throughout the city, with each station in charge of a first aid attendant. Seattle's engineering department, responsible for concealment of traffic lights, also worked out an emergency warning-signal system. The city harbor department, assisted by the U.S. coast guard, patrolled the waterfront. Responsibility for extinguishing all street lights, signs and other outside illumination except traffic lights was given Seattle's two power companies. The telephone company set up and operated an emergency telephone service.

Another touch of realism was supplied by army observation planes flying over the city during the blackout to make photographs and report results from the air.

While the blackout was successful from an experimental standpoint, the city police and traffic committee pointed out that the picture would change under stress of an actual blackout, when each individual would have his own problems of safety for his family first in mind. "Therefore we are confronted with the necessity of devising the most suitable methods of protecting this mass movement against its own dangers, which reports from abroad disclose are fully as deadly as the dangers from bombing," the committee said.

The committee suggested that luminous curb markings be developed; and also a suitable headlight or shield which will project as much light as possible without marking a motorist's path of progress.

Seattle at present is experimenting with pedestrian protection by use of reflector buttons fastened to hats, sleeves and belts.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., May 14

Motorists Like To Know Why And Wherefore Of Traffic Rules, Survey Shows

Motorists don't object to stringent traffic regulations, even when they are arrested for violations, if they know why the rules were made. This is one of the conclusions of a public opinion survey on traffic matters conducted in Evanston, Ill., and reported to the International City Managers' Association.

Six hundred persons were questioned to secure reactions of the "general public" to traffic laws, while 261 Evanstonians arrested for breaking traffic rules were questioned to get the "violator's" point of view.

The public favors a lenient rather than a firm policy in the handling of first offenders, according to the survey. Four out of every ten persons interviewed approved warning for first offenses, while another four approved of light fines. However, when the people interviewed were told the reason for severity with a first offender---to give him enough of a "jolt" so that he takes traffic violations seriously---almost half switched to favoring the policy.

Two-thirds of the people questioned consider the policy of taking all traffic violators, except for parking, to the station to book and post bond desirable for non-residents, but not for residents; and about two-thirds of the violators considered it unfair and unnecessary. When it was explained that the procedure avoided waste of the police department's time in serving warrants on violators who failed to appear in court, there was a substantial swing of opinion in its favor.

Other findings of the survey:

Half of those questioned thought that "concealed enforcement"---the policeman behind the billboard---was justifiable, but two out of three violators said the practice was unfair.

One person out of four disliked certain traffic regulations, but criticisms were confined to specific speed and parking laws.

There was wide endorsement of the semi-annual automobile inspection program enforced at city-operated stations, and of the policy of suspending driving privileges for juvenile offenders and requiring their attendance at traffic school. Chemical tests to prove charges of drunken driving were favored also.

The survey attempted to find out how violators felt toward the police. Over half of them were favorably impressed by the attitude and conduct of the arresting officer. Forty-five per cent said they were more careful drivers as a result of their experience with the police. Half stated that arrest and conviction were justifiable.

The survey made a second conclusion: that the police should improve their relations with the public so that acceptance of improvements in police administration would not lag too far behind their introduction.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 15

Nebraska Town Builds Transportation Unit To Carry New "Iron Lung"

Presented with a new "iron lung" by its citizens recently, Grand Island, Nebr., solved the problem of transporting the respirator from place to place as needed by building its own emergency transportation unit, the American Public Works Association said today.

Mounted on a $1\frac{1}{2}$-ton truck chassis, the unit was designed by Grand Island's fire chief and built in 75 days by 15 firemen working in their spare time. Besides the "iron lung," bought with funds raised by popular subscription, the unit carries a resuscitator, an inhalator, two cots and other first aid equipment. A gasoline-powered generator supplies electricity which operates the "lung," sterilizers, electric pads, and hot water bottles. The city purchased this equipment.

In building the unit, the city followed the lead of other cities which in the past have manufactured equipment when it was cheaper to do so, or because equipment on the market did not meet specified needs, the Association said.

Washington, D.C., makes much of its own street cleaning and collection equipment because standard equipment in many cases is too large to negotiate the city's narrow alleys. St. Louis, in its experiments with traffic line paints, has built a machine for painting traffic center lines, and another for rapid testing of street-marking lacquer.

Police departments of several cities reload their used gun cartridges, as do members of the Montana state highway patrol. The state patrolmen started the practice as a hobby.

The national emergency defense program has resulted in the construction of special vehicles, usually called "bomb taxis," by several cities, including New York City, Bridgeport, N.J., and Milwaukee. Indianapolis' police department has constructed a bomb destruction pit lined with sandbags.

Many municipal fire departments have manufactured their own equipment. Fort Wayne, Ind., last year built two emergency trucks except the chassis. The work was done in the fire department workshop and saved thousands of dollars. Ingenious members of the Warren, Pa., fire department converted a one-ton delivery truck into a combined squad and chief's car which also can be converted into an emergency ambulance. It will be useful for special calls such as grass, rubbish or automobile fires and for rural calls.

Memphis' fire department recently built a flood light truck at a substantial saving. Other cities where different departments, usually the public works department, have constructed special equipment include Cape Girardeau and Sedalia, Mo.; Ypsilanti, Mich.; and Birmingham, Ala.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., May 16

"Joint Secretary" Of Professional Boards Success In Georgia

Combining the secretarial duties of 16 state examining boards into one "joint secretary's" office has provided the state of Georgia with better services and a trained staff at lower cost, a report to the Council of State Governments said today. These boards license professions ranging from dentistry to engineering.

Georgia installed the system 10 years ago, and is one of only a few states with such a clearing agency. The joint secretary, appointed by the secretary of state, brings together and keeps all records relating to the 16 boards. The central office also handles all applications for licenses, schedules time and place of examinations, issues certificates, and collects fees.

Each board retains its identity under the system, but the joint secretary takes care of all matters that formerly were handled by individual secretary-treasurers of the various boards, usually from their residences in different parts of the state.

The joint secretariat has installed a complete record system of 25,000 professional men and women in the state, according to the report. The names are listed alphabetically, and by counties, in order to keep a complete check of those qualified to practice the professions. Field representatives are employed to investigate complaints of law violations and unethical or unprofessional conduct. If sufficient evidence of unlawful practice is found, the office of the joint secretary assists the local authorities in prosecution.

Under the state uniform narcotics act, the joint secretary also is authorized to investigate all hospitals applying for permits to buy and dispense narcotics and to make recommendations on issuance of permits.

The complete list of professional examining boards served by the joint secretary covers accountants, architects, barbers and hairdressers, chiropodists, chiropractors, dentists, embalmers, engineers and surveyors, librarians, physicians and surgeons, nurses, optometrists, osteopaths, pharmacists, real estate operators and veterinarians.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., May 17

Cities Mark Mail With Safety Slogans

Outgoing mail from the city halls of Detroit and Saginaw, Mich., is now slogan-stamped to make recipients safety conscious, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Detroit letters carry the postal meter stamp: "Watch While You Walk," together with an appropriate cartoon. Letters mailed from the Saginaw city hall bear a devil's hand throwing dice, and the inscription, "Don't gamble with fire, the dice are loaded." On the back of envelopes are two legends: "Saginaw practices fire prevention 52 weeks in every year," and "Stop fire waste."

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Civil Service Tests Given Public Employes In Army

"Long distance" tests for Los Angeles' civil service employes preserve their opportunity for promotion when they are taking their year's military training, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission sends written promotional tests directly to the army, navy or marine corps station where applicants are located. The tests are administered by a superior officer according to instructions of the Commission.

A state agency reporting similar action is the Employment Board of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance, which recently administered civil service examinations to five applicants stationed in the naval training station in Cuba and in an army camp in Pennsylvania.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., May 19

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Cities Gain Revenue, Legal Privileges, From 1941 Legislatures

Cities will receive a larger share of state-collected taxes as a result of 1941 legislation, the American Municipal Association reported today from a sampling of the records of the 27 state legislatures already adjourned. In addition to financial aid, many municipalities were granted legal privileges in connection with the national defense program, and were authorized to operate various types of municipal enterprises.

Tax-sharing measures were enacted by at least 10 of the legislatures, and similar proposals are pending in other states, the Association said. Municipal sharing in Indiana gasoline taxes was raised from $2,600,000 to $3,900,000 a year; and in North Carolina the municipal share in highway fees was increased from $500,000 a year to $1,000,000. North Carolina cities also gained a 15 per cent increase---from 60 to 75---in their share of state-collected intangible taxes, which will result in about $300,000 a year more revenue. South Dakota cities will now receive all municipal liquor license fees, formerly divided 50-50 with the state. West Virginia cities will get $600,000 from the state, representing 87 per cent of state liquor dispensary profits.

Approximately 30 states now give their cities some share in taxes on gasoline and tobacco, and a part of highway fees, though the amounts vary. Municipal revenue from motor vehicles usually is used for road and street maintenance, with the other revenues used to supplement income from property taxation.

Other 1941 legislation granting financial aid to cities was passed by: Arizona, which will turn back 25 per cent of its auto lieu tax (tax in lieu of license fees); Arkansas, whose cities will get $750,000 in state-collected highway revenues; Nebraska, where cities will share 30 per cent of the state motor vehicle fuel tax instead of 10 per cent, and one-third of motor vehicle registration fees instead of none.

(MORE)

In the face of a legislative proposal for repeal, Washington cities successfully retained an allocation of gas and liquor taxes granted in 1939. Florida municipalities were relieved of the expense of constructing and maintaining highways linking them to the state highway system. New Jersey cities gained an additional million dollars in tax revenues as a result of clarification of the manner of computing franchise and gross receipts taxes on utilities.

In connection with the national defense program, cities in several states sought and received permission to operate and zone airports and to gear their housing authorities for quick action on "defense housing." South Dakota and Washington now have laws permitting cities and counties to operate airports singly or in cooperation, and Arizona municipalities can acquire airports and incur indebtedness to develop them. North Carolina and Arkansas cities gained zoning rights for airports from their legislatures this year. Special defense housing laws were enacted in Arkansas, Indiana, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington and West Virginia, and are pending in other states.

The press of the auto parking problem on municipalities resulted in enactment of measures in California, North Carolina and Iowa granting cities the right to establish municipal parking facilities and to levy taxes for the purpose.

Cities in several states were authorized to undertake other enterprises. As a result of 1941 state legislation, South Dakota's third-class cities now may establish and operate hospitals; Nebraska cities may establish municipal cold storage and refrigerator plants; and North Carolina cities may operate intermunicipal or municipal-state produce markets.

Retirement systems were authorized for police and firemen of first- and second-class cities in Arkansas. The North Carolina legislature granted local governments the right to install retirement pensions without referring the matter to voters. The Washington legislature arranged for participation of local government employes in the federal social security program if and when Congress amends the present act to include local employes; a similar proposal is before the Wisconsin legislature.

Many of the permissive acts, the Association said, are made necessary because cities in all but 18 states have only limited "home rule" powers, so they must apply to the legislature for authorization for much of their legislation.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., May 20

Cities Increase "Outside" Fire Service Charges

Fire and

Two cities---Knoxville, Tenn., and Saginaw, Mich.---are increasing their charges for fire department services outside city limits, and Grand Rapids, Mich., is considering the move, the International City Managers' Association reported today. The new rates represent an attempt to equalize fire protection costs to city and suburban taxpayers, and to insure the city against loss from suits for property or personal damages caused by the fire department on duty outside city limits.

Knoxville has increased from $25 to $300 the fee for each response outside the corporate limits, and is restricting such service to a five-mile radius. Payment by the property owner must be guaranteed by a cash deposit, bond or insurance policy provisions. The city is working with local fire insurance agents in carrying out a plan to provide fire protection for every property owner living within the five miles who will carry sufficient insurance to pay the $300 fee. The annual cost of a policy for one year would be about $2.82, or $7.04 for three years.

Saginaw's new ordinance on out-of-city fire service demands a contract between the city and property owners. The contract provides for: (1) deposit of $25 to cover insurance on fire apparatus while operating outside the city, any unused portion to be refunded; (2) payment when contract is signed of $3 for each $1,000 valuation of the property protected as assessed by the city assessor; and (3) payment, when equipment is called, of $75 a unit for the first hour and $50 for each additional hour, plus $10 a mile per unit based on the one-way distance to the fire. Outside calls will not be answered if the fire chief believes the equipment is needed in the city at the time.

Saginaw's previous arrangement on outside fire calls required a $300 deposit by the property owner protected and $100 for every run and the first hour's service, plus $75 for each hour thereafter, for each fire company.

The new charge recommended for Grand Rapids is based on the cost of fire service in relation to the assessed valuation of property. Inside the city this cost is estimated at $3.18 per $1,000 of assessed valuation, including fire department expenditures, general city administrative expenses, depreciation and interest on investment. With hydrant rentals and fire signal costs eliminated, out-of-city costs become $2.86 per $1,000 assessed valuation, and on this basis it was decided that a fair charge would be $1.50 per $1,000 of real and personal property for "standing by," plus $50 a machine and $5 a mile each way for each piece of apparatus.

Contracts for fire protection will be negotiated by Grand Rapids with individuals seeking the service. The previous rate of charge for the outside calls was $50 an hour for each piece of apparatus, plus $5 a mile each way.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., May 21

Salvage Of Sludge Gas Increases Among New Sewage Plants

A large percentage of the cities building new sewage treatment plants are including equipment to salvage sludge gas for use at the plant or for sale, information from the American Public Works Association showed today.

Once something of an experiment, the sludge gas engine installations are now part of sewage disposal equipment in well over 100 cities. The various installations are undergoing a survey by the Association's Committee on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, which will secure cost figures on operation of the types of engines and other data, in order to determine the general economy of salvaging the gas.

Of 165 individual engines listed by the Committee to date in the 1941 Public Works Engineers' Yearbook, the largest is at the Jamaica plant of New York City, which has a battery of three engines of 1,440 horsepower each. Other large cities using sludge gas engines include Baltimore; Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo, O.; Detroit, and Washington, D.C. Among the small installations are 15 horsepower engines at Edwardsville, Ill., and State College, Pa. More than half the 165 engines drive generators to produce electric power for plant use or for sale, while the remainder drive blowers and pumps for treatment plant operation.

The development of sewage gas use in combustion engines in the United States goes back to 1926, when Plainfield, N.J., installed three gasoline engines converted for sludge gas use. The first engine designed specifically to operate on sludge gas was installed in Springfield, Ill., in 1932, at a cost of $15,728. In nine months, the equipment showed a saving of 80,500 kilowatt hours a month---almost one-half the entire cost of installation, figuring the cost of electricity at one cent per kilowatt-hour. Toledo's sludge gas engines, installed in 1936, cost about $40,000, an amount saved in the first two and one-half years of operation. Since that time the average net savings have amounted to more than $12,000 a year.

Local conditions determine whether or not it is economical to salvage the sludge gas, the Association pointed out. Cities which have a low-cost gas supply, for example, would not find salvage worth while.

Local conditions also determine the manner in which sludge gas can best be used. If not utilized by the city, the salvaged product may be sold as gas directly to the local gas company, or to some industry, for the generation of steam or electric power.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 22

Forest

Community Forest Pays Troy, Me., Dividends in Cash, Employment

A community forest of 1,000 acres of tax-reverted land, established only a year ago, already is yielding a profit to Troy, Me., through the sale of lumber, a decrease in unemployment, and by relieving the city of certain obligations for maintenance of highways, relief and school transportation.

Troy officials decided to develop the community forest in an effort to realize at least a portion of the amount lost through tax delinquency on cut-over and deteriorating timber land and abandoned farms. Deserted buildings on many of the farms sheltered itinerant families who brought relief burdens and school transportation problems to the town.

First step in the program was to have it designated as a National Youth Administration work project, so that local youths could be employed, according to information to the American Society of Planning Officials. The city then purchased 50,000 tree seedlings, and planting was begun in May, 1940. The development got a good "send off" by 4-H club members and citizens, who gave a day's work to start the planting.

Under direction of a foreman hired by the town, seedlings were planted on five separate lots, to insure against loss of the whole planting by fire. Furrows were plowed around the lots, totaling about 55 acres, to retard possible grass fires. Cultivation of the seedlings is supervised by the county agent and the state extension forestry agent.

Between work periods on the newly planted areas, NYA youths remove undesirable and diseased trees from the natural forest areas, thin thickets and prune. So far, more than 50 acres of woodland have been "reconditioned."

To pay costs of the project, the city thus far has sold $1,250 worth of pulp and firewood, hay and old buildings, with local workers hired to do the salvaging. Expenses to date, including cost of seedlings, planting tools, supervision and labor, total $1,180. With initial costs of seedlings and equipment out of the way, a larger profit may be realized as additional forest land is developed, according to town officials.

The officials say that the project has aroused public interest in controlling and giving value and usefulness to idle land in the township, and they believe the development will do much toward building and improving a future producing forest.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., May 23

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States Lower Bars Of Residence Requirement For Welfare Workers

Although many states still require social workers in their public welfare agencies to be state residents at least one year prior to appointment, more than 30 of them give the agencies opportunity to select the best available workers by suspending the requirement for specialized, technical or professional positions, information from the American Public Welfare Association showed today.

The suspension of residence requirements has become more common during the past three years, in part owing to personnel standards worked out in cooperation with the Social Security Board, the Association said. Under these standards public welfare agencies have the freedom of deciding on the area from which appointments shall be made, and may waive residence requirements.

In seven states---Alabama, Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Virginia and Washington---permission to waive residence requirements is implied in the merit system law. In 25 states, the requirement may be waived by order of the director of personnel, the merit system council, or other officials. These states are: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Kentucky specifies that legal residence be acquired within one year.

Of the 31 states with specific residence requirements for the personnel of state and local public assistance, at least 22 require one year's state residence, analysis of the laws showed. North Carolina waives the requirement if the applicant is a former resident, while the West Virginia law reads that the applicant must either be born in the state or resident one year.

Specific residence requirements in other states are: two years---Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Rhode Island; three years---Pennsylvania; four years---Texas; five years---Kentucky; five of nine years preceding examination---Nevada.

Eleven states make no specific requirements, but preference is usually given to legal residents by custom, according to the Association. Many of the states with state residence requirements also demand that city and county welfare agencies hire qualified residents from within their borders. And in some states without residence requirements for state welfare positions, local residence is specified by certain cities and counties.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., May 24

Cities Develop Training Manuals

Training

To train their staffs and make procedures uniform, finance officers of cities both large and small are developing manuals, the Municipal Finance Officers Association reported today.

In Portland, Ore., the city auditor has written a complete accounting manual for his office, while in Rayne, La., town of 5,000, a manual of procedure was developed preliminary to setting up a complete mechanical accounting system.

Faced with the necessity of breaking in new help on the city's books, the auditor of Kalamazoo, Mich., recently developed complete statements of the operations of each fund and the explanation of the more important accounts. In Grosse Pointe Park, Mich., a budget procedural manual describes the department and activity classification to be used, and includes an assessment, budget and tax calendar for the year.

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Libraries ✓

Public adm

Knoxville Public Library Introduced By Hostess

Local government and local business join information forces in Knoxville, Tenn., to introduce themselves to new residents through a hostess who calls at all homes establishing new utility connections. Employed by the business houses, the hostess presents newcomers with a basket of foodstuff and household necessities as an introduction to the city's stores, and an application card for the public library. From 15 to 25 new patrons of the library have been registered each month since the hostess took up her duties, according to the International City Managers' Association.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., May 26

NOTE TO EDITORS: The first two releases in this week's News Bulletin may be issued as one story, release date, Mon., May 26, if desired. They are both based on an American Municipal Association report on the effects of the national defense program upon cities.

Cities Show Impact Of Defense Program In Many Departments

The impact of the national defense program was described today as having a "tremendous effect" on the machinery of municipal government in a report by the American Municipal Association.

The report---"Cities and the National Defense Program"---said that although communities near army camps and defense industry areas were most noticeably shaken out of routine, all cities had been touched in some way by the defense program in its progress during the past year. The report also pointed out that intergovernmental relationships had been affected by the working of the program.

Viewing the situation as of May, 1941, the Association pointed out in the report that city officials were now aware of two "fundamental facts:" 1---that whereas defense of the nation is a responsibility of the federal government, effective operation is "in large part an urban task" because defense industries must be in or near cities and require city services; 2---that the federal government had begun to recognize the urban character of the defense program and was gradually assuming the responsibility of aiding cities in providing services to meet defense needs.

Between 250 and 400 cities have become "boom towns" because of defense industries or proximity of military posts, the report said. In the typical boom city, telephone business has gone up 300 per cent, water consumption increased 10,000,000 gallons, and trailer camps of new workers have sprung up to cope with the lack of housing. These are the cities which the national government is now taking special steps to help by building public housing, by constructing streets and utilities with WPA labor, by offering military police aid, and other measures. On April 26, for example, 77,435 dwelling units in 141 localities of 47 states were being constructed as "defense housing," at a cost of $477,000,000.

(MORE)

2---Add x x x cities show impact of defense x x x cost of $477,000,000.

The city "ordinarily" affected by the national defense program has proceeded on its own initiative to meet the emergency, problem by problem, through the various municipal departments, at the same time working through local and state defense councils which relay federal recommendations on defense activity applicable to individual communities. About 1,000 local defense councils and 46 state councils are now operating in the country, the report said.

Typical effects of defense activity and resultant action in the "non-defense-connected" cities as of May 1, 1941, were cited in the report as follows:

1---Where personnel was depleted by employes going into military service, vacancies either were not filled at all (New York City) or temporary appointments were being made, on condition that the jobs would go back to original incumbents when they returned. Some cities had provided for making up the difference between military and civilian pay to their employes in service.

2---Local police powers had been broadened in a large proportion of the states by 1941 legislation on sabotage, espionage and "fresh pursuit." Emergency police mobilization plans, developed first in New York, Virginia and New Jersey, to include local and state forces, were under study in a dozen other states. As yet, local police and fire forces were not being seriously depleted because of the draft.

3---Municipal fire departments in several states, following the example of Maryland's fire defense plan, were being inventoried in an attempt to record all fire-fighting resources for general information, and were asked to acquaint themselves with industrial hazards in their locality.

4---Local health officers were working with federal and state officials toward control of venereal disease by early diagnosis, treatment and report of cases among both civilians and soldiers.

5---More than 800 of the 900 cities with vocational, trade and industrial schools were making facilities available for defense training. Over 300 cities had their schools on a 24-hour day, 6-day week and were planning to train 2,000,000 people.

6---Nine hundred flying schools under direction of the Civil Aeronautics Authority were under way, many of them at municipal airports, which were profiting in terms of operating revenues. Municipal airports themselves were being fitted for greater use by improvements financed by the federal government.

7---Civilians were participating in municipal "home guards" under state supervision. These home defense units are organized to perform guard duty for utilities, power plants, docks, railroad yards, etc., in any emergency.

8---The decentralization of industry and practice of sub-contracting defense contracts recommended by the federal government was leading cities not previously "defense-connected" to analyze problems of housing, training and placement of prospective labor in larger numbers.

9---Miscellaneous activities included trial blackouts in at least two cities (Seattle and Pittsburgh) building of bomb taxis (Newark and Bridgeport); training of auxiliary fire-fighters (Boston) and protection against sabotage of water and power supply (Los Angeles).

Facilities of all cities such as highways, communications, water and power supply, were being correlated into nation-wide "spot maps" by special committees appointed by the federal government to centralize all information pertinent to defense of the country, and to direct its organization.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., May 27

NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the second of two stories on cities and the national defense program. For a single article, both stories may be released Mon., May 26.

Defense Activity Brings Cities Some Puzzling Problems

While most of the cities "ordinarily" affected by the national defense program are meeting the new governmental problems in their stride, many difficulties are still unsolved, according to the report of the American Municipal Association.

How to finance increasing costs of normal services and take care of new ones brought on by defense, how to police strikes effectively, how to keep lower-salaried employes from leaving their jobs for private industry, how to widen welfare functions: these typical problems were still without complete answer in May, 1941.

In viewing the finance problem, cities know from the record that during America's participation in the last World War their expenditures increased about 10 per cent, as against a 30 per cent increase for state governments, and a 25-fold rise for the federal government, the report said. For the current period, municipal finance authorities forecast better tax collections, restricted capital outlays, increased costs of materials and wages, higher interest rates on municipal bonds, and serious budgetary difficulties for boom towns.

Many of these predictions have already materialized, the report said, while on the revenue side, the cities have "little hope" of adding to their income. Cities with defense industries, in fact, are wondering whether they can tax defense industries or housing developments at all when they are owned by governmental agencies. Some cities, called upon to furnish utility services for plants just outside their boundaries, are considering double or triple charge of the usual utility rates.

Most of the boom cities, it was pointed out, have fixed debt limits which do not permit sufficient borrowing to pay for more than a small part of required new water, street, sewage, school and other facilities; other cities are subject to tax limitation; and some of them remember their financial plight after heavy borrowing during the first World War.

Although little specific data are available on the increase in costs of municipal supplies, New York City's purchasing agent reported an advance in price of such items as manila rope, drugs, dressings and chemicals. Personnel expenditures are going up, as public employe groups seek higher wages in anticipation of higher living costs, while wages offered by private industry provide competition to local government pay.

The handling of strikes---occurring in part as a result of the defense "boom"---is a problem in several cities, and there is little good experience for police administrators to draw on, the report said. The National Guard, called into federal military service, is no longer available for acute situations, leaving the entire responsibility to local police forces.

The need is arising for community welfare services to aid draftees and their families on personal problems, help widen recreation programs in towns visited by service men, and perform similar functions.

To get the defense job done properly, the report concluded, representative American city officials feel that the three levels of government must assume their respective responsibilities more effectively, and that a well-defined pattern for action must be set up. In order to avoid excessive overlapping and unnecessary confusion as to programs, the results of all planning of defense measures, and especially recommendations for local action, should be channeled through one designated federal agency down to the state and local governments, the report said.

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While most of the cities [illegible] program are [illegible] government [illegible] are still [illegible], according to the report of the [illegible].

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[illegible] pamphlets, are listed for your information.

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[illegible] government aid.

The handling of [illegible] responsibility to local public bodies.

The need is [illegible] service them, and perform similar functions.

To get the defense job done properly, the [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., May 28

City Planning - Legis. - N.Y. (S.)   Housing

New York Invites Private Corporations To Redevelop Urban Slum Areas

A fresh attack on slum clearance and low-cost housing in New York cities involving a new combination of private and municipal effort has been made possible by action of the 1941 state legislature in passing the Desmond-Mitchell act on neighborhood redevelopment, the National Association of Housing Officials said today.

The act, first of its kind in the country, permits all municipalities in the state to offer private corporations special inducements to build large-scale, low-rent housing, though at the same time restricts their activity by various controls to assure its being in the public interest. Legislation with similar purpose is pending in Illinois, and was introduced this year in Utah.

The special privileges granted redevelopment corporations include ten years' immunity from the payment of any real property taxes in excess of those assessed against the property used at the time redevelopment activities are inaugurated. The corporations have the power of eminent domain---condemnation of property---as soon as 51 per cent of the necessary property has been acquired; and they have the right to obtain public land by either sale or lease on consent of the governing body concerned. They may seek the investment of funds from practically all types of public and private organizations or individuals.

One of the major restrictions imposed upon the redevelopment corporations is that the local planning body must approve the location of the housing project, which must conform to the master plan of the city. The "developers" must assure that there will be available for the displaced families, either on the redevelopment site or elsewhere, dwellings of legally accepted standard, at substantially the same rentals that existed in the area before. Adequate public facilities, such as water and light, must be guaranteed.

Other restrictions are: Operating plans and finances of the corporation must be approved by a local public supervising agency; and the corporation's earnings are limited to five per cent during the 10-year period of partial tax immunity. No part of the redevelopment site may be sold or leased without consent of the supervising agency. The redevelopment corporation must submit full reports to the supervising agency every six months, and if the plan is not approved within one year after the corporation has been established, all special rights as redevelopment corporations must be surrendered.

The restrictions imposed by either the planning body or the supervising agency on site plans, construction, equipment or maintenance may be more limiting than existing regulations, according to the law.

Actual trial of the new New York law will answer two questions which have been debated by housers for a long period, the Association pointed out. The questions are: whether private enterprise will be attracted to building large-scale low-rent housing, and whether the controls written into the law will be effective for their purpose.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., May 29

National - Ci

Federal Government May Draw Workers From State, Local Civil Service Lists

A nation-wide survey of how states and cities, through their civil service commissions, can assist the federal government in recruiting workers for national defense jobs is now in progress under the direction of the United States Civil Service Commission with the assistance of the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

National defense has placed upon the federal Civil Service Commission the responsibility for supplying personnel in greatly increased numbers for a wide variety of jobs, officials in charge of the survey said, and the purpose of the survey is to determine the extent to which state and local personnel agencies can make their own contribution to the national defense program and at the same time relieve some of the burden of the federal commission. Authority for the U. S. Civil Service Commission to hire people on local civil service eligible lists for federal positions was given in President Roosevelt's Executive Order of November 7, 1940.

The survey staff is now getting in touch with a large number of civil service agencies throughout the country to determine their willingness to cooperate by making their eligible lists available to the federal government. The lists will then be examined to determine if they represent occupational groups necessary to national defense in which shortages of men exist. If so, the federal commission, with the consent of the state or local personnel agency, will certify persons from the lists to federal positions. Persons hired in this manner will acquire civil service status in the same way as those who qualify in a federal examination.

The survey will later explore the possibilities of holding cooperative tests among the personnel agencies of the different government levels. Where each civil service commission now writes and conducts its own examination, it may be possible for them to get together and give one test for all jurisdictions. In this way a stenographer, for example, could qualify for a position in five different governments---the federal government, the state, city, county and park district---by taking one examination instead of five.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., May 30

Discount On Special Assessments Brings Prompt Payment In Morganton

Offered discounts if they would settle their special assessment bills promptly, Morganton, N.C., taxpayers recently paid up $27,000 in short order, making it possible to set up a revolving fund to finance future improvements, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The system of discounts replaces a plan whereby property owners paid special assessment charges in five or 10 installments, beginning on a specified date, with 6 per cent interest on the unpaid balance. While the former system was in force, few property owners paid in advance of the due date, the Association said.

When recent street improvement work with federal work relief funds resulted in a charge of $87,000 against abutting properties, owners were billed the amounts as due in total on the first of the following month. A discount of 5 per cent was offered for payment in full on that date, decreasing by 1 per cent a month until the discount was eliminated, after which interest would be charged on the unpaid balance. Approximately $24,000 was collected at the 5 per cent discount, and an additional $3,000 at the 4 per cent discount. All property owners financially able to do so paid their assessments in full immediately.

The revolving fund, original base of which was a bond issue, will be used to continue financing WPA street improvement projects, eliminating the need for borrowing money. The present collections, plus the collection of one-fifth of the balance, which will become due and payable each July 1 for the next five years, will make up a fund to meet cash requirements for sponsoring further street improvements. Each year, as more streets are improved, new assessments will be made and additional funds will become available.

The practice of allowing a discount also has reduced the number of accounts for which installment notes must be prepared, and it is believed that the loss from unpaid assessments will be materially reduced, the Association said.

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Fire Insurance Rates Reduced For New York, Colorado Cities

Cities in New York state and Colorado are the latest to gain reductions in fire insurance costs on public buildings through studies requested by their state leagues of municipalities, the American Municipal Association said today. In both cases, the cities are paying annual premiums 25 per cent lower than formerly.

The New York cities include Syracuse and Buffalo and neighbor municipalities in their areas, and suburbs of New York City. Premium reductions, which in dollar-and-cents saving amount to more than $330,000, apply to such buildings as hospitals and jails, and to educational institutions. The study made by the state insurance rating department prior to granting reductions showed that these buildings were protected by sprinkler devices and other safeguards, so that there was little risk of their burning.

Nineteen "sample" Colorado cities have reported a total saving of $2,336.89 a year through rate reductions effective in late 1940. The reduction applies to municipal buildings of brick construction only.

Denver, which carried insurance on municipal buildings amounting to $2,338,575, for example, now pays $7,627.12 instead of $8,735.84 in premiums. Greeley, Colo., which carries $196,250 worth of insurance, pays $352 a year instead of $470.67, a saving of about 23 per cent.

City Of Chicago Held For $10,000 For Failure To Remove Abandoned Car

The city government of Chicago was recently held responsible for injuries to a child who was hurt while playing on an abandoned automobile, and liable for a $10,000 judgment, according to information to the American Public Works Association today.

The Appellate court of Illinois, which decided the case, based its decision on the ground that the city permitted continuance of an "attractive nuisance" while it was under duty to remove the car.

During the proceedings it was brought out that the city had had actual notice of the nuisance since the police had warned children to stay away from it. The accident occurred when a child threw a lighted match into the gas tank, causing an explosion which severely burned the plaintiff, a six-year old child.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

JOINT REFERENCE

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., June 2

New York, Oregon Legislatures Approve Scientific Tests For Intoxication

Courts of two more states---New York and Oregon---now may recognize scientific tests for intoxication as evidence in reckless and drunken driving cases under provisions of legislation enacted this year, the American Municipal Association said today.

Previously only Indiana and Maine had enacted, in 1939, such legislation despite the fact that results of the tests have been admitted as evidence in courts in at least 30 states. In some of these states, results of the tests were admitted as evidence under attorneys-general opinions, or court rulings.

Determination of the amount of alcohol in a person's blood is made on the basis of medical or chemical analysis of samples---taken shortly after the time of arrest---of the breath, blood, urine or saliva.

The New York law's definition of evidence produced by the tests is that an analysis showing .05 per cent or less of alcohol in a defendant's blood at the time of the act is prima facie evidence that the defendant was not intoxicated; .05 to .15 per cent is relevant but not prima facie evidence; while more than .15 per cent is prima facie evidence of intoxication.

The Indiana and Maine laws are similar in this respect, although they use the phrase "under the influence of intoxicating liquor" instead of "intoxicated," according to the National Safety Council. Also, the Maine law differs in that it established .07 per cent or less as evidence that the defendant was not intoxicated. Oregon's law makes no specific definition.

Chemical tests may not be taken under the Oregon and Maine laws if the arrested person objects, and refusal of the defendant to permit the test is not admissible as evidence against him in his trial. The Indiana and New York laws do not contain this provision.

In several states, however, examinations may be compulsory under attorney-general rulings. Pennsylvania's attorney-general has ruled that compulsory examinations by a physician of a person accused of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor are NOT a violation of a person's rights under the constitutional provisions against self-incrimination in Pennsylvania. The Indiana attorney-general has ruled that state police may use all reasonable force in subjecting accused persons to this test. Illinois and California attorneys-general, on the other hand, have given opinions that law enforcement officials do not have the right to compel a person to submit to the tests, but that results may be admitted in courts as evidence if the accused voluntarily permitted the tests.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., June 3

16 States Take To Air For "Official Business"

To the variety of equipment used in running their governments, at least 16 states have added airplanes for use in conducting the work of various departments and for transporting officials on state business, the Council of State Governments reported today.

A survey of 37 states made by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, and reported by the Council, showed that nearly half own or operate from one to five planes each. North Carolina owns five planes, using them in civilian flight-training courses at the University of North Carolina. Pennsylvania owns three planes; Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Jersey and South Carolina, two each. The other nine states in the group are Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. The state directors of aeronautics own the planes in Idaho and Massachusetts, the state granting them allowance for travel expense.

Eleven state aeronautics agencies operate aircraft exclusively or primarily in conducting such activities as airport inspection, licensing, and educational work on air safety. Forestry divisions in Maine, New Jersey and New York, and fish and game agencies in Maine and Texas also own and operate planes.

In eight of the states the agencies operating aircraft make the air service available to other state departments and officials, according to the survey. State police in Connecticut, Michigan, New York and West Virginia are aided by state-owned planes. Aeronautics departments of Connecticut and Michigan assist fish and game departments in enforcing laws, and aid in forest fire patrol.

Only four of the 16 states charge other departments for use of the planes owned by the state aeronautics authorities. Massachusetts charges $12 an hour; Michigan $11 an hour and expenses of the pilot; Idaho, 12 cents a mile; and West Virginia from 10 to 15 cents a mile.

While the airplanes are not operated primarily for furnishing transportation to state officials, the agencies conducting the air service reported that "state flying" saves time for the officials, provides rapid transportation in emergencies, supplements commercial airlines, and makes all parts of the state accessible in a few hours.

The capital cost per plane in the various states ranges from $1,500 in Tennessee to $15,000 in Michigan, the typical state-owned plane costing about $7,500. Michigan, which makes extensive use of aircraft, reports operating costs for the last fiscal year around $7,000 for two planes with a combined capital cost of $30,000.

The state of Rhode Island, according to the survey, may buy a plane on a "pool" basis, to transport public officials, patrol forest fires, to feed wild life after heavy storms and for use in tree-disease and fish-trap control.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., June 4

Georgia Town's Street Cleaning Bills Rise With "Boom"

It's good business for merchants to have an army camp near the city, but it takes a lot out of the city treasury---in fact, raises taxes---just to meet street cleaning and refuse collection costs. So conclude officials of Columbus, Ga., army boom town near Ft. Benning, where a monthly camp payroll of $4,500,000 is distributed.

On army pay-days the rush of retail trade is so great, reports the American Public Works Association, that the littered streets take on the look of circus day, and the sanitation department is called on for double duty.

Refuse collections for the first quarter of 1941 show an increase of 40 per cent over the same period in 1940, before thousands of soldiers and construction workers were added to the local population. The increase of traffic has added to collection difficulties because pickups from alleys can be made in less than 40 per cent of the business section. To meet this problem, additional equipment and more street cleaners have been provided, collection schedules rearranged, and householders asked to separate refuse for collection.

Other public works problems have shown up in Columbus. The amount of maintenance required on both paved and unpaved streets has grown because of increased traffic and the number of service cuts necessary for providing gas, water and sewers to new building construction.

More than 90 per cent of the laborers on city WPA sewer and paving projects have gone over to private and "defense" construction work, and 30 streets which the city had decided should be improved must now go unpaved because of lack of laborers.

The need of parking accommodations has grown so acute that rigid restrictions have been placed on parking in the business area, with metered parking only permitted on the most congested streets.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 5

20 States Now Make January 1st Annual Assessment Date

When the Oregon legislature this year adopted January 1st as the new date for state assessments, it continued the trend toward a uniform property tax assesment date now used by 20 states, the National Association of Assessing Officers reported today.

Eight states have changed to first-of-the year assessments since 1928. Besides Oregon, these states are Mississippi (1928), Arkansas (1929), Ohio (1931), Massachusetts (1935), Washington (1937), and Maryland and North Carolina (1939).

Although the assessment date does not necessarily mark the exact time when assessors begin work on the current year's assessments, it determines one or more of three things: ownership on the assessment date almost invariably decides who is liable for taxes; the amount at which the property is assessable usually depends upon its value on the assessment date; and if the property is movable and tangible, its location on the assessment date often determines what tax districts may levy taxes on it.

By making their assessment dates uniform, the Association said, the states help to prevent tax evasion through the movement of property across state boundaries at assessment season. For example, property might be held on January 1st in a state with a February 1st assessment date, then moved into a state with a January 1st date before the end of the month. A second advantage of the January 1st assessment date is that it coincides in most cases with the beginning of the taxpayers' new accounting year.

With three exceptions---Idaho, Iowa and Utah---the states using a January 1st assessment date are either states with warm or moderate winters or states whose residents are engaged predominantly in industry rather than agriculture, the Association said. The complete list of these states is: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia.

The city of Baltimore and four counties are exceptions in Maryland, while Ohio uses January 1st for personal property assessments and the second Monday in April for realty. Pennsylvania uses either December 31 or January 1st for most personal property assessments and has no definite assessment date for real estate.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., June 6

Cities Spend More For Public Works Maintenance

Many of the larger cities of the country are spending more this year on public works maintenance than they spent during the past two years, information from 24 municipalities over 200,000 population to the American Public Works Association indicated today.

Comparison of 1939 and 1940 expenditures and 1941 appropriations for street repair and maintenance, sewer maintenance and street cleaning reveals more cities increasing than decreasing outlay for these functions. In reporting the survey, the Association said some of the cities did not report on expenses of all the services.

Although expenditures of the 24 cities for street maintenance totaled about $12,300,000 in 1939 and approximately $11,925,000 in 1940, 14 cities spent more in 1940. Total appropriations for 1941 in 18 of the 24 cities, moreover, amount to $9,580,599---about $100,000 more than their 1940 expenditures.

In 1940, sewer maintenance and cleaning costs in 23 cities totaled about $2,500,000, or approximately $100,000 more than their 1939 outlay. Appropriations for 1941 in 19 of the cities, again, total about $112,000 more this year than their 1940 expenditures.

Street cleaning costs in 23 cities for 1939 aggregated approximately $6,690,000, while the 1940 expenditures in these cities totaled about $6,800,000. Appropriations reported by 18 cities for 1941 street cleaning expenses total about $80,000 more than 1940 expenditures. This does not include snow removal costs, which were highest in 1940. In 1941, estimated costs for snow removal ranged from $19,000 in Toledo to $245,000 in Buffalo. Rochester, N.Y., which meets this cost by special assessment, reported an estimated cost of $450,000 this year.

A few of the cities reported reduced expenditures for public works maintenance in 1940, but raised them again in 1941. Among these were Baltimore, Cleveland, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In comparing expenditures and appropriations, the Association pointed out that consideration must be given such factors as the purchase of new equipment, difference in wage levels, degree of service and mileage of streets, and the character and topography of cities---all of which influence costs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., June 7

Cities Add Fees To Supplement Recreation Budgets

Expansion of recreation programs and properties is leading park and recreation departments of some municipalities to seek income from use fees and charges as a supplement for tax appropriations, information from the National Recreation Association in The 1941 Municipal Year Book showed today.

New York City's new swimming pools, beaches, golf courses and tennis courts have been made self-supporting by "small, reasonable" charges, according to the Association. Earnings of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission from fees amounted to $9,000 last year, an 8½ per cent increase over the year before. Charges for 20 activities at this city's airport field paid all maintenance and supervision expenses of the port.

The increase in the number of cities with fee charges for recreation has been gradual, the Association said. Of 372 cities reporting in 1928, 144 received revenues from fees and charges amounting to seven per cent of their total expenditures for recreation programs. Of 1,204 cities reporting in 1939, 435 reported fees and charges amounting to 11 per cent of their expenditures. In general, the increased income from fees reflects added adult participation in recreation activities, according to the Association.

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Legis. - Oregon

Oregon Enacts Law To Save Forests Through Reseeding

A law to perpetuate the state's forests by reseeding, the first act of its kind in the United States, has been approved by the Oregon legislature, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

To assure continuous forest growth and restocking of timber lands, the law provides the state with authority to see that in pine logging all trees less than 16 inches in diameter, and in Douglas fir logging not less than 5 per cent of the original stand, be left for seed.

Enacted with support of Oregon loggers and lumbermen, the law is an effort to prevent continuance of former practices of stripping timberland of lumber and leaving it valueless, according to reports from Oregon.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., June 9

JOINT REFERENCE LIBRARY
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Inters

Interstate Trade Barrier Bills Refused Passage By Many State Legislatures

Continuing their fight against interstate trade barriers, the various state legislatures meeting this year have refused to pass practically all proposals which would hamper the smooth flow of commerce between the states and, in addition, have repealed trade barrier laws enacted previous to 1941.

A few bills which did receive legislative approval were vetoed in furtherance of the campaign, carried on under direction of the state Commissions on Interstate Cooperation. Legislative action centered around rejection of trade barrier proposals rather than removal of previously enacted statutes, and was aimed chiefly at eliminating discriminatory legislation concerning local preference, oleomargarine, liquor, taxation and trucking, the Council of State Governments said today.

Many states, including Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and New York, fought the oldest type of trade barrier---statutes giving preference to local persons or products in the erection of public works and conduct of state business. When New York's legislature was considering a bill to prohibit use of other than New York building stone in state public buildings, Minnesota proposed similar legislation. Both bills were killed. Gov. Charles A. Sprague of Oregon vetoed two such measures---one granting home products preference in state purchases; the other giving preference to non-metallic minerals used in public building in the state.

Legislatures of two states---Arkansas and New Hampshire---rejected bills discriminating against out-of-state persons. The Arkansas bill proposed a $200 annual county privilege tax on itinerant vendors and order-takers handling out-of-state horticultural and agricultural products; the New Hampshire bill was to raise license fees for out-of-state hunters and fishermen.

Interest in the domestic oils field centered on legislative action concerning oleomargarine, and cotton seed, peanut and soy bean oils. Tennessee and Oklahoma, following Mississippi's action of last year, repealed their drastic oleomargarine taxes. Indiana defeated a straight discriminatory tax proposal, while Iowa refused to raise its oleomargarine tax. Washington rejected a bill to add an oleomargarine use tax of 15 cents a pound to the existing excise tax of 15 cents a pound. Arkansas refused to approve a unique retaliatory proposal levying a comparable tax on any state imposing a tax on cotton seed, peanut and soy bean oil products grown or processed in

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add interstate trade barriers x x x or processed in

Arkansas. When the other state repealed its measure against the Arkansas products, the Arkansas law as applied to that particular state would be repealed automatically.

California took a leading part this year in curbing trade barriers in the liquor field when Gov. Culbert Olson vetoed two bills, one prohibiting the sale in California of whisky less than four years old, and requiring that blends contain at least 20 per cent of four-year-old whisky. California thereupon protested to Illinois, then revising its finance code, that a provision in the proposed code would raise wine taxes to a prohibitory level, and Illinois immediately lowered its proposed taxes. Oregon's governor also vetoed a bill which he believed would result in discrimination against California wines.

Proposals which would have set up trade barriers in the interstate taxation field also were defeated this year. A bill authorizing communities to collect license fees from non-resident and foreign corporations doing business in the towns was defeated in Indiana, as was a proposal before the Texas legislature to levy a high tax upon the sale of paper towels to retailers. The Texas proposal was suggested as retaliation against Wisconsin's oleomargarine tax law which, Texas claims, discriminates against the southern state's cotton seed oil products. Wisconsin refused to approve extremely drastic chain store tax proposals.

In reporting determined efforts of many legislatures to eliminate trade barriers in the interstate trucking field, the Council cited action of a dozen states. Three---Tennessee, Texas and Indiana---increased the legal weight and length of trucks. Tennessee raised its weight limit from 24,000 to 30,000 pounds, while Texas increased its truck load limit from 7,000 pounds---lowest in the nation---to 38,000 pounds. Texas and Louisiana, also, agreed to extend to each other their trucking privileges.

Reciprocal trucking agreements were worked out this year by Idaho and Utah, and Massachusetts and New Jersey. Idaho and Utah agreed that operators of farm and private trucks in either state are permitted to operate in the other state without paying additional license fees. Under the Massachusetts-New York agreement, the $10 fee required in Massachusetts for each truck entering or passing through the state was waived. In Illinois, the state supreme court held unconstitutional a law adopted two years ago requiring payment of a $25 investigation fee to grant title for used cars bought outside the state.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., June 10

Cigarette Taxes Added By Illinois, Maine, Oregon

Cigarette smokers of three more states---Illinois, Maine and Oregon---now must pay, as a result of 1941 legislation, a two-cent tax on every package of cigarettes they buy, information from the National Tobacco Tax Conference showed today. With the new additions, 29 states levy a tax on cigarettes.

Of the new laws, Maine's became effective April 25, Oregon's goes into effect June 14, and Illinois' July 1. In all three states, stamps will be used in collection of the tax.

Of the three states, Illinois anticipates the most revenue from the new tax---$20,000,000 for the next biennium. The money is expected to compensate partly for loss of revenue from an anticipated reduction in the state sales tax. Oregon's law specifies that cigarette tax revenue be used for public assistance and other welfare purposes, and for vocational training. Maine revenue will go for old age assistance.

Measures to tax cigarettes were introduced in eight states this year, four of which adjourned without taking action. A proposal is still pending in Missouri.

With their two-cent levies---one mill per cigarette---Illinois, Maine and Oregon join 15 other states imposing this rate. They are Arizona, Connecticut, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. Eight states---Alabama, Georgia, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee and Texas---impose a three-cent tax; Mississippi levies a four-cent tax; and Louisiana and Arkansas, five cents.

State tobacco tax revenues, with cigarettes providing the major share, totaled approximately $100,000,000 in 1940, New York and Pennsylvania producing the largest shares. Tobacco tax income is used by the states for a variety of purposes ranging from education to payment of pensions to Confederate veterans. Many of the states, however, turn all tobacco tax revenues into the state general fund, according to the Conference, an affiliate of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., June 11

State Guard Units Organized In 28 States With 110,000 Combined Manpower

State guard units with a combined strength of 110,000 men have been organized in at least 28 states since Congress seven months ago authorized the states to maintain additional military forces while the National Guard is in federal service.

Approximately 55,000 of the guardsmen already are receiving weekly instruction, the Council of State Governments said today. State guards have received federal equipment, and are receiving instruction, in the following states (the list also shows the authorized strength of the guard units):

Alabama, 3,010; California, 10,000; Colorado, 250; Connecticut, 3,500; Florida, 2,000; Georgia, 5,500; Illinois, 5,960; Indiana, 2,509; Kansas, 1,500; Kentucky, 2,500; Maine, 500; Massachusetts, 6,552; Michigan, 2,460; Minnesota, 5,800; Mississippi, 765; Missouri, 2,860; New Hampshire, 500; New Jersey, 2,467; New Mexico, 610; New York, 13,916; North Carolina, 2,000; Rhode Island, 1,071; South Carolina, 6,000; Tennessee, 4,000; Texas, 14,588; Vermont, 700; Virginia, 3,113; Wisconsin, 2,500.

Primary function of state guards is to furnish protection for power plants, water supplies, docks, airfields and other vital defense centers. Also, they must stand ready to supplement police in event of disasters, or in case disorderly crowds threaten or actually get out of control. Finally, the guard must be prepared to repel any force attempting an air invasion.

Guard units obtain a part of their equipment from the federal government without charge, including Enfield rifles, gun slings, bayonets, and insignia for uniforms. The government, however, does not assume costs of handling and transportation. Equipment such as cartridges, gas masks and first aid supplies may be bought from the government.

Uniforms for their guard units must be purchased by the states. Colors of guard uniforms vary from state to state, with some blue and others khaki. South Carolina's state guard law specifies "Confederate Gray" uniforms.

Membership in state guards is defined by the states. The Congressional enabling act specified, however, that membership in a state guard will not exempt a person from military service under federal law. However, a state guard unit as such cannot be drafted into federal military service.

While no two state guard laws are exactly alike, a certain degree of uniformity has been attained since most of the legislation was patterned after a model act drafted last fall by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

To overcome limitations imposed by state boundary lines, 24 states incorporated into their state guard laws provisions authorizing "fresh pursuit." This means that one state gives permission to military forces of other states to cross its borders when the outside state forces are in pursuit of insurrectionists, saboteurs or other enemies.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 12

Service Charges For Municipal Refuse Collection Found In 75 Cities

At least 75 cities---most of them with populations under 50,000---make service charges for refuse collection to both business and private properties, a survey by the American Public Works Association showed today.

In some of the cities the charges were adopted to secure additional municipal revenue to lighten general property taxes. In other cities, where general property taxes were not adequate to finance good refuse collection, the service charge was adopted to provide a reliable source of revenue for this function. Generally, according to the survey, residents are thoroughly satisfied with the method, in some cases even voting it in.

Analysis of 25 of the cities surveyed was made by the Association to learn results of experience with the service charge. The 25 cities were found to levy charges on one or more of 14 bases, ranging from rates based on the measured volume of refuse to a uniform fee for each service.

To keep overhead collection expenses as low as possible, the cities usually try to combine billing for refuse service with bills issued for water, electricity or property taxes, according to the survey. The majority bill in advance. In seven of the cities the refuse operating departments collect the charges. Water departments collect in three cities, and general fiscal offices in 11.

The refuse service charges in the typical city amount to 40 or 50 cents a month for the ordinary household for collection service covering garbage, ashes and rubbish. Several cities---Berkeley, Sacramento and Fresno, Calif.---pay the charges for very poor families from relief funds.

Several devices are used to induce prompt payment of bills. LaGrange, Ill., allows a 20 per cent discount. Little Rock, Ark., and Muskegon Heights, Mich., add 50-cent penalties to all bills when they become delinquent. Several cities make delinquent bills liens against property. Commercial properties in Tacoma, Wash., must make advance cash deposits with the city treasurer in an amount equal to the estimated charges for four months. Six of the 25 cities require property owners to sign agreements ordering the collection service.

Charges for refuse collection are not new, dating back among the cities surveyed to 1914 (Monroe, Wis.). Among municipalities adopting the fees within the past five years are Casper and Cheyenne, Wyo., Fort Atkinson, Wis., Fresno, Calif., Little Rock, Ark., Longview, Tex., Miami, Fla., and Morgantown, W. Va.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., June 13

Canadian Revenues Rise To Meet War Expenditures

Increased yields from sales, excise, customs and income taxes, and a relative drop in expenditures except for national defense, characterize the Canadian financial picture after a full year's impact of war, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Mounting deficits totalling approximately $400,000,000 in 1940 also were indicated in the analysis, which covered all three levels of government---dominion, provincial and local.

Canadian fiscal affairs may undergo several important changes this year also, the Federation said, with one-fourth of the national income of $5,300,000,000 going for direct war needs. A 3-cent per gallon tax on gasoline, levied for the first time by the dominion government, is expected to yield approximately $23,000,000 this year. In addition, personal income and corporation taxes have been increased.

Estimated tax collections for 1940, which are not yet officially tallied, show a total of $280,000,000 in sales and excise tax revenues---an increase from $180,000,000 in 1938. Income tax collections in 1940, augmented by the national defense tax, may increase to more than $260,000,000, compared with $172,000,000 in 1938. Customs tax collections for 1940 are expected to total $129,000,000, compared to $78,000,000 in 1938.

Other revenues---gasoline and motor license taxes and succession duties (comparable to inheritance and estate taxes in the United States)---remained relatively constant during the three-year period.

On the expenditure side, national defense costs rose from only three per cent of all governmental spending in 1938 to almost half of the total outlay in 1940. Public welfare expenditures were reduced from 22 per cent in 1938 to 11 per cent in 1940, mainly because of smaller relief rolls; this decrease in terms of dollars amounted to only $150,000,000, however.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., June 14

Lexington Bales Leaves Like Hay

By using a standard hay baler to bale fallen leaves littering the city streets, the street cleaning department of Lexington, Ky., has reduced the trucking of this debris to at least one-eighth the former number of trips, the American Public Works Association reported today.

Before the hay baler was put in use, a truckload of unbaled leaves equalled about five bales. Now, each truck carries from 40 to 50 bales a trip, which results in substantial savings in hauling costs.

Hauling costs have been further reduced, according to Lexington officials, because florists and landscape gardeners often direct their trucks to pick up the baled leaves which in that form can easily be converted into fertilizer.

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It's Cleanup Week All Year 'Round In This Housing Development

Tenants of the James Weldon Johnson Homes, a low-cost housing development in Philadelphia, have formed a club which has as its sole purpose the job of preserving the attractive appearance of the project.

The club's goal, according to the National Association of Housing Officials, is accomplished by means of campaigns for such causes as having clotheslines taken down when not in use, having all garbage and trash receptacles kept closed, and having walks, yards and public spaces kept clear of papers and rubbish.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 16

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When a democracy goes into war, its city governments must take on additional duties for civilian defense and keep essential local services going. The effect upon British local governments of 21 months of active war is described in a series of three stories based on a report issued by the American Municipal Association. The first of the series follows.)

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BRARY

To shelter their people against air attack and feed, house and otherwise care for those whose homes have been destroyed by bombs, British cities have been forced to make far-reaching changes in the structure of their governments, and in their relationship with the national government, a report by the American Municipal Association said today.

Changes in economic and social conditions brought about by air warfare altered municipal activities "beyond expectation," for both cities which were continuously bombed and those that were not, and made the effectiveness of air raid precautions hinge on collaboration of all city departments, the report showed.

In a raid, the report said, "the more spectacular work of the air raid warden and the auxiliary fireman had to be supplemented by the services of such public employes as the welfare worker, the housing official, the utilities repair crews, policemen, doctors and nurses, and bus drivers, if men, women and children rescued from the ruins were to be removed to places of safety and restored more or less to normal living."

The cities were faced with tremendous decreases in tax revenue when property lost much of its taxability through continuous bombings---the British tax property on the basis of income from occupancy---and were forced to supply new and costly services in connection with the air raids. They now are operated largely with grants-in-aid from the national government, and for the most part all administrative control has been placed under the "air raid precautions controller" and a single council committee. The cities also have pooled resources for fire fighting, street repair and other functions and are coordinating these efforts with the aid of "regional commissioners" who represent the national government.

(MORE)

Editors wishing to combine this series of three stories into a single article are asked to hold the single article for release in editions of Tuesday, June 17.

Page 2: add British cities at war x x x government.

The regional commissioners---14 in all for the country---were appointed early in the war but took over complete supervision for the first time when the "blitz" became intense. They work especially to coordinate air raid shelter, care for the homeless, and clearance and repair, and approve all expenditures of the local authorities made from grants-in-aid by the national government. The regional commissioners are "the most significant wartime innovation in the British local governmental system," the report said.

A second innovation went into effect recently, when the national government announced the nationalization of the 1,400 fire departments in the country. This action was taken, it is reported, mainly because equipment and plans were not sufficiently standardized to make efficient functioning possible in an extensive emergency.

To give the cities sufficient human resources for civil defense, a form of conscription was introduced in January this year requiring, if necessary, all persons between the ages of 16 and 60, both sexes, to perform civil defense duty without pay for a maximum of 48 hours a month. A similar order gave the Minister of Home Security the right to draw on regular conscript lists for other civil defense service in any part of the country. The national government arranged up to 10 shillings a day for men and seven for women as compensation for loss of working salary, travelling expenses and meals while on duty.

Besides the grants-in-aid, which reached 100 per cent for air raid shelters, rest and feeding centers and a few other functions, British local governments have received other financial support, the report said.

The national government took over full responsibility for care of the aged, allowances to dependents of men in the armed forces, compensation for civil injuries or property damage caused by enemy action, and for unemployment assistance to those not covered by the usual provisions. Interest-free advances, to be repaid after the war, were offered the cities to make up for income deficiencies. In March of this year localities were given permission to refund at lower interest rates bonds paying 4 per cent or more.

Although some British local officials at first objected to the increased national supervision, the heavy responsibilities of the cities made unusual steps necessary, it was pointed out. On the one hand, the cities faced loss of funds and personnel for performing normal functions like accounting, road construction and refuse collection; on the other, there were new and unfamiliar duties, like housing the bombed-out, collecting time-bombs, and providing medical service to those injured in air raids, which were too extensive and costly for municipalities to bear by themselves.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., June 17

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three stories describing the British city at war, based on a report by the American Municipal Association. This story shows how municipal governments in Britain had to undertake new functions, and how these functions were worked into the administrative setup where possible, or added to it when necessary.)

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Development of new functions, services and institutions by British cities to cope with air raid destruction and effects of war activity in general constitute "a unique chapter in the history of municipal administration," the American Municipal Association said today in a report on the British city at war.

Organization, training and coordination of a dozen or more different groups of specialists to take care of an air raid "incident"---the striking of a single bomb---is the job of local government officials. These groups include regular employes of the city government, auxiliary full-time or part-time employes, and volunteers. Auxiliary air raid wardens, and police and fire units are commanded by police and fire departments, casualty services are under the health department, while rescue, demolition and decontamination forces are under the city engineer. Utility crews operate from their own department.

When the fire-watching system was expanded in January, 1941, local authorities became responsible for determining adequacy of precaution plans prepared for business, commercial and factory premises. From the beginning, local police have been responsible for apprehending blackout offenders.

When public air raid shelters came under government regulation, local authorities were instructed to employ extra personnel where necessary for shelter cleaning, to conduct health department inspections, provide nurses and medical aid posts and doctors, provide supervision for shelter wardens, and undertake campaigns for inoculations against diphtheria. In London these services are functioning for more than 7,000,000 people using public shelters.

After the first mass evacuation of children from metropolitan areas at the outbreak of the war, local officials were asked to examine all child evacuees for disease, take them to "sick bays" if necessary, and segregate problem children. This was a hardship on local governments, the report said, because of lack of trained social workers. For the second mass evacuation, in September, 1940, which included women as well as children, the cities were asked to find and commandeer houses, and set up social and feeding centers, occupational clubs, nurseries and maternity homes.

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add British cities at war, x x x and maternity homes.

A late report shows the establishment of 518 social centers, 265 feeding centers, 443 occupational clubs, 221 nursery and play centers, 189 residential nurseries, 130 maternity homes, 501 homes for difficult children, 475 homes for families, and several pre-natal and post-natal centers.

As the blitzkrieg increased in tempo, personal problems became so greatly magnified that local authorities had to provide information centers---later centralized into "administrative centers" in town halls or council offices. Several towns located such centers in their libraries, combining executive offices of rationing, evacuation, housing, welfare and public assistance.

For the bombed-out, local governments had to find vacancies in one-family houses or apartments, take over large empty houses or hotels (with compensation to owners), or billet victims with other families. To date, a reserve of houses sufficient to accommodate at least 35,000 to 40,000 persons has been built up in the London area. Rent control was a duty of local authorities.

Local governments also were made responsible for repairing damaged houses, the cost to be assessed against the property for recovery after the war if the owner did not himself arrange for repair. City governments assist in salvaging household goods and provide storage space and police guard.

Communal feeding establishments, later renamed "British restaurants," became a local government activity as a result of municipal feeding of homeless after the first London bombings. The national government pays capital costs of the restaurants. Advantages from the government's point of view are that these feeding centers provide a means of reducing food waste and fuel consumption, release persons for duties outside the household, combat hardships resulting from increased food prices, and afford an opportunity to raise the standard of nutrition for the country as a whole. London county has 147 of the restaurants, and more than 200 other communities have established them.

Local government even entered the agricultural field, through a "dig for victory" movement aimed at expansion of land cultivation. Cities took possession of unoccupied land, and of occupied land with consent of the owner, and turned it over to individual families to cultivate specified crops. In some cases golf courses were turned into gardens. A project to salvage kitchen waste resulted in establishment of municipal pig farms where, in January of this year, more than 16,000 pigs were flourishing, while the waste collected was sufficient to feed another 100,000 of the country's normal pig population of 4,000,000.

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Local government [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 18

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The effect of 21 months of war on municipal functions of British cities is described further in the following release, third and final of a series based on a report by the American Municipal Association.)

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The onslaught of unfamiliar functions brought about by warfare and wholesale destruction called for retrenchment wherever possible by the British cities, a report by the American Municipal Association showed today.

When the national government came to the aid of stricken localities with a system of grants and interest-free loans, local governments had to report all retrenchment steps and show that all possible economies were in effect.

The retrenchment program embraced suspension of all public works construction of a non-military character, including roads, and the use of "timber-saving" design in housing construction. In government offices, services of secretaries and staff members were pooled to save time and money, and both sides of the paper were used in letter writing and report making.

Approximately 1,000 local authorities granted "cost of living" bonuses to employes to help them meet increased expenses. Some cities, however, restricted promotions and suspended pay raises for duration of the war. At the first of the year, more than 90 per cent of local governmental officers serving in the army were receiving supplemental pay, about half of them up to the full level of their civil compensation.

To assure experienced personnel if younger employes are drafted, police and firemen of pension age were forbidden to retire until the end of the war. In some cases women replaced men on municipal jobs, though local authorities have attempted to keep their "key" men by asking their exemption from army service.

The British low-cost housing program, proceeding at a rate of 100,000 dwellings a year before outbreak of the war, has come to a complete standstill for lack of materials and labor. New houses built by local authorities during the first 10 months of the war numbered less than 7,000.

General recreation programs were curtailed and municipal orchestras disappeared, but funds for libraries have been maintained in cases where these institutions are a part of the recreation scheme or serve as information centers.

Elementary education was reported practically at a standstill in many cities where most of the children have been evacuated, but with ceasing of daytime air raids some of these localities are ordering compulsory school attendance.

Ordinary public health functions deteriorated in some localities because of diversion of doctors and nurses to emergency medical duties.

Juvenile crime has increased and adult crime decreased during the war months. Offenses now are mostly handbag snatching, "smash and grab" raids on shop windows, and housebreaking during blackouts. Breakup of family life and school routine, lack of supervised recreation and the emotional stimulus of war are given as reasons for increased juvenile delinquency.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 19

legislation

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Strict Fireworks Control Laws Enacted By Five States This Year

Enactment of strict fireworks control laws by five states this year assures a more "safe and sane" Fourth of July next month for 11 states and about 40 per cent of the nation's population, the Council of State Governments said today.

Actually, the new laws bring to 14 the states establishing fireworks control on a statewide basis. However, only the new Arizona and Maryland laws apply to this July 4th; the new Minnesota, Ohio and Florida statutes will not become effective until after the holiday.

The other nine states with strict fireworks control laws are New York (law effective this year after enactment in 1940), Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Utah and West Virginia. All these laws were based on a model drafted by the National Fire Protection Association in 1938 after a study of the Iowa, Michigan and New Jersey statutes, considered at that time the only adequate laws.

The fireworks control laws provide for properly supervised public displays, operated under a permit and requiring a bond to cover possible injury to persons and property. Sale of fireworks for private use, or for other than supervised display purposes, is practically prohibited.

Effectiveness of adequate legislation and, especially, enforcement, is shown by a recent survey by the American Medical Association of Fourth of July injuries and deaths. Adoption of the strict fireworks control laws resulted in a sharp drop in the number of injuries from the total reported for the year preceding enactment of the laws.

Indiana, for example, reported 198 injuries from fireworks in 1939---before the control law went into effect. In 1940, under the new law, only two serious fireworks injuries were reported. Pennsylvania reported 1,700 injuries in 1938, before the state's fireworks control law was in effect. In 1939, however, the number was cut to 85 under the new law, and to 58 in 1940.

As for deaths from fireworks, there has been a steady decline in the number with only eight reported in 1940 due directly to the celebration of the Fourth of July. All but two of the fatalities occurred in states lacking adequate fireworks control legislation. For 1939, 1938 and 1937, death figures were 13, 18 and 20 respectively.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., June 20

Tree

Lansing, Mich., Nears Completion Of 25-Year Tree Planting Program

A 25-year program of planting and scientific shade-tree care has made Lansing, Mich., a city of beautiful trees.

Planned and carried out by the city forestry department set up in 1915, the planting phase of the program is all but completed with 90 per cent of Lansing's 200 miles of streets fully planted. The planting will be finished by 1945.

The scientific care program is a continuous one, however, according to information from the American Society of Planning Officials. It involves inspection of old and new trees for insects and disease parasites, trimming of trees to keep them clear of power and telephone lines, and pruning of dead and low-hanging limbs which may prove hazardous to pedestrians and motorists.

During spring planting and tree-feeding seasons the forestry department employs 10 men, the force increasing through summer months to as high as 25. After the leaves fall in October the force is reduced, tree-planting crews go back to work until the ground freezes,and from then until March about 10 men are engaged in cutting down trees of no value.

The scope of the forestry department's work is indicated by the fact that 14,126 shade trees have been planted along Lansing's streets since 1930---most of them coming from the three-acre nursery maintained by the forestry department. About 700 trees were inspected last year, and 551 removed because, in a crowded, diseased or damaged condition, they no longer were assets to property owners.

When the forestry department was established in 1915, it found two-thirds of the city's streets were supplied with 33,000 trees, many of a bad variety and all set too close together for comfort, health and beauty. About a third of the streets, in outlying sections, were unplanted. Chief task at the time was the pruning of all existing trees---an eight-year job, since it could be done only in the summer, with the winter months left for the work of removing crowded and undesirable trees. Eight thousand trees have been removed to date, with permission of property owners, whose cooperation is essential to the program.

Annually many trees having weak crotches are held together and permanently strengthened by bracing with 3/4-inch bolts, and with chains and cables. Scores of trees are treated for wounds caused by storms, children and motor vehicles. Under a system of tree inspection, every employe is constantly on the alert to detect insects and disease parasites. Control measures for the various pests range from individual surgical treatment to use of power sprayers. Life requirements of many trees are supplied by injection of a balanced fertilizer into the soil.

In addition, approximately 700 tree inspection calls are made annually upon request of property owners.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., June 21

Baltimore Welfare Workers Assist In Civil Service Examination

When the Baltimore City Service Commission gives its next tests for municipal public welfare positions, it will have the advice and aid of experienced social workers in making up the examination.

The city's Council of Social Agencies, comprised of all the private welfare agencies in Baltimore, has volunteered services of a committee of administrative supervisors to help on test questions, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today. So that they can learn the technique of preparing the test items and analyzing examination results, this committee is attending weekly seminars at the civil service commission offices. The test material will incorporate questions and problems suggested by the welfare workers.

Supervisors of the public welfare department, members of the examining staff of the city service commission and the Maryland state employment commission also have been attending the seminars.

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- Ordinances ✓

Miami Controls Termite Controllers By Ordinance

The city government of Miami, Fla., has passed an ordinance to protect homeowners against illegal termite controllers who profess to control termites that are not termites but flying ants. The ordinance came about in this way, according to report from the American Municipal Association:

Fifteen species of termites are found in Florida, but flying ants, also found in large numbers, are similar to termites in appearance. Because of this, exterminators often take advantage of homeowners by pointing out the presence of the flying ants and agreeing, for a fee, to kill them off.

Now, however, the chief building inspector of Miami requires "structural insect controllers" to secure licenses at his office and to qualify for the license by answering a quiz showing their knowledge of the termites.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 23

JOINT REFERENCE 1941
LIBRARY

States Broaden Public Assistance Laws in 1941

State legislatures meeting in 1941 made more generous provision for the needy aged, liberalized aid to dependent children and to the blind, and in general took steps to improve the administration of public assistance, an American Public Welfare Association survey showed today.

Covering about three-fourths of the 43 states meeting this year---the rest were still in session---the survey found that grants for the various types of public assistance were revised upward in many cases, while "strings" formerly tied to the grants in the form of liens against property of the aided were cut. Increased cooperation among agencies within a state and between states, and improvement of personnel practices were the chief constructive changes in administrative procedures.

Both the trend toward liberalization of aid and incorporation of merit system principles reflect the leadership of the federal government, which took such steps through amendment of the social security act in 1939, the Association said.

Maximum old age assistance grants were raised this year from $30 to $40 a month in Arizona, Indiana, Oregon and Rhode Island. More than a dozen states now set a $40 maximum for this aid or name no maximum at all; the average assistance actually paid out, however, is much less than $40 a month.

Several other states liberalized old age assistance by other methods. Utah provided that recipients may receive, in addition to a $30 maximum, certain sorts of supplementary aid equivalent to $10 monthly. Vermont and Maryland authorized a flat maximum of $30 a month, whereas before the $30 included any private income the recipient of aid might have. West Virginia removed the maximum limits on old age assistance, the new 1941 law stipulating merely that payments never exceed twice the federal contribution.

Maximum limits for aid to the blind were increased from $30 to $40 a month in Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana and Montana. North Dakota and Wyoming dropped their top limits entirely. The average monthly aid to the blind paid by all states at present is less than $25.

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Among 1941 laws relating to aid to dependent children are those of Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina and Wyoming, all raising the age limit for aid to school children to 18. Five states, including Illinois, Mississippi, Iowa, Texas and Nevada, still lack an aid to dependent children law which complies with the federal social security act, but a proposal that will meet the federal requirement is pending in Illinois. West Virginia this year raised the maximum aid limit up to 18 years without requiring school attendance, and New Mexico removed a 16-year top limit.

State liens against the property of people given various kinds of public assistance were repealed in a number of states, including Kansas and New Mexico. Nebraska dropped a requirement for liens on the property of recipients of old age assistance and "blind" aid, while Indiana dropped the requirement for old age assistance recipients only. Minnesota enacted a law permitting the release of liens on property of these dependents when "the major portion of the investment in the recipient's homestead was made by children of the recipient by personal service in the home, or otherwise." South Dakota was one of the very few states which tightened lien provisions, according to the survey.

Medical care provisions in their public assistance laws were liberalized by Indiana, Iowa and Maine. Washington stipulated that $40-a-month pensioners should receive when necessary medical, dental, surgical, optical, hospital, and nursing care as well as artificial limbs.

Advances in interstate cooperation on public assistance matters are reflected in interstate agreements relative to indigents and dependents, the survey said. Idaho granted its department of public assistance authority to make reciprocal agreements with other states on welfare services and aid to residents and non-residents. Minnesota charged its Department of Social Security to cooperate with agencies of other states through reciprocal agreements for payment to recipients who have moved out of the state. Other states making provision for interstate action include Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Wyoming.

Examples of changes in personnel laws this year are those of North Dakota, Montana and Indiana. North Dakota placed state and county personnel administering crippled children's services under a merit system. Montana now relaxes residence requirements for state and county welfare department personnel when it is impossible to find state residents with required qualifications. Indiana state agencies receiving federal social security aid which had been under a Bureau of Personnel were covered under a new law establishing a state civil service agency.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., June 24

Traffic - Regulation - Chicago

Motorists "Educated" From Middle Of Block Under Chicago Traffic Experiment

Motorists driving into Chicago's "loop" business district these days may be surprised to find their progress governed entirely by "stop and go" lights and that officers who used to direct traffic at intersections are no longer there.

Should this aggravate an urge to "beat" the traffic signals, however, the erring motorists will drive right into an experiment in education.

Officers formerly stationed at the busy boulevard and street intersections now are stationed in the middle of the block between intersections, where they observe rather than direct traffic, the American Municipal Association said today in describing the experiment, conducted by the Chicago park district police.

Drivers who run through traffic lights, make illegal turns or break other laws are halted in the middle of the block to avoid traffic tangles at intersections. After stopping a motorist, the officer will discuss with him the nature of the offense, point out that it is "accident prone" or "congestion prone," and ask him not to repeat the mistake.

"For the time being, this educational procedure will be followed, allowing motorists to become accustomed to absence of police officers at intersections," according to Lieut. John D. Leonard, in charge of the experiment. "This is important," he said, "because for years motorists have been taught to depend upon direction from officers at intersections despite use of traffic signals. Now we are reversing the procedure and teaching them to drive by traffic signal."

The experiment has shown that most of the intersections with traffic signals do not require full-time services of officers, and they can be placed between intersections and their activities expanded to include control of "intersectional violations"---parking, turning around in the middle of the block, and passing. At the same time, they can keep an eye on what happens at intersections.

"The traffic officers believe the system is an improvement," Lieutenant Leonard said. "They feel they are using their time and abilities to a better advantage in doing the constructive work in traffic safety education they could not do while functioning in a more or less mechanical fashion at intersections already protected by traffic signals."

Effectiveness of the experiment in relation to accidents and congestion may be shown soon when statistics now being gathered can be compared with statistics for accidents and congestion before the change was made.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., June 25

Public Health

Venereal Disease, Tuberculosis Control Developments Reported By Cities

Expansion or establishment of programs to control venereal disease, tuberculosis and milk sanitation paced public health developments in the nation's larger cities during the last year and a half, the International City Manager's Association reported today.

Information for the report was obtained from public health officials of the 92 cities over 100,000 population, who were asked to name the most important development in public health services in their cities.

Venereal disease control was named as the major public health service development in 19 cities. Pittsburgh and Oakland inaugurated syphilis control programs, Oakland and Omaha opened clinics, while Cleveland improved control techniques with emphasis on early diagnosis. Syracuse, N.Y., established a bureau of social hygiene and Seattle reorganized its venereal disease control program after a city-state-federal study. Control programs were expanded also by New York City, Cincinnati and San Diego.

Reorganization of tuberculosis diagnostic and clinic service, and the adding of hospital beds and development of "TB" nursing services for care of this disease were among developments in nine cities. Providence and Toledo recently started tuberculosis control programs, while Norfolk, Va., began testing both Negro and white high school students. Lowell, Mass., added new clinical equipment for diagnosis and X-ray treatment. Oakland set up a "TB" nursing program, and Pittsburgh added 165 beds to its sanitorium. Buffalo, Cleveland and New York City also expanded "TB" control programs.

Progress in milk control was reported by eight cities. Atlanta set up a bureau of milk control, South Bend enacted a Grade A milk ordinance, and Tacoma adopted a pasteurization law. Enforcement of Omaha's milk ordinance resulted in pasteurization of 96 per cent of all milk and cream sold; similar enforcement in Kansas City, Kan., increased from 51 to 85 per cent the amount of pasteurized milk sold. Boston, New York City and Oakland also reported milk control developments.

Mother-child care programs have been established by several cities within the last year and a half. Houston started pre-natal care classes for expectant mothers, and infant and pre-school conferences. Portland, Ore., is developing a pre-school hygiene program. San Diego expanded its clinical facilities for maternal and child hygiene. New Haven, Conn., developed a closer cooperation between its health department and the Visiting Nurse Association on child and maternal health. Flint, Mich., instituted "well-baby" conferences.

Two cities---Baltimore and Los Angeles---reported development of a service for industrial hygiene, with Los Angeles establishing an industrial hygiene division in its health department.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., June 26

Industry and [illegible]

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Twenty-one States Now Grant Tax Concessions To Defense Contractors

At least 21 states now grant special tax concessions to contractors with defense orders that demand the building of new facilities, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today. The recent additions to the list of states are Colorado, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina and Wisconsin.

The concessions are in the form of special reductions in corporate income taxes, based on accelerated depreciation rates, which permit amortization of the costs of necessary buildings and equipment over a five-year period instead of the usual forty, the Federation said.

Under the procedure, followed also by the federal government, a defense contractor secures a certificate stating that the facilities he is building or acquiring are necessary for defense emergency purposes. He figures depreciation at the accelerated rate of 20 per cent yearly for the next five years, in comparison to the usual depreciation rate on buildings of 2 or 3 per cent. Thus, if a $1,000,000 factory is erected, the depreciation rate of 20 per cent would allow a $200,000 deduction from taxable income each year. In five years, this would write off the cost of the building.

States previously granting the tax concession under income tax laws are Arkansas, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Oregon, South Carolina and Virginia. Montana and South Dakota have indicated they will probably grant the privilege when a specific case arises. The income levy in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Vermont is a "net" tax, which makes it possible for contractors to get the special allowance.

A civilian board of review is assisting the War Department in making investigations to determine the issue of certificates, the Federation said. The board is compcsed of 14 men from the fields of law, accounting, labor, business and public administration.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., June 27

Personnel Mangt - N.Y.

All New York Local Governments To Be Under Civil Service

The first wholesale extension of civil service to every jurisdiction within a state---cities, counties, and school and special districts---will be completed in New York by July 1, 1942, under provisions of a New York statute enacted this year, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

Each of the counties in the state, according to the act, will make its choice from among three types of merit system administration already existing in New York state---an administrative civil service commission, a county personnel officer, and administration by the state civil service commission. If no selection is made by June 1, 1942, the county automatically comes under the state commission's jurisdiction. Each county has the privilege of changing its form of civil service administration two years later if the system adopted proves unsatisfactory. About 18 counties now have some type of merit system.

The state personnel agency specifically retains jurisdiction over the five counties within Greater New York City, and over school districts other than city school districts.

Since each of the 61 cities in the state already has its own civil service commission functioning under general supervision of the state, the new law does not directly affect the cities. The law includes a provision, however, which permits a city to abolish its own commission at any time and come under the state commission.

The new provision for civil service was the result of a 1939 court decision that civil service was mandatory under the state constitution. Ohio is the only other state whose constitution requires the merit appointment of local personnel, but inadequate funds have prevented enforcement of the provision, the Assembly said.

In New Jersey, counties and cities voluntarily may adopt civil service systems, which are then administered by the state personnel agency. Massachusetts has a similar statute for cities over 12,000, and the current legislature is considering a civil service bill for counties. Upon request, the Maryland state personnel agency makes its facilities available to cities and counties with merit system provisions. A number of other states include provisions in their state civil service laws for technical services to local governments in setting up merit systems for personnel.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., June 28

Fire protection

Battle Creek Borrows Fire Equipment Idea From Blitz

Profiting from experience of London firemen in coping with the spread-out blazes from incendiary bombs, the Battle Creek, Mich., fire department has acquired a truck with attachments for throwing a fog around a fire and suffocating it, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The truck is equipped with a fog nozzle which sends out a curtain of atomized water that can blanket a blaze, shut off oxygen and thus smother the fire. Streamlined and fitted with a two-way radio and first-aid emergency service, the truck is nevertheless easily moved because it is only of one-ton size.

* * *

Lexington, Va., Advertises Its Free Parking Lots

"Calling cards" left by police on the automobiles of visiting motorists are an aid to clearing street parking congestion in Lexington, Va., according to report to the International City Managers' Association today.

The printed cards, slipped into cars parked at the city's curbs, invite the motorist to use free off-street parking lots provided by the city, point out that they are paved, lighted and clean, and ask suggestions for improving the facilities. On the back of the card is a map of the central business district showing location of the lots.

Another type of card requests motorists not to park overnight, pointing out that this practice interferes with street cleaning, causes accidents and invites thieving.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., June 30

Chicago Extends Scope Of Pre-Trial Court

Less than one year's operation of the pre-trial court system, which attempts to settle cases through conciliation and agreement instead of by jury or other formal action, has convinced the municipal court of Chicago that the procedure speeds clearing of the court calendar and reduces expense. As a result, the scope of the pre-trial plan has now been extended from cases involving $200 or more to all types of civil jury cases, the American Municipal Association reported today.

As a further result of the Chicago experience, a bill was introduced into and passed by the current Illinois legislature making pre-trial hearings applicable to all courts in the state, including the supreme court. If the governor approves the bill, Illinois will be the first state to have pre-trial courts throughout.

Starting June 16, 1941, all attorneys filing cases in the Chicago municipal court were asked to designate whether they wanted them assigned to a regular jury or sent first to the pre-trial branch. The judge presiding at the pre-trial conference is not the trial judge, and both parties can present their facts without fearing any prejudice at the trial of the case.

During the approximately 10 months the Chicago pre-trial procedure was in the experiment stage, a total of 2176 cases out of 4200 on the docket were disposed of, compared with 1400 of 4300 cases in a similar period the previous year. In terms of cases settled per day, the 1939 record showed an average of 1.7 cases per judge, while the 1940 record under pre-trial procedure showed an average of 2.9 cases per judge. With five judges sitting at once, the daily average of cases settled after pre-trial court was inaugurated was thus nearly twice as many as in 1939.

The record of 50 per cent of cases settled under pre-trial was exceptionally high, partly because some of the cases were seven to nine years old, according to Judge Oscar S. Caplan, one of the first pre-trial jurists. At present, no cases are on the docket that were filed much longer than one year ago.

Pre-trial hearings had their first success in Wayne county (Detroit) about 10 years ago. They were originated by a judge in the county circuit court who decided that if he could talk things over with the parties and attorneys involved in a suit before the trial was scheduled, the dispute would be narrowed down in many instances and perhaps even settled without the expense of actual trial.

Other cities where the pre-trial method has been in use for several years include Boston, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and Dallas and Corpus Christi, Tex. Federal district courts are permitted to use the procedure also.

Pre-trial procedure has five general purposes: to speed up the disposition of cases, to encourage final disposition of cases without trial, to encourage waiver of expensive jury trials, discourage nuisance litigation, and encourage settlement of cases, thus avoiding the bitterness often following a long, hotly contested lawsuit. Financial savings to the taxpayer are brought about because fewer facilities are needed, the Association pointed out. Usually one court room, one judge, one clerk, one court officer and one stenographer suffice. A single jury trial session, on the other hand, requires a courtroom, judge, clerk, stenographer, four court officers and approximately 24 jurors.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE   1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois   Release No. 2: For Tues., July 1

Three Southern States Launch Joint Campaign To Stimulate Sale Of Rice

In a unique move to advertise a single agricultural product important to each state, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas have joined forces to stimulate the use and sale of rice.

Rice development commissions have been set up through legislative action of the neighboring states. On a joint basis they will advertise their common agricultural product on a nationwide scale. The commissions also will conduct research in and development of new uses for rice.

The program, which goes into effect August 1, will be financed by a special processing tax of 2 cents per 100 pounds of all rice milled in the three states, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators.

Instituted originally by an act of the Louisiana legislature in 1940, adoption of the joint program was contingent upon adoption of similar laws in Arkansas and Texas. The two states took action this year.

Although the tri-state program is one of the first of its kind to be placed in operation for the promotion of a specific product, the Federation pointed out that two eastern states---Virginia and Maryland---are considering a joint financing and advertising program for Chesapeake Bay oysters. The program would be financed by a small tax on oyster packers to raise $150,000 for the campaign. Maryland's legislature did not act on the proposal this year, however, while Virginia's was not in session.

In addition to these campaigns to advertise specific products, several parts of the country are advertising on a regional basis to promote the region as a whole. The six New England states work through the New England Council, 11 southern states have banded together as the Southern Governors' Conference, and the 11 far western states are jointly advertised by The Industrial West, Inc.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., July 2

200 Women Serve State Defense Councils; Consumer Interest Their Biggest Field

With consumer interest their biggest field, approximately 200 women are serving as members of state defense councils or council committees of about 30 of the 46 states in which defense councils have been organized.

Of the total number of women, 27 are officials of the councils and 168 are heads or members of committees, the Council of State Governments said today.

Besides the consumer interest field, services of women are used widely in health, welfare and education, special women's activities groups, and labor problems.

North Carolina leads with five in the number of women on state defense councils; with representation in other states as follows: Arkansas and Virginia---three; Iowa, Nebraska and Nevada---two; and California, Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin---one each.

A total of 57 women serve in 12 states on consumer interest committees, with duties involving formulation of standards for and use of consumer goods, price and rent control, and utilization of substitutes for materials needed in the defense effort. New Jersey has the largest number---26; South Carolina is second with 10. In Mississippi five women serve as members of a clothing committee, six of a food committee and three of a supply and price control group. Other state defense councils with women members on consumer committees are New Mexico 5, Michigan 4, California 2, and one each in Arkansas, Illinois, Maryland, Nebraska, Vermont, West Virginia, Rhode Island and Indiana.

Other fields of state defense council activity in which women now serve are: health, welfare and recreation---Mississippi 4, Michigan and New Jersey 3 each, South Carolina 2, and Virginia and Alabama 1 each; labor and related problems---Mississippi, Michigan and Missouri 2 each, and Montana, Nebraska and California 1 each; agriculture and land use---New Mexico 7, Mississippi and Wisconsin 1 each; special women's activities---New Mexico 10, Massachusetts 3, and Illinois 2; housing---California, Michigan and Mississippi 1 each; civil protection---Mississippi 2, and Massachusetts and Illinois 1 each.

Other fields in which women are serving defense councils as committee members are: national defense bonds---Illinois 1; committee to assist in organization of local defense councils---Illinois 1; economic aids---Michigan 4; education---New Mexico, 4; public relations---Massachusetts 4; morale---Mississippi 2; Negro coordination---Florida 3; community service---South Dakota 1; public assistance---Mississippi 2; medical---Mississippi 2; and legislation---Maryland 1.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 3

Virginia Adopts Standard Marks For "No Passing" Zones

Motorists in Virginia this year will find their highways center-lined for the first time according to standards designated for nation-wide coverage, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The system of marking the roads for "no passing" zones, in force in complete or modified form in New York and several other states, was worked out by committees of the American Association of State Highway Officials following study and experiment. Three types of center-road markings are made:

1---A single broken line, designating the traffic lanes on straight-away stretches of highway where view is more or less unlimited. This line may be crossed if no car is approaching close from the opposite direction.

2---A double solid line, indicating that no vehicle is to cross the center of the road because the view is short in both directions.

3---A combination of a single solid and a broken line interpreted as follows: A solid white line on the driver's side of a broken line indicates insufficient clear view ahead to allow safe crossing over the center line. A broken line on the driver's side parallel to a solid line indicates sufficient view ahead to allow crossing the center line if no car is approaching.

At the time center-road marking in Virginia was begun, the state printed thousands of pamphlets containing diagrams with simple explanations of when and where the markings might be crossed. The pamphlets were sent to motorists with their automobile registration cards. Strict enforcement of the regulations by state highway police also became part of the campaign to inform the public.

The standard markings for no-passing zones have been suggested for nation-wide adoption on the recommendation of highway engineers, who point out that motorists travelling in states other than their own should be able to interpret all the road markings.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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Release No. 5: For Fri., July 4

Winnetka, Ill., Public School System Adds New Type of Building

Not a little red schoolhouse but a group of brick and glass "houses" used virtually as individual classrooms now provide educational facilities for children of nursery-school to sixth-grade age in Winnetka, Ill.

The idea of separating quarters of the various age-groups is unusual in the public elementary schools, according to the International City Managers' Association, which said today that the building---Crow Island School---was designed "expressly to meet the learning ability and needs of children." The design incorporated ideas of the teachers and of Supt. Carleton Washburne, who has been head of Winnetka's famous progressive education system for 22 years.

Based on the teachers' experience that children of primary-school age are not ready for participation in groups larger than a class, each classroom unit is made as much like a home as possible. The floor plan of the school is like a series of independent cottages stemming from a center section and separated by independent private yards, with a corridor connecting the individual units. Each of the 14 classrooms has its own front door, painted a distinctive color, which provides the basis for a decorative color scheme inside. The classrooms thus become complete "schools" in themselves, each having its own workroom, washroom, project area, story corner, play alcove and yard.

Instead of the traditional 12-foot ceilings, heights of nine feet are used throughout, both to cut costs and to provide a more home-like atmosphere. Two sides of each class unit are almost entirely of glass, which serves to make the outdoors part of the room. Controlled lighting from luminaires set in the ceiling is achieved through photo-electric cells which turn on lights in darkened corners and leave them off near windows on sunny days. Chairs and tables in the lower grades and desk-seat units for the older students are of special design and are movable, so that they can be shifted as activities vary.

The center section of the school, from which the classroom wings stem, has on the main floor a gymnasium, assembly hall, library, art room and offices. The basement includes a science- and shop-room, a room fitted out like a pioneer home, music practice studios, a bicycle storehouse, and a clubroom and kitchen for teachers.

The building, which can accommodate up to 420 children, is constructed of selected common brick, concrete and western pine. Despite the careful attention given to equipment and details for convenience and comfort, its cost of $282,000 is considered no higher than a fire-proof traditional box-type school building with comparable facilities and ordinary equipment.

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Not a little red schoolhouse but a group of brick and glass "houses" [illegible] as individual classrooms [illegible] educational [illegible] for children of [illegible] to sixth-grade age in [illegible], Ill.

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The building, which can accommodate [illegible] of [illegible] equipment [illegible] no higher than a fire-proof [illegible] with

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Release No. 6: For Sat., July 5

Gary Tries New Control For All-Night Parking

A new method of controlling over-night parking on city streets so that street sweeping can be done without interference is on trial in Gary, Ind. The plan, reported by the American Public Works Association, is to sweep alternate sides of the paved streets on alternate nights, and to let residents without garage accommodations park on the side of the street that is not to be swept that night.

Under a temporary traffic regulation, this is the sweeping-parking formula worked out: On odd nights of the month, beginning at midnight, sweepers clean the sides of the streets on which the house numbers are odd; on even nights they sweep the sides on which the house numbers are even.

The plan was put on trial when an ordinance entirely forbidding all-night parking failed to keep the streets free unless it was constantly enforced by arrests.

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New Minnesota Law Prohibits "Sound" Advertising In Sky

When officials of Albert Lea, Minn., found a local ordinance ineffective in prohibiting "sound" advertising by airplane, they sought aid of the state legislature. In consequence, it is now a misdemeanor by state statute to engage in advertising through loudspeakers attached to cruising planes. The statute, based on evidence from the local officials that plane advertising by sound created a noise nuisance and a traffic hazard, was approved by the 1941 legislature, according to the American Municipal Association.

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NOTE TO EDITORS

In Release No. 5, for Fri., July 11, please make paragraph 6 read x x x In 12 of the 20 states exempting the real property of veterans, the veterans must apply annually for exemption. The 12 states are Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Utah. The New Hampshire law became effective June 10, 1941. x x x

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

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1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., July 7

Five Cities Own, Operate Radio Stations; Four Sell Time

Five cities in the country own and operate radio stations, exclusive of police and fire radio facilities, and four of them secure revenue from the enterprise, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today.

The five stations are WNYC, in New York City, WRR in Dallas, WJAX in Jacksonville, WCAM in Camden, and WSUN in St. Petersburg. They were all established from 1921 to 1927. All of them operate on a full-time basis, and all except WNYC sell part of their broadcasting time to sponsors of commercial programs.

A considerable amount of the time on these stations is given over to broadcasts about the local government for the purpose of public education, though three of the stations reported sale of time for commercial programs which has become a source of fairly large income.

In 1940, stations WRR (Dallas), WJAX (Jacksonville), and WSUN (St. Petersburg) realized net profits of $20,000, $82,703, and $20,078, respectively. The Dallas station sells about one-half its time to commercial sponsors, and the Jacksonville station takes all the commercial programs that can be handled, including talks by political candidates. About one-third of the broadcasting time of WSUN is devoted to commercial programs. Profits from the radio stations in all three cities go into improving facilities or into the municipal general fund.

The Dallas station broadcasts non-political talks by city officials and programs sponsored by civic and educational groups, but the charter prohibits use of the station in municipal political campaigns. WJAX in Jacksonville broadcasts few "city" talks, according to the survey, and only about 5 per cent of the programs are given by civic and educational groups. One-fifth of WSUN's time goes for civic and educational programs. The Camden station, WCAM, which also sells about one-half its time to commercial sponsors, allows political candidates equal time, whether the programs are sustaining or sponsored. Broadcasts on city activities take about 35 per cent of the time and other educational programs about 15 per cent.

WNYC---the one strictly non-commercial municipal radio station---concentrates on "quality" music and programs of service to citizens, including a consumer information service. About 10 per cent of WNYC's time goes for talks by city officials and about 35 per cent to programs sponsored by civic and educational organizations. WNYC's operating expenses, which in 1940 totaled $110,000, were met by taxes.

All five of the municipal radio stations are closely tied into the municipal organizations, according to the survey. WNYC is operated by the Municipal Broadcasting System, which also operates eight short-wave stations, and its head is directly responsible to the mayor. WRR is operated by the Dallas municipal radio department, and operating policies are determined by a municipal radio commission of three citizens, who serve without pay. WJAX is operated by the Jacksonville city commission; WCAM by the bureau of broadcasting of the Camden department of revenue and finance; and WSUN has a director under supervision of the St. Petersburg city manager.

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1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., July 8

Three States Increase Gasoline Taxes This Year

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Although proposals to increase gasoline taxes were introduced in eight state legislatures this year, in only three states---Maine, Minnesota and Oklahoma---were the taxes raised, information from the North American Gasoline Tax Conference showed today. Maine added one-half cent to its four-cent tax, Minnesota raised the tax from three to four cents, and Oklahoma raised a four-cent tax to five cents.

Several states, however, extended "emergency" gasoline taxes previously levied which were about to expire. These states included Florida, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. A number of states also expanded their motor fuel taxes to take in fuels other than gasoline.

The 48 states got more revenue from gasoline taxes in 1940 than from any other source, the Conference said. In 1941 revenue may be affected by two factors, it was pointed out. Increased driving in states with defense industry towns which workers frequently can reach only by long drives from their residences, and a rise in the national income will probably increase gasoline consumption and add to tax revenues. On the other hand, if "gasless Sundays" should be decreed to conserve fuel, tax income to the states would be reduced.

State gasoline tax collections rose almost $50,000,000 in 1940 over 1939, according to U.S. Public Roads Administration figures compiled on a calendar year basis. Gasoline consumption increased 6.2 per cent, and a total of $870,000,000 was collected by the states from taxes averaging about four cents a gallon.

All states reported increased motor fuel consumption last year. The District of Columbia led, with an increase of 12.7 per cent over 1939, while Tennessee, Florida, Massachusetts and South Carolina showed advances of more than 10 per cent.

The North American Gasoline Tax Conference is a member organization of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

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1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., July 9

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More Cities Take On Refuse Collection As Municipal Service

More cities in the United States collect refuse under municipal collection systems than by any other method and the number is on the increase, a sampling survey of 190 representative municipalities by the American Public Works Association indicated today.

Fifty-five per cent of the 190 cities, ranging in size from under 25,000 to over 100,000, reported refuse collection as a municipal function. Eighteen per cent reported that contracts were let for collection, while 11 per cent reported that the service was performed by private refuse collectors and paid directly by property owners. Combinations of the three types of service were reported by the remaining cities.

Compared with a wider survey of 566 cities made about ten years ago, the current report showed a relative increase in the number of municipalities making their own collections, and a decrease in the number of cities with private collection.

Although more than half of the cities over 100,000 population reported in the survey have municipal service combined with private or contract service, a number of the large cities still assume no duties except supervision in connection with refuse gathering. Among them are Seattle, South Bend, Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, which use contractors exclusively, and San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Decatur, Ill., and Oakland, Calif., where private collecting is in force.

Many combinations of municipal, contract and private services are in use, the survey showed. Los Angeles, Calif., for example, collects about 90 per cent of the garbage with municipal forces, but awards contracts for the service for two outlying districts. Noncombustible rubbish is collected in Los Angeles by the city, but combustible rubbish is picked up by private collectors. Portland, Me., and Erie, Pa., likewise use all three plans in both residential and commercial areas.

Whether refuse should be collected by city forces, by contractors or by private collectors depends upon the circumstances in the community, the Association said. No one of the plans of refuse collection is a guarantee of good results in itself, it was pointed out. Good personnel, sound management and a "minimum of political interference in the administration of the operations" were given as the factors contributing to the success of any of the arrangements.

While municipal collection has a head start over either the private or the contract plan in not having to earn a profit, not all cities are well enough administered to perform the service efficiently, the survey said. When the administration is only mediocre the contract system may be preferable, since contractors are likely to employ good business management methods. Private collection, though normally more expensive, is "a desirable alternative to municipal or contract operations where neither of them can be established under favorable circumstances," the survey said.

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Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 10

Three Cities Search Entire Country To Fill Police Chief Positions

On the theory that a city profits by throwing open its appointive positions to outside as well as "home town" candidates, two council-manager cities---Pasadena, Calif., and Two Rivers, Wis.---recently appointed new chiefs of police after nation-wide competitive tests, the International City Managers' Association reported today. A third city---Flint, Mich.---is following the same procedure in seeking a replacement for its chief of police, who got the appointment in Pasadena.

The main qualifications set up by the cities which made the nation-wide recruitment are administrative ability and a knowledge of modern police administration. In requiring these qualifications and in lifting the residence requirement of candidates, these cities hoped to secure the best available men for their police chief positions, the Association pointed out, but local residents who ranked high in the tests were, of course, given equal consideration.

When Pasadena sent out notices about the police chief opening, 19 of the resulting 67 applicants met all qualifications, and four of them were members of the local police department. The candidates who received the highest ratings in the written test, however, lived in various parts of the country. They were visited by the city manager of Pasadena and the chief examiner of a local civil service commission for personal interviews before selection was made.

Two Rivers, a town of 10,000, recruited applicants for the police chief position from outside the city when it was found that no member on the local force had been well enough trained in modern police science to warrant the top appointment. Ten applications were filed, and four of the men were admitted to the physical, oral and written examinations. The written examination, based on test materials from other cities, examined the candidates' knowledge of police science, practice and general administration, identification and investigation, traffic safety and control, etc. The successful candidate formerly had been director of investigation in the California State Parole Office.

The city of Flint is looking for a man with nine years' experience in police work, at least five years as supervisor. The written examination and oral interview will be held in Flint on July 29, and the three candidates making the highest grades will be certified by the civil service commission to the city manager, who will choose one of them.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
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Release No. 5: For Fri., July 11

Taxpayers Who Want Exemptions Must File For Them In Many States

As one means of making certain that no taxable property is omitted from the assessment roll, many states require persons claiming that their property is tax-exempt to file claims in writing with the assessor each year, a survey by the National Association of Assessing Officers showed today.

In cases where properties listed as tax-exempt are not examined every year, the Association pointed out, the tax-free list may continue to carry property no longer entitled to exemption. In the District of Columbia, for example, which does not require the filing of exemption petitions, a special exemption board now holding hearings found, on review of approximately 175 cases up to May 1, properties illegally receiving exemptions involving an annual tax liability of $157,000. After this special review, an annual re-examination of exemptions is planned.

Exemption applications are more frequently required for real property than for personal property, according to the survey. Practically all tax-exempt real property falls into one of five classes: government-owned property, institutional property, homesteads, veterans' property and newly located factories.

Periodical applications for exemptions are almost never required for government-owned property, and are necessary in only eight of the 48 states for institutional property. These eight states are Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Mexico, and Washington. Connecticut requires applications every four years, and the other seven states require them annually.

In nine of the 12 states exempting homesteads from taxes an annual application for exemption must be made by the owner. This formality must be complied with in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma and South Dakota.

In 11 of the 20 states exempting the real property of veterans, the veterans must apply annually for exemption. The 11 states are Alabama, Arizona, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon and Utah.

Newly located factories when exempted from taxation usually get this status under terms of a contract or an ordinance, and the filing of a copy of the document with the assessor serves in lieu of the annual application.

In states other than those where the law requires applications for exemptions, many local assessors require the formality. Such local regulations are sanctioned specifically for veterans' exemptions by the laws of Massachusetts and New Jersey, and have been upheld in several other states.

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1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., July 12

Georgia Lengthens Governor's Term To Four Years

Voters' approval last month of a constitutional amendment increasing the governor's term from two to four years made Georgia the twenty-fifth state to adopt the longer term, information from the Council of State Governments showed today. Twenty-two states give their governors two-year terms and New Jersey is unique with a three-year term.

Other constitutional officers such as the state treasurer, attorney-general, secretary of state and comptroller general will also serve four-year terms under the constitutional change, which is effective beginning with the 1943 term. At the same time the term of the state superintendent of schools will begin running concurrently with the governor's.

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39 States Now Have Uniform Fiscal Year

With the adoption of a July 1-June 30 fiscal year by Idaho, only nine states remain which have fiscal years ending other than on June 30, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Idaho's new law went into effect immediately after legislative approval, and annual reports at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1941, and biennial reports made by the various state departments at the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1942, will cover all transactions from the last reports.

The nine states which vary from the uniform fiscal year are Alabama, Maryland and Wyoming, with fiscal years ending September 30; Massachusetts, November 30; Missouri and Ohio, December 31; Washington, March 31; Pennsylvania, May 31; and Texas, August 31.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., July 14

Defense Conditions Emphasize House Trailer Regulation Problem

New trailer populations springing up in defense-industry and army camp areas which are short of housing accommodations are emphasizing the trailer regulation problem for local and state governments, a survey by the American Municipal Association showed today.

While trailer dwellers have not increased at the rate once predicted, approximately 250,000 houses on wheels are now in use, and there are about 2,000 trailer "settlements" in the country, according to the Association. By the end of the summer the federal government probably will own and operate 5,000 additional trailers for emergency housing of defense-industry workers.

The problems of trailer regulation faced by local governments concern health, sanitation, school provision, safety and morals. While some of the municipalities surveyed report satisfactory control of trailers by general ordinances on health and safety, many have enacted ordinances relating specifically to trailer camps. Because many of the trailer settlements lie outside the jurisdiction of municipalities, state regulation also is coming to the fore, the survey showed.

In both cities and states, much of the regulation pertains to health protection, the Association learned upon checking 37 municipal ordinances adopted since 1937, and a number of the new state trailer regulations. While they emphasize the licensing and regulation of trailer-camp accommodations, every one of the 37 local ordinances except those prohibiting trailers within the city limits was found to have specific provisions referring to health matters. Twenty of the recent ordinances direct the use and occupancy of trailers.

In a majority of the municipal ordinances, the licensee of a trailer park is recognized as operating a commercial service and is made directly responsible for the condition of its facilities. Some cities, like St. Paul, require a register of persons. The Evanston and Chicago ordinances specify that trailers must carry fire extinguishers.

(MORE)

Among the states, which mainly have extended tourist camp regulations to include trailer parks, Michigan adopted a law this year covering health and other aspects of trailer communities.

The new Michigan law requires every trailer camp operator to secure an annual license from the state health commissioner through the city or county board of health. A trailer park must be connected with municipal water and sewer systems or have approved systems installed. All local building, zoning, health and other regulations of the locality not in conflict with the state law also apply. The trailer camp operator is bonded for $1,000, pays a $25 annual license fee for every 10 acres of camp, and a $1.50 monthly fee on every trailer accommodated. Trailers from other states are fee-exempt the first 90 days they are parked, unless the occupant is employed in Michigan. Half of the $1.50 fee goes to the district schools, 50 cents to the county, and 25 cents to the municipality.

The Kansas state board of health recently adopted "emergency regulations" pertaining to sanitation in the vicinity of troop concentrations and war industry areas which apply to trailer parks as well as hotels and other lodgings. Under the regulations the local health department in the emergency zone is responsible for enforcing regulations on refuse disposal, rodent control, restaurant sanitation, water supply, etc. The county health department issues the permit either for parking a trailer outside the camp's designated area or for operating a commercial parking area.

Missouri is applying state board of health rules on tourist and other camps to cover the emergency situation. Indiana employs state board of health and sanitary engineers to inspect boomtown trailer camps. Other states with statewide trailer regulations are Virginia, Ohio, California, Florida and Illinois.

In connection with use of trailers as emergency housing, the federal government is offering suggestions for regulation, the Association said. The current edition of the sanitation code drawn up by the U.S. Public Health Service contains a section on trailer camps, and the Division of Defense Housing Coordination has suggested standards for portable dwellings. More recently municipal officials and other authorities with trailer regulation experience have collaborated on a model trailer ordinance designed especially for defense-activity centers. The model ordinance is being distributed by the Consumers' Division, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., July 15

Special Fire Prevention Inspection Service Brings 25 Per Cent Fire Reduction

Credit for a 25 per cent reduction in fires after two years' operation of a seven-man "Fire Prevention Service" was claimed today by the Buffalo, N. Y., fire department, according to the International City Managers' Association.

The reduction was brought about through a continuing series of inspections since 1939 for fire hazards, accompanied by periodic educational campaigns to show property owners the purpose and value of the fire prevention service.

Buffalo had 2,076 fires in 1940, less than the total reported for any one of the previous 20 years, and 24.5 per cent under the number of fires reported for 1939, when there were 2,749. Despite the reduction in the number of fires, however, a large industrial fire increased the money loss greatly for 1940 over 1939.

The report of the fire prevention service for the last two years shows that 9,621 hazardous conditions were found in 23,758 inspections---dwellings and otherwise---made during 1939, and 7,328 hazardous conditions in 19,199 inspections in 1940. In 1940, there were 858 dwelling fires involving a monetary loss of $352,013. At least 23 private citizens lost their lives in fires, while 27 private citizens and 76 firemen were injured.

This loss of life and property was due partly to the lack of authority or even the privilege of entering dwellings for the purpose of fire inspection, according to the prevention service.

To counteract this situation, educational advertising matter was used by the fire department to inform citizens. During last October alone, 140,000 fire-prevention cards were distributed to homes.

In reporting on the fire prevention service, the Association pointed out that inspection work aimed at fire prevention had been carried on for some years by the Buffalo fire department before the specialized service was started in 1939. This is illustrated by the fact that in 1934 only 4,178 inspections were made.

Programs such as Buffalo's are being carried out by other cities, the Association said. For example, Des Moines, Ia., and Miami and Tallahassee, Fla., recently set up fire prevention bureaus. The St. Paul, Minn., fire department, also, reported 50,959 home inspections for 1940, while Cleveland's department inspected more than 80,000 homes for fire hazards last year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., July 16

Cities Report Demolition Progress Despite Housing Shortage

Despite signs of housing shortage due in part to the influx of defense-industry workers and their families, demolition of unfit housing is proceeding apace in a number of cities, according to reports received by the National Association of Housing Officials today.

Purpose of demolition programs is to rid the areas of buildings that are lowering property values in addition to providing substandard housing accommodations, the Association said.

Milwaukee, Wis., Toledo, O., Cambridge, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., are among the cities reporting the removal of substandard housing in appreciable amounts, while the city of Los Angeles under a new ordinance will tear down more than 3,000 dwellings as part of its low-rent public housing program.

In Milwaukee, which has a demolition program of long standing, 376 substandard housing units were demolished in 1940. Since 1930, 7,131 dwelling units were constructed in this city exclusive of the 518-unit PWA-built Parklawn housing development, and more than 3,500 unfit housing units were demolished.

As a result of the demolition program, three sections of Milwaukee previously classified as "conflagration areas" by the National Fire Prevention Association have been reduced to one small area, and fire insurance premiums have been reduced. A recent building department survey found that subsequent use of the 2,272 premises on which structures were torn down during the three-year period 1935-37 had raised the assessed value by $2,547,962. Milwaukee citizens, aware of the benefits of demolition, now report locations of worthless buildings with a request that the property be repaired or razed, according to Leon M. Gurda, inspector of buildings.

In Toledo, the director of the Metropolitan housing authority reports that 518 condemned and insanitary dwelling units have been eliminated since May 1, 1937, under a contract between the housing authority and the city. The eliminations include buildings which have been repaired, and those torn down under the city nuisance ordinance.

In Hartford, where the United States Housing Authority has granted temporary waiver of the requirement that as many slum units must be demolished as there are new units in low-rent housing projects, the number of unfit dwellings razed nevertheless has been larger. During the last three years, more than 700 eliminations of substandard housing have been accomplished in connection with the low-rent building program, and additional demolition has taken place in connection with state highway and flood protection construction.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 17

Communist Party Banned From Ballot In 16 States

The number of states which deny a place on the ballot to the Communist party, either by statute or special ruling, was more than doubled by legislative action of 1941, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

Nine of the states considering such prohibitory legislation this year enacted the legislation into law. With this action by Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming, 16 states now bar the Communist party from their ballots.

Similar proposals failed to pass in Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts and Michigan; they still are pending in Missouri, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The Ohio and Oregon laws forbid placing candidates of any "un-American" party before voters, while the other laws refer specifically to the Communist party. The Texas and Illinois laws extend the prohibition to nominees of the Nazi and Fascist parties.

The first legislation barring Communists from the ballot was enacted by Indiana, in 1933. Arkansas, one of the states passing the legislation this year, had enacted a previous law in 1935. The California law was adopted in 1940, and attorneys-general or secretaries of state of five other states---Arizona, Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico and West Virginia---ruled bans on Communist nominees last year also.

A number of other states require such a large number of petition signers or percentage of voters to give a place on the ballot to political parties that the Communist party has never been recognized at elections. In 1940, this party's nominees were permitted to appear on the ballots of approximately 35 states.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., July 18

Delaware Moves To Solve Multiple Residence Disputes In Estate Taxation

Delaware is the first state to adopt a statute designed to eliminate interstate disputes on inheritance taxes arising when two or more states claim residence of the decedent at time of death, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

The Delaware law, enacted this year, contains both the compromise and arbitration provisions suggested in a "model" law proposed at a 10-state tax conference held in New York City last spring under sponsorship of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Interstate Cooperation. Under this law:

1. The state tax commissioner may enter into a written agreement with the taxing officials from the other states involved to accept a settlement in payment of death taxes claimed. The compromise agreement must be approved by the state tax board.

2. When a compromise cannot be reached, the question of domicile is to be settled by a board of arbitration.

Two other states---Connecticut and New York---authorize the compromise on settlements between their tax officials and those of the disputing states, but make no provision for arbitration. The New York measure was adopted this year.

Bills similar to the Delaware measure were introduced this year in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania, but only Pennsylvania still is considering a proposal, the other legislatures having adjourned, the Federation said.

Uniform adoption of the act with both compromise and arbitration provisions would help solve such disputes as the Colonel Green case of a few years ago, the Federation said. In this inheritance tax case, Texas filed suit against Florida, Massachusetts and New York, and the beneficiaries of Colonel Green's estate, to determine which one of the four states was Green's domicile when he died, and therefore the rightful tax collector. Under the U. S. Supreme court decision, Massachusetts finally was held the legal domicile, receiving approximately $5,000,000 in taxes. If all four states had been held the legal domicile, the inheritance taxes would have totaled $3,000,000 more than the colonel's fortune of $38,000,000.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., July 19

Slum Clearance By Private Effort Object Of Two New State Laws

With passage of a neighborhood redevelopment corporation act just before its legislature adjourned, Illinois became the second state in the country to invite the rebuilding of slum areas by private effort on a large scale, the National Association of Housing Officials said today. New York enacted a similar law earlier this year.

Under the Illinois act a redevelopment corporation whose project has been approved by a municipal redevelopment commission and the local planning agency can start condemnation proceedings against minority property owners when 61 per cent of its building site by area has been obtained. The New York act gives private corporations the power of condemnation as soon as 51 per cent of the necessary property has been acquired, and they have the right to obtain public land by sale or lease on consent of the governing body concerned.

The investment of funds from practically all types of public and private organizations or individuals is permitted.

Chief difference between the Illinois and New York laws is the latter grants 10 years' exemption from real property tax payments in excess of taxes assessed against the property used when redevelopment activities were undertaken. In Illinois the redevelopment projects will have no tax subsidy of any kind. Another major difference is that Illinois' law provides for the termination of control by the redevelopment commission as soon as the corporation has completed the redevelopment plans, while the New York law gives the supervisory agency control as long as tax privileges exist.

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Three States Make Cigarettes Tax-Free To Service Men

Service men buying cigarettes at post exchanges in Pennsylvania, New York and Texas do not have to pay the state cigarette tax as a result of legislative action taken this year, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

All three states accorded specific tax exemption on cigarette sales made to authorized purchasers by commissaries, ship stores and voluntary unincorporated organizations of army or navy personnel.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., July 21

Michigan's Tax-Reverted Land Sales Help Cities Develop Land-Use Programs

The initial sales of tax-reverted land in Michigan's 47 northern counties under a long-term land-planning and land-selling program have produced the following results:

1---Cleared the way for putting into effect the land-use programs designed by most of the cities in the area to retain for public ownership and development land with little or no economic possibilities under private ownership;

2---Returned more than 126,000 acres of rural land and 3,024 urban lots---properties with economic possibilities---to the tax rolls.

Under the program, authorized by 1939 state legislation, cities may make recommendations regarding future use of urban land reverting to the state because of tax-delinquency, according to the American Society of Planning Officials. In working out their programs, cities are advised by land-use experts, and parcels of land needed for public use may be obtained by cities for a small sum---usually $1 a deed.

Land which should not be returned to the tax rolls because of excess subdivision, topography or other reasons is withheld from sale by the Land Division of the state conservation department, which has power to classify land prior to its sale and offer only property whose economic possibilities justify its return to private ownership. In this connection, the Land Division collaborates with the cities, which recommend lots to be sold, and also supervises sale of the land at auction.

For those cities which have not yet made land-use recommendations, the sales will be postponed. The cities which have filed their programs with the Land Division will be included in this summer's series of sales.

So far, the first 35 cities in Northern Michigan with approved land-use programs have been deeded 261 parcels, requested deeds to 226 parcels, and have asked that 1,244 parcels be withheld. Of the land deeded, 84 parcels will be used for recreation purposes, 31 for snow dumps, 12 for parking, 22 for streets and the rest for miscellaneous purposes.

The first step in the selling-planning program---and one which must be taken before the cities can make final decision on property they may want to obtain for public use---was to give former owners of tax-reverted land a chance to regain it by requesting, within 90 days after reversion, that it be offered for sale. The initial sales, which started last October and ended in April, were in this "request" category. In these "request" sales bids must equal at least 25 per cent of the assessed value of the land for the year before the state gained title. Former owners have 30 days after

(MORE)

the sale to meet the highest bid to regain title, and have the right to buy on installment--- 20 per cent down and the balance over a seven-year period.

Besides returning the land to the tax rolls, more than $280,000 was obtained from sale of the land, the money to be divided for the most part among local governmental units. This amount, however, does not begin to approximate the sum lost through tax delinquencies cancelled when the state took title to the property. Of the $280,000, rural property brought $179,000 and urban property $101,000, with average prices by counties ranging from 72 cents to $5.90 an acre for rural land and $154 to $1,094 for platted lots. Of property requested to be sold, a considerably higher percentage of urban land was purchased---76.3 per cent in comparison with 55.6 per cent of rural land offered.

With the "request" sales out of the way, the Land Division scheduled a second series of sales of remaining urban property, to be offered at the recommendation of cities in accordance with their land programs. It was pointed out that little land of value to a city land-use program was placed on the market in the first "request sales."

Complaints that speculators are buying land for re-sale at excessive profit brought the comment that "this is more or less inherent in the procedure adopted for disposal of these properties, as a public auction usually attracts only bargain hunters and persons specializing in land."

Some of the "sharp practices" have been eliminated, however, including the bidding up of a piece of property by the "land shark," who then fails to make an immediate down payment. The Land Division reoffers this property at the end of a sale when the competition has left, permitting it to go for the lowest bid. Land officials still would like to see the 25 per cent minimum price raised to increase the level of property values.

The land sales program of the 47 northern counties should not be confused with the land sales of the 36 southern counties, held under jurisdiction of the State Land Office Board---entirely separate from the Land Division. Cities in the lower counties have been hindered in their land-use planning because all land was offered for sale at the first auctions, with municipalities forced to bid for land along with individuals. After the first sale, however, a city may request what is left for public use, receiving the property for a "nominal consideration." Final results of the first sales in the southern counties, completed some time ago, show that a total of 204,974 parcels were sold for $13,331,000. In addition, 8,775 parcels were returned to former owners under a clause in the act permitting local governmental units to withhold property from sale if the owner desires to pay up back taxes and special assessments. Taxes collected from such parcels totaled $475,000.

Procedures in the southern county sales are similar to those for the northern counties. In the initial sales, former owners may match bids, but pay only 10 per cent down and the balance over a 10-year period. In the second series of sales, however, the former owner does not have the right to match bids, and must pay 25 per cent down.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., July 22

Defense Program Makes Necessary Careful Planning Of Municipal Public Works – Planning

Local government officials in general are urging caution in the handling of public finances during the present defense emergency and, in many cases, are suggesting the development of "reservoirs" of possible public works projects which can be built for employment-creating purposes should such a program be necessary when the defense spending slows down.

To guide the nation's municipalities in preparing for the future, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada recommends the following:

> 1---Present curtailment of public improvements construction except where expansion is necessary in connection with defense activities; 2---maintain present public facilities in first-class shape; 3---adopt a pay-as-you-go policy to the greatest extent possible; 4---balance local governmental budgets; and 5---enforce rigidly the collection of taxes.

In a similar vein, the International City Managers' Association points out that many cities are handling the problem of local public works programs during the emergency period through long-term planning and programming based on principles developed during the last 10 years by a number of local governments, including the Milwaukee School Board, the Cincinnati Joint Plan Board, and by New York City and Richmond, Va.

The principles include determination of public improvements needed; analysis of financial resources, commitments and expenses of the community; and preparation and recommendation of a practicable program or schedule of construction for the period adopted.

These principles were tested successfully, the Association said, by demonstration projects carried out since 1939 with the help of the National Resources Planning Board by seven cities---Winchester, Mass.; Fargo, N.D.; Nashville; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Dallas, Spokane and Sacramento, Calif. A number of states also participated in the experiment, and reports were handed in recently by five of them---Idaho, Maryland, New Hampshire, Montana and Oregon.

"Proper development of a long-term program for public works will place in the hands of public officials a device by which they can exercise judicious control of capital expenditures in terms of type of improvement and timing of construction," the Association said.

"This is significant because it enables a community to take advantage of a general economic situation by spending in times of depression and conserving in times of relative prosperity, such as the present.

"A unique feature of this type of programming is its provisions for an annual review and revision of a program to suit the changing needs of a community," the Association said. "At the time of the review an additional year is included in the program to replace the one just expired. The whole program moves along in orderly progression, meeting needs of the times."

Such a program also prevents special-interest groups from forcing ill-advised projects upon local government without careful consideration, and provides the city with a "reservoir" of projects which it may use to take advantage of federal grants-in-aid if and when the projects become advisable.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., July 23

Military service - Ci

States Freeze Unemployment Insurance Benefits For Draftees; Broaden Compensation

Approximately half the states revised their unemployment compensation laws in 1941 to freeze benefits for draftees the year they are in the army, the American Public Welfare Association said today. The amendments, along with others that liberalized waiting-periods before benefits become payable and increased benefit amounts, highlighted the year's legislation on unemployment insurance, the Association said.

The fact that unemployment benefits in almost all the states are based on earnings during the year just preceding the benefit claim would automatically disqualify selectees after their return from a year's service, it was pointed out. In the states which amended their laws benefit rights are frozen as of the date of entry into service, and a draftee after his year of training will be able to collect unemployment compensation if he returns to civilian life without a job---provided he is credited with the required earnings from the "base" year before training.

Further protection for service men was provided by Rhode Island and Washington. Rhode Island abolished the waiting-period and established a standard weekly benefit rate of $16 for draftees earning at least $100 in the "base" year before entry into service. Washington legislated to credit state residents with $300 in quarterly wages for the time spent in service, thus establishing basis for the compensation claim.

Revisions in unemployment compensation laws also resulted in the reduction by at least 15 more states of the wait for benefit payments from two weeks to one, while four reduced the waiting-period from three weeks to two. Maximum benefit payments were increased to $16 a week in Indiana, Ohio and Oklahoma, while Maryland, Georgia and Utah increased maximum benefits to $17, $18 and $20 respectively. Twenty dollars is top in the country, although most of the states still pay $15 maximums. At least 10 states increased minimum benefit payments this year.

Except for Washington, changes in the coverage of state unemployment compensation laws were of less significance, according to the survey. In Washington employers of one or more workers are now included under the law. Florida and Ohio made some extensions of their acts---Florida by covering 30,000 citrus fruit packing employes; Ohio by bringing in governmental units with proprietary, or business, functions.

Other unemployment compensation legislation tightened restrictions on the benefit rights of seasonal workers and those who quit voluntarily or are discharged for misconduct. Benefit rights for seasonal workers were limited, for example, in Delaware, North Carolina, Oregon and Texas. Penalties which lengthen the waiting-period were imposed in approximately 20 states for voluntary resignations from jobs.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 24

New Kansas City Recreation Program Doubles Number Of Playgrounds

A comprehensive planned recreation program based on a study of recreation needs of the entire city and centered under the recreation division of the welfare department has doubled Kansas City's playground facilities this summer, the International City Managers' Association said today.

The study revealed that a comprehensive recreation program for the Missouri city should provide (1) central areas for use by the whole city, (2) community centers in each of 12 districts and (3) a playground within three blocks of every child.

When welfare department officials decided this called for at least 50 more playgrounds, a problem of obtaining necessary land areas was created. First step in solving the problem was to utilize tax-delinquent lands taken over by the city. Next, playground officials obtained properties controlled by the park, public works and water departments. Finally, the city was given permission by private land owners to clear and level off some of their land for use as play centers.

Expansion of the playground facilities is but one of the activities carried on under the new recreation program, first of its type ever sponsored by Kansas City. These activities, financed largely by a $50,000 fund in the welfare department budget, are supervised by a full-time trained staff of 70.

Besides supervising playgrounds and community centers, the staff directs day camps, a hobby and sportsman's show, and kite and marble tournaments. Two stadiums have been rented for baseball and softball games, and the welfare department sponsors leagues. Tennis and archery tournaments are held by the city, and music and craft clubs have been organized as community center activities.

In planning to continue its recreation program on a year-around basis, the recreation division hopes that a community center can be established in each of the 12 areas into which the city has been divided. In the past there was only a limited winter recreation program sponsored by the school board, but such facilities were available only upon payment of fees and children needing the program most could not afford it.

Last winter, however, the city found it possible through various arrangements to expand the winter program by making use of school grounds after school hours as long as the weather permitted outdoor recreation, and later through use of buildings made available by some of the schools, and by the park board and private concerns. This winter program may be expanded further this year.

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CORRECTION: In Public Administration Clearing House News Bulletin for Thurs., July 17, please make 2d pgh, 3d line read x x x and Wyoming, 15 (instead of 16) states now bar the Communists, etc.; make 4th pgh, 4th line read x x x secretaries of state of FOUR other states x x x, eliminating West Virginia.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., July 25

Public Welfare [illegible]

New Personnel Yardstick For Relief Agencies Devised In California Study

Instead of determining on a percentage basis how much of the relief budget should go for personnel costs, relief agencies may profit by following a formula based on the number of relief applicants and the number of active cases, the American Public Welfare Association said today.

The flat percentage basis used by some agencies allows operating expenses in proportion to the total amount spent for relief, according to the Association, thus penalizing agencies with a low average budget per case and those which reject a relatively high proportion of applications and have a high rate of turnover of cases.

The new personnel yardstick, described in an Association report, is the result of an analysis of two relief districts in Los Angeles county to learn the effect of large and small work loads carried by the professional social workers in terms of cost to the agency. In general, the analysis showed that workers with small case loads gave the best service and saved the state money in the long run.

The social workers observed in the study, whose salaries amounted to 10 per cent of the whole relief budget, did three kinds of work. There were the "qualifiers," who interview applicants for relief to determine in a preliminary way whether they are eligible for relief; the "field intake" workers, who visit applicants' homes to verify their eligibility; and "carrier" workers, who re-investigate cases at intervals to check on their continuing eligibility.

In the study these workers were assigned weekly work quotas of various sizes. Except for the field intake workers, the staff members with lightest work loads showed best results, according to the study. The most efficient procedure for weeding out applicants ineligible for relief proved to be a long office interview followed by a brief visit.

In dollar-and-cents terms, the office interviewer seeing the largest number of applicants accepted 57.6 per cent of them, at a cost of $11,773 per 100 applications, including operating expenses and the general average period of aid, while the interviewer assigned the smallest number of applicants found need to take on only 52.9 per cent of them, at a cost of $10,879 per 100.

In handling cases already on the relief rolls, it was found that if work loads were reduced to 60 cases per worker, more prompt closing of the cases could be expected than if the work loads were 100 or 150. Case loads of 60 per worker lasted on an average 182 days, costing the state $23,314 for every 100 cases accepted; case loads of 100 lasted 204 days and cost $25,228 per 100 cases; and loads of 150 lasted 200 days, costing $24,280 per 100 cases.

On the basis of the work load study, it was pointed out, one professional social worker might be assigned for every 120 applicants, and one for every 60 active cases on relief rolls. Relief figures would be checked each week to keep the ratio steady. The same method can be applied to the administrative staffing of other governmental departments as well as relief agencies, according to the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California, which made the study with the California State Relief Administration.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., July 26

Salvage (waste etc

Tin Can Salvage Earns Profit, Saves Dump Space For Sanitary District

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Tin can salvage amounting to two and one-half or three tons a day is making a small profit for the Washington, D.C., Suburban Sanitary District, Hyattsville, Md., and at the same time prolonging the usefulness of the district's dumping space, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The sanitary district, adjoining the national capital, sells the salvaged cans to a chemical company 30 miles away. It costs $2 a ton to haul the cans, and the net profit on the transaction, after fixed charges and overhead are deducted, is about $3.50 a ton. For the salvage job the sanitary district employs one man who uses a baling machine to compress the cans into small bundles of 35 pounds each. The baler cost $3,000.

The salvage was begun several years ago when an incinerator of 70-ton capacity was built for refuse collected from part of the 114-square mile area served by the district. Almost immediately the volume of tin cans was found to be so great that the limited dumping space would soon become filled. The plan of baling and selling the tin cans was adopted to reduce the volume and prolong the life of the dump rather than to make a profit.

Service charges

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Refuse disp

Garbage Can Rental Helps Finance Collection Costs In Lansing

By renting garbage cans to householders and other refuse producers, Lansing, Mich., automatically assures the use of standard refuse receptacles and at the same time partially finances collection costs, the American Public Works Association reported today.

Lansing collects refuse by exchanging the cans at the householder's back door. Since this practice made necessary the use of uniform receptacles, the municipal ownership and rental plan proved to be the only feasible means of standardization, the Association said. Rental rates on the garbage containers are $2 a year for each can or $1.50 a year if paid in advance. Householders sign an agreement for the service and must pay the city for any can lost or damaged.

The idea of renting cans to insure their uniformity could be employed in any city, whether or not the exchange method of collection is used, according to the Association. "Often refuse collection services which otherwise would be sanitary and effective are not satisfactory because of inadequate containers or the total lack of containers," it was pointed out.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., July 28

|Defense, National - 1.

New Legislation Sets Up Machinery For State Participation In Defense Program

Machinery for state participation in the national defense program was set up by state legislatures this year through enactment of approximately 550 statutes covering a score of subjects ranging from defense councils to zoning.

Outstanding is the fact that every state now has a defense council or agency, with 27 of them established by legislative action and the rest by order or appointment of the governor.

To determine the type and extent of new defense legislation, the Council of State Governments made a study of laws enacted by the 43 legislatures meeting this year. Only two of the legislatures now are in session.

The Council said the survey, while reporting new defense legislation, does not illustrate fully the range of state defense activities since little new legislation was required for state administrative cooperation in the defense effort.

The Council found the model acts covering state guard organization, sabotage, control of explosives and protection of public property, submitted to the legislatures in January to be adopted if necessary in the defense effort, received varying support. The state guard act was adopted by 31 states, including Oklahoma, which set up a woman's guard.

Sabotage prevention legislation was enacted to protect defense industries by 17 states; explosives control legislation by 15 states; and protection of public property acts by three states, California, Maryland and Utah. Of the 23 states enacting "fresh pursuit" laws, providing for use of state guard forces outside a state under certain circumstances, 20 included the provision in their state guard laws.

More than half the states enacted legislation covering use of public property in the defense program; most of the legislation making it possible to sell, lease, lend or donate property to the state or federal government. Several of the states, including Nebraska, Kansas and New Mexico, authorized construction of armories. Washington gave port districts power to acquire or build piers, wharves, terminals, and warehouses if in the interests of defense. Pennsylvania authorized the state department of highways to take over bridges, viaducts, and other structures on state highways when such structures are essential to defense.

More than a score of states enacted defense housing laws, most of them authorizing local housing authorities to develop projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in defense work. Of these states Michigan, to help solve the problem of lack of housing facilities, passed a law authorizing the state to acquire land and construct trailer parks in or near industrial areas where housing shortages exist.

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More than [illegible] of states [illegible] housing laws [illegible] local housing [illegible] safe and sanitary dwellings [illegible] to help solve the problem of [illegible].

Fewer than a dozen states enacted legislation bearing on industrial relations, almost all of it designed to curb strikes. Georgia prohibited strikes except after 30 days' written notice, while Minnesota gave precedence of hearing to labor injunctions in court. New Jersey and North Carolina established labor mediation boards, while New York increased the membership of its board. California, Michigan and Nebraska also adopted industrial relations legislation.

Several states adopted laws designed to remove race and color discriminations in defense industries. Rhode Island set up a committee to study defense employment problems of the Negro. Kansas enacted a law prohibiting discrimination by labor organizations because of race, color or creed, while New York prohibited such discrimination by defense industries. California, Connecticut and Massachusetts also enacted anti-discrimination legislation.

Legislation against un-American activities was enacted by a dozen states, including Arkansas, Florida, California, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin. Most of the laws curb or outlaw Nazi, Fascist or Communist organizations. Arkansas banned from the ballot persons advocating overthrow of the government by violence, and Ohio prohibited un-American groups from qualifying as political parties. Wisconsin created a joint committee to investigate un-American activities of "certain groups of employes" in defense industries.

Fourteen or more states adopted laws to allow educational institutions to participate in the defense program. Idaho, for example, authorized junior colleges to cooperate with state and federal authorities in training pilots and mechanics, while Oregon provided for the establishment, operation and maintenance of vocational schools. Washington provided school facilities for children of defense workers migrating into the state. Kansas authorized high schools to raise money to pay instructional expenses in courses essential to defense.

About 30 states enacted legislation covering defense airports, with most of the statutes authorizing local government units to construct and operate airports. In addition, Arkansas created a department of aeronautics to aid in the development of airports, while Kansas authorized a state-wide study of airport facilities.

Only a few states adopted laws covering soldier welfare and recreation. Kansas and New York authorized communities adjacent to military camps to establish and maintain recreation centers for soldiers, while Arkansas authorized local government units, including school districts, to acquire and maintain land and buildings for that purpose. New Jersey and Florida adopted similar legislation.

Most of the zoning and planning legislation adopted by eight states involved changes necessitated by the defense program and the influx of workers and soldiers. The states include Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee and Utah.

Approximately 30 states enacted laws covering participation of residents in the military service. Many of the laws assure draftees that their jobs will be available when they return, others protect unemployment insurance benefits of draftees

Numerous other subjects were covered in isolated examples of defense legislation, the Council said. These include firearms, defense bonds, fire control, civilian rifle drill, special police and commodity control. North Carolina adopted a statute protecting the homing pigeon as essential to defense.

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[illegible] state legislation roundup x x x [illegible] shortages exist.

Fewer than a dozen states enacted legislation dealing with industrial [illegible] all of it [illegible] to [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] after 30 days' written notice, while Minnesota gave precedence of hearing to [illegible] in court. New Jersey and North Carolina [illegible] [illegible], while [illegible] increased the membership of its board. California, [illegible] and Nevada also adopted industrial relations legislation.

Several states adopted laws designed to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] set up a committee to study [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] enacted a law prohibiting [illegible] [illegible] organizations [illegible] of race, color or creed, while New York [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Legislation on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] banned from the ballot [illegible] [illegible] of the government [illegible] Ohio prohibited [illegible] a political [illegible] [illegible] a joint committee to [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] employee" in [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] states adopted laws [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Idaho, for example, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the state, cement, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kansas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] essential to [illegible].

About 10 states enacted legislation [illegible] [illegible] local government, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] while Arkansas [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. New Jersey and Florida adopted similar [illegible].

Most of the [illegible] and planning legislation adopted by [illegible] states [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of workers and [illegible] [illegible] Georgia, [illegible], Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, Tennessee [illegible]

[illegible] 30 states enacted laws [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Many of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] they [illegible] [illegible] unemployment [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] other subjects were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Council [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] police and [illegible] control. North Dakota [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., July 29

Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, Bear Down On Smoke Control

Two large cities---Pittsburgh and Salt Lake City---soon will try out new smoke control ordinances designed to bring "smokeless" days where less stringent regulations failed, the American Municipal Association reported today. These ordinances, with the anti-smoke education campaign just completing a first successful year in Birmingham, indicate renewed emphasis in the municipal battle against smoke.

The Pittsburgh law is patterned closely after the ordinance enacted in 1940 by St. Louis, enforcement of which rid that city of much of its smoke pall at first trial last winter. A 30 per cent saving on drapery and curtain cleaning bills alone was reported as a result of the new law in St. Louis.

First effects of the Pittsburgh ordinance will be seen in October, when office buildings, apartments, mills and factories must conform to the new and more stringent regulations. Railroads must meet a deadline of October 1, 1942, and river craft and private homes by October, 1943, when the Bureau of Smoke Prevention will begin to regulate the amounts of fly ash and other noxious pollutants.

Like the St. Louis ordinance, the Pittsburgh law regulates the production and emission of smoke from chimneys and smokestacks within the city, specifying the top smoke density allowed. "Smokeless" fuel, which must be burned unless some mechanical control is used to reduce smoke, is defined as fuel with 20 per cent or less volatile content---three per cent less than that allowed in St. Louis. All new plants in Pittsburgh must have plans for fuel-burning units approved by the Bureau of Smoke Prevention, and sale and purchase of new equipment must be reported. Violators of the ordinance will pay $100 a day for every separate offense.

The Salt Lake City ordinance takes a different approach, the Association pointed out. Regulation is confined largely to boilers. Furnace grates of more than three square feet capacity must burn smokeless fuel or use mechanical firing equipment which improves combustion. Firemen and engineers must be examined and licensed by the Smoke Control Division, and inspectors must approve mechanical equipment in all new buildings. Railroad switch engines must carry mechanical firing equipment. The new ordinance also becomes effective this October 1.

Birmingham's "smokeless" days were brought about by the campaign of a city-wide committee made up of such organizations as the Parent-Teacher Association, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, local architects, railroads, real estate agents and the city health department. In the heart of the bituminous mining district, Birmingham relies on stokers and proper firing to solve the smoke problem. During the past year the sale of coal stokers increased more than 200 per cent. The Birmingham smoke ordinance will be enforced rigidly as the educational campaign progresses.

At least 80 of the larger cities in the country have smoke control ordinances which are too lenient in many cases or are not sufficiently well enforced to bring about results, the Association said. Among the smaller cities which recently enacted smoke control measures is Champaign, Ill.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., July 30

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States Advance Child Welfare By 1941 Legislation

Child welfare advanced on several fronts this year as state legislatures enacted more laws of assistance to minors than were passed in several previous years, the American Public Welfare Association said today. New provisions for aid to dependent children, and measures on adoption and the juvenile courts stand out in the 1941 legislative record.

Connecticut and Illinois enacted provisions to take advantage of federal funds on a matching basis, for aid to dependent children bringing to a total of 44 the number of states with such laws. The state-federal "ADC" program affords financial aid to children until they are 18 if they remain in school. This year eight states raised the age maximum to 18 years, as provided in the 1939 amendment to the federal social security law.

In a new law reflecting the increased concern for protection of adopted children, Indiana provided that both parents must consent to a child's adoption, that foster homes must be investigated, and that there must be a year's supervision of the foster home by a designated agency before final papers can be signed. With this law Indiana became one of 29 states authorizing investigations of foster homes. Investigations are mandatory in only 10 states, however. One year's residence in the foster home before final adoption now is required in eight states.

Other states enacting laws pertaining to adoption were Nevada, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin made changes in their laws protecting illegitimate children.

Foremost among the revisions in juvenile court laws this year was the California Youth Correction Authority Act. Designed to rehabilitate rather than to punish offenders, the Act sets up a Youth Correction Authority of three salaried members with limited powers to determine the proper treatment for each youth given over to it by the court, which hereafter will commit no one under 21 directly to prison. The law provides for a unified program of correctional treatment, whereas now it is usual for a variety of agencies, their efforts uncoordinated, to deal with an offender at different times.

Juvenile court laws were revamped in Arizona and Indiana. The new Indiana law, to avoid going out of date rapidly with changing social concepts, defines circumstances under which children come within jurisdiction of the juvenile court in a general rather than a specific way.

Among miscellaneous child welfare measures enacted were the following: South Dakota authorized community youth councils to make surveys of youth, coordinate leisure activities provided by various organizations, and provide activities for those who lack them. West Virginia remodeled its child welfare law, extending the age limit from 16 to 18 for neglected boys under charge of state welfare agencies. Rhode Island appropriated $10,000 for a new home for malnourished children, chronic orthopedic and underprivileged cases. Maryland and Vermont set up commissions to study child welfare.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., July 31

Cincinnati Uses Stop Watch To Curb Speeders, Reduce Accident Fatalities

Cincinnati is using the stop watch to curb speeding motorists and reduce injuries and deaths resulting from motor vehicle accidents.

The system, relatively simple, is based on use of a stop watch with a 10-second face for timing vehicles through measured and marked "speed check zones" on streets and highways.

The plan was placed in operation in March with approval of municipal court officials, safety councils and citizens after an educational campaign was carried out through newspaper cooperation. Before adopting the system, Cincinnati police studied its use by the Kansas City, Mo., traffic department.

In setting up the speed check zones, areas 113 feet long were marked off by two broad white lines across the street. Usually the zones were laid out near intersections. Policemen are assigned to work the zones in pairs, one officer equipped with a stop watch and the other with a motorcycle or, on rainy days, a squad car to stop violators, according to the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The actual timing is done by starting the watch when a car crosses the first white line and stopping it when the car crosses the second line. The checking officer notes the time, refers to a speed table and knows in an instant the speed the vehicle was traveling. If the speed was excessive, the timer's partner pursues and stops the violator, and returns him to the speed zone to be cited for court. While the practice of bringing the violator back to the zone is not necessary, it is of educational value, the Association said. Scarcely one violator in 20 finds fault with the system once he has seen it work and tested its accuracy. Approximately 95 per cent of the speeders arrested by the stop watch system plead guilty when arraigned in court.

Speed for zones is calculated on the basis of 110 feet instead of 113, allowing for possible error on the part of the timer and giving the speeder the benefit of three feet. At a speed of 75 miles an hour, only one second is required to traverse the zone. The speed table furnished the officer is calibrated in speeds ranging from 20 to 75 miles an hour.

Cincinnati traffic officials say the stop watch system has helped cut traffic fatalities by 10 over a similar period last year, and there have been 38 fewer accidents. Cincinnati police like the plan, since they no longer are required to risk their lives continually chasing speeders. Officials observed, also, that motorists do not drive with their eyes on the rear-vision mirror as they used to, but are worried about the speed-check zones in front of them. This probably helped cut down on accidents, the Association said, because there will be fewer accidents when a driver pays attention to the highway in front of him.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 1

1941 Pattern For Tax Assessment System Outlined In Report

A complete pattern for the organization of the property tax assessment function in the United States, with which more than 100,000 individuals are connected, was offered today in a report issued by the National Association of Assessing Officers. The report is the result of nearly four years' work by the Association's Committee on Assessment Organization and Personnel.

Outstanding among a total of 73 proposals are recommendations for a reduction in the number of assessment districts by consolidation, elimination or cooperative arrangements for assessing; and for better trained assessors, chosen by appointment instead of election, and given longer terms at more adequate salaries. Recommendations are made also on review and equalization agencies, which examine and adjust assessments after the assessor has completed his part of the work, and on state supervision of local assessment work.

The Committee found that of approximately 29,000 active local assessment districts in the country about 92 per cent have populations under 10,000, and 88 per cent have populations under 5,000.

Pointing out that the property tax assessment function can be performed by the state or by the counties or, in many states, by townships and cities, the report said that best results can be expected if the governmental unit assessing property for taxes is engaged in other important activities and finances these activities largely out of property tax receipts. It also is important, the report said, that the governmental unit have sufficient resources to afford adequate assessment machinery, and that it provide an assessment task large enough to realize the economies of large-scale operations and to warrant the employment of one full-time assessor and at least one full-time assistant.

The report recommended that assessing officers be appointed to office on the basis of training and experience. More than 90 per cent of them are now elected to office with almost no necessary qualifications beyond those of a voter. Residence requirements, now almost universal, are disapproved in the report. An indefinite term of office, with removal only for good cause, is preferred to the two- and four-year terms which now predominate. A fixed annual salary is preferred to the "per diems" commonly paid to township assessors and the fees or commissions paid to the county assessors of a number of states.

Merit system standards are advocated in the report both for assessors and for their subordinates. At present only 360 of the 29,000 active assessment districts in the United States have formal merit systems, and only about a dozen of these includ the assessor himself in the classified civil service. In addition, 120 assessors---the so-called county tax commissioners in Kentucky---must pass a written examination before they are allowed to stand for election.

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A complete pattern for the [illegible] of the property tax [illegible] [illegible] the United States, which [illegible] more than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] offered today in a recent [illegible] by the National Association of Assessing Officers. The report is the result of nearly four years' [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible]

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Outstanding among [illegible] are [illegible] reduction in the number of assessment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arrangements for [illegible], and for [illegible] instead of electing, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Recommendations are made also for review and equalization [illegible], which [illegible] adjust assessments after the assessor has completed his part of the work, and [illegible] state supervision of local assessment work.

The Committee found that approximately 29,[illegible] [illegible] local assessment [illegible] in the country [illegible] [illegible] have populations under [illegible], and [illegible] have populations under [illegible].

[illegible] out that the property tax [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] state [illegible] the committee [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] results [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] taxes [illegible] [illegible] in other important [illegible] [illegible] of property tax receipts. [illegible] is important, [illegible] government [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] scale operations and to warrant the employment of [illegible] [illegible]

The report recommended that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] basis of training and experience. [illegible] [illegible] office with almost no necessary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], now [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] office, [illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] predominate. A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] formerly paid to township assessors and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a number of states.

[illegible] system [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their [illegible]. At present only [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the United States have formal merit systems, and only about [illegible] [illegible] assessor himself in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] so-called county tax commissioners in Kentucky [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 2

Non-Profit Hospital Service Plans Permitted By Laws Of 29 States

Non-profit hospital service plans, which make it easier for people with small income to provide hospitalization for themselves and their families, were made permissible this year by the legislatures of Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and North Carolina, bringing to 29 the number of states recognizing the plans as "insurance," the American Public Welfare Association reported today.

Under most of the hospital insurance plans in operation one person, for approximately $9 a year, may receive up to three weeks' hospitalization in any of a number of approved institutions. For about $25 a year a man and his wife and one child are covered, and for slightly more, a family of any size.

The first law which brought non-profit medical indemnity corporations under state insurance departments was enacted in New York, in 1934. During the next five or six years action was taken by the following states: Alabama, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia also has the enabling legislation.

In several more states the voluntary hospital care plans are operating under the general corporation laws. Among these states are Colorado, Delaware and Tennessee.

* * *

New Philadelphia Ordinance Curbs Street Sale Of Edibles

Syrup "snowballs" and ice-cream cones sold by street vendors went off the diets of Philadelphia children July 1, when a new ordinance regulating the street sale of foods became effective, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Under the ordinance, ices or frozen desserts, including ice cream, may be sold on the street only in their original package, and vendors must have a license to sell them. The department of public health will administer the ordinance through its division of housing and sanitation, and the public safety department will cooperate in its enforcement.

The ordinance demands that a food vendor filing application for a permit must show a doctor's certificate declaring him free from communicable and contagious diseases. The certificate must be renewed every six months. The vendor's stand, cart or container for selling must be described in the application, along with the names of persons from whom he buys supplies and the location of his stand or route. In this way he can be traced if his goods cause illness.

The license fee for street food vendors is $2 a year, which will help pay for regular inspections of the street-sale places and supply houses.

* * *

[illegible] fit Hospital Service Plans [illegible]

Non-profit hospital service plans, which make it easier for people [illegible] small income to provide hospitalization for themselves and their families, were [illegible] possible this year by the legislatures of Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, and [illegible] Carolina, bringing to [illegible] the number of states recognizing the [illegible] [illegible]

Under most of the hospital insurance plans in operation [illegible] only $[illegible] a year, may receive up to three weeks' hospitalization [illegible] of approved institutions. For about $[illegible] a year a [illegible] are covered, and for a [illegible] more, a family of any [illegible].

The first law which became [illegible] non-profit hospital [illegible] other insurance Departments was approved in New York in 1934. [illegible] or six years such action was taken by the following states: Alabama, [illegible] Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, [illegible] Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, [illegible] [illegible]. The District of Columbia also has [illegible] legislation.

In several more states the voluntary hospital [illegible] are general corporation laws. Among [illegible]

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[illegible] Sale of [illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]" and ice-cream cones sold by street [illegible] the diets of Philadelphia children July 1 when a new ordinance [illegible] of foods became effective, the American Municipal Association [illegible].

Under the ordinance, ices or frozen desserts, including [illegible] on the street only in their original package, and vendors [illegible] lids. The department of public health [illegible] division of housing and sanitation [illegible] in the ordinance.

The ordinance declares that a food vendor [illegible] show a doctor's certificate [illegible]. The certificate must [illegible] or containers for selling must be described [illegible] of persons from whom he buys supplies [illegible] this way he can be traced if his goods cause illness.

The license fee for street food vendors is $[illegible] a year, [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 4

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(EDITOR'S NOTE: The Council of State Governments has made a study to learn the results of state advertising and promotion campaigns. The first of three stories on the Council's findings follows.)

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State advertising and promotion campaigns to attract tourists and new industries, and sell agricultural and industrial products are bearing fruit beyond expectations this year. The reason is two-fold---the war and the fact that most states have spent several years and much money and effort in laying the groundwork for their ventures in the state promotional field.

The war is forcing American sightseers to travel at home, the industrial expansion brought about by the national defense program is locating industries in states which did not have them before, while the industrial rejuvenation and resultant increased purchasing power of the public have increased demands for "home grown" agricultural and industrial products.

All this has been a stimulant to states which have spent millions of dollars during the last seven or eight years in advertising tourist attractions and in searching out and developing new markets for "local" products. At the same time, they have been making tax and other concessions in efforts to bring in new industries.

Most of the promotional campaigns were modeled on a continuing basis along lines developed by private enterprise. Results were just becoming apparent in many of the states when the influence of the war began to be felt in the United States. Because of their previously developed promotion programs the states now are in a position to profit greatly and, at the same time, cooperate fully in the defense program---especially in the industrial location field.

The Council of State Governments has obtained a picture of state promotional activities and results through a survey published this week. The survey shows 39 states appropriated nearly $6,000,000 for state advertising in 1941---a substantial increase over the $4,400,000 spent in 1940, despite the fact that one state, Nevada, withdrew from the field by failure to appropriate funds. Georgia, however, soon may replace Nevada since a constitutional amendment approved in June made state advertising legal.

Funds available to the 39 states for this year's campaigns range from $825,000 in Florida and $600,000 in Utah to $20,000 in Montana and $15,000 in Ohio. While 26 states obtain money from the general fund for advertising only, eight earmark specific taxes, usually on products advertised. The other five states obtain funds from both sources.

(MORE)

Of the states earmarking specific tax revenues for advertising, Florida raises $750,000 of its budget through an excise tax on citrus fruits, the remainder from its general inspection fund. The $109,000 spent for advertising Idaho potatoes and onions is raised by an excise tax on the products. An excise tax on butterfat raised the $94,000 budget of the Iowa Dairy Industry Commission. Of $478,000 spent by Washington this year, $250,000 came from a tax on apples, $61,996 from a tax on butterfat, and the rest from the state general fund.

Special publicity bureaus independent of existing state departments handle promotion campaigns in most of the 39 states. Examples are the Division of State Publicity set up by Indiana in 1939, Mississippi's State Advertising Commission and Arkansas' Agricultural and Industrial Commission. In the other states promotional activities were placed under direction of existing departments; the conservation department is the advertising agency for Kentucky and the highway department for Oregon.

Among the recent developments in state advertising is the use of cooperative campaigns by several states advertising common products. The tri-state agreement among Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas to stimulate the sale of rice is one of the latest. The program, which went into effect August 1, will be financed by a special processing tax of 2 cents per 100 pounds on all rice milled in the three states. Georgia, and North and South Carolina conduct a joint campaign advertising peaches produced in the three states. Several states, also, advertise on a regional basis, with the six New England states working through the New England Council, and 11 southern states working through the Southern Governors' Conference.

Of the states which do not appropriate money for advertising, all but Delaware---which has no state advertising of any kind---are promoted amply by their municipalities, civic and service groups, and by private agencies and organizations of producers within the states. These states are California, Georgia (until funds are made available), Missouri, Nevada (with Reno conducting extensive campaigns), North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina and Texas. It is estimated that private groups are spending approximately $1,000,000 this year advertising California peaches, pears, prunes, wines and olives. North Dakota is served by the Greater North Dakota Association, a private agency with a budget of $50,000 a year obtained from memberships and contributions. Texas is publicized by its municipalities, with San Antonio alone reported spending $100,000 annually to secure tourists, residents, industries, farmers and investors. South Carolina and Georgia, also, participate in joint efforts of the southern states conducting campaigns on a regional basis.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 5

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three stories on state advertising based on a survey by the Council of State Governments. It discusses how advertising funds are raised and spent, and industrial promotion methods.)

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To obtain a picture of state advertising and promotion, the Council of State Governments made a survey to determine advertising methods and media, the object of publicity campaigns, and the extent to which industrial encouragements are used to attract new industries.

The Council learned that a large percentage of the $6,000,000 appropriated by 39 states for state advertising in 1941 is spent for magazine, newspaper and direct-mail promotion, with most of the states using all three. In addition, motion pictures are used by 16 states, the radio by 14, and billboards and posters by four.

The survey shows a lively competition for the tourist trade by 35 states, with 32 states seeking new industries and 23 trying to find and develop new markets for their products. Eleven states seek new residents this year, four more than advertised for this purpose last year.

A different promotional technique, involving tax concessions and exemptions, or free plant facilities and bonuses, is used by many of the 32 states competing actively for new industries. While the industrial expansion which followed inauguration of the defense program located industries in certain states regardless of concessions, the technique has produced results, as will be shown in another story.

The tax concession apparently is the most popular form of industrial encouragement, with municipalities empowered to make the concessions in most of the 18 states where this method is used. In Kentucky, for example, a city council may exempt new industries from local property taxation for five years; in Oklahoma, citizens may vote to extend exemptions. The Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry may offer tax concessions, and cities may vote bonds to erect and maintain industrial plants processing farm products. In Vermont, local taxes may be waived for 10 years upon approval of the voters. Other states where tax exemptions are granted include Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, Virginia and Wyoming. Plant facilities may be offered in Rhode Island and Tennessee, and in Michigan, where in addition cash bonuses have been given by cities.

Because many states seeking new industries have for several years kept up-to-date files on industrial facilities, including vacant plants, and equipment, and idle or employed manpower, they were able to give immediate and valuable assistance to the national defense program. The Bureau of Industry in the New York Division of Commerce offers complete information on every plant in the state, and maintains an inventory of metal working facilities including every machine tool in New York. The Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission has established

(MORE)

PAGE 2---Add state advertising x x x has established

in cooperation with the Governor's Industrial Committee for National Defense a file of machinery and facilities available for defense.

Following is a table showing in detail the individual state appropriations, purposes of campaigns, the media used, and the types of encouragements to industry.

		Spent to Attract			Advertising Media					Encouragements to Industry	
State	1941 Funds	Industry	Agric. Mkts.	Tourists	Magazine	Newspaper	Dir. Mail	Movies	Radio	Tax Concessions	Plant Facil.
Ala.	$ 60,000	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	
Ariz.	125,000			*	*		*				
Ark.	66,800	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Colo.	50,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Conn.	37,350	*	*	*	*	*	*				
Fla.	825,000	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	
Ida.	109,000		*		*	*					
Ill.	125,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*
Ind.	25,000	*	*	*	*	*	*		*		
Ia.	94,418		*								
Kans.	70,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Ky.	20,000	*		*	*		*			*	
La.	50,000	*		*	*	*	*			*	*
Maine	270,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Md.	31,000	*		*			*	*		*	
Mass.	75,000	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
Mich.	125,000		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minn.	60,000			*	*	*	*	*	*		
Miss.	25,000	*	*	*			*			*	
Mont.	20,000			*	*	*	*		*		
Neb.	25,000										
Nev.										*	*
N.H.	121,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
N.J.	90,000	*	*	*	*	*	*				*
N.M.	75,000			*	*	*	*				
N.Y.	256,000	*		*		*					
N.C.	100,000	*		*	*	*	*				
Ohio	14,770	*	*							*	
Okla.										*	
Ore.	100,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
Penna.	406,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*
R.I.	32,150	*		*	*	*	*		*	*	*
S.C.										*	
S.D.	60,000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		
Tenn.	75,000	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*
Utah	600,000			*	*	*	*				
Vt.	46,500	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	
Va.	70,000	*		*	*	*		*		*	
Wash.	478,000	*		*	*	*	*	*	*		
W.Va.	37,500	*	*	*	*						
Wis.	109,000		*	*	*	*	*	*			
Wyo.	27,500	*		*	*	*	*	*		*	

(From Advertising By The States, published by Council of State Governments)

California, Delaware, Georgia, Missouri, North Dakota and Texas were not included in the table because they reported no funds spent for advertising and no industrial encouragements.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug 6

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the third and final story based on a study of state advertising and promotion. The story details results of some of the campaigns.)

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State advertising and promotion pays dividends in increased tourist trade, new and expanded industries, and new and enlarged markets for agricultural and other products. This was shown today in reports by state advertising agencies for 1941---the first full year of operation for many of them---to the Council of State Governments.

In analysing the reports, the Council realized it is hardly possible to measure the effect of state advertising programs and also that the war undoubtedly has had an effect on the general upswing in tourist travel and industrial expansion. The full effect of the war in relation to state advertising may not be known until the states report for 1941 and 1942, however, the Council said.

State advertising and promotion agencies offered the following examples as results of their activities:

TOURIST TRADE: Arkansas Publicity Advisory Commission---More than 5,000,000 tourists visited Arkansas in 1940, and spent an estimated $66,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000 over tourist expenditures in 1939; Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry---Approximately $65,000,000 was spent by tourists in 1940, an increase of 12 per cent over 1939 expenditures; Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission---Tourist gain of about 10 per cent in 1940 was recorded; New Mexico State Tourist Bureau---Out-of-state cars entering New Mexico increased from 900,000 in 1935, when bureau was established, to nearly 1,700,000 in 1940; North Carolina Advertising Division---In 1936 the tourist trade was valued at $25,000,000, in 1938 at $64,000,000, and in 1940 at $100,000,000; South Dakota Public Relations Bureau---A 15 per cent increase in 1940 tourists over 1939; Wisconsin Recreational Publicity Division---Non-resident fishing licenses totaled 134,771 for 1940, an increase of 22,000 over 1939. Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky and Oregon also reported increases in the tourist trade.

INDUSTRIAL: Arkansas---At least 174 new industries established in the state and 36 existing industries expanded; Massachusetts---261 new industries and 215 major expansions of existing industries for 1940; North Carolina---239 new industries located in the state during the 1938-40 biennium and 256 additions to existing plants, with new plants representing a capital investment of approximately $32,000,000 and increasing the state's industrial payroll by about $19,000,000 a year; Pennsylvania Department of Commerce---During 1939 and 1940, 390 new industries were established in Pennsylvania; Louisiana Department of Commerce and Industry---There were 222 new factories or additions constructed in Louisiana in 1940, with a payroll increase amounting to about $25,000,000. Other states reporting new or expanded industries include Illinois, New Jersey, Virginia and West Virginia.

NEW MARKETS: Florida Citrus Commission---Figures covering the first three years of operation of the campaign to advertise citrus fruits indicate an increase of $17 in net returns to growers for each $1 spent in advertising; Idaho Advertising Commission---Substantial increases in carload sales of Idaho potatoes occurred in 13 selected cities used in a marketing survey, and in many of the cities, including Atlanta and Birmingham, the increase more than tripled sales records before the advertising campaign started.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 7

\Taxation-Statistics ✓

1940-41 Tax Collections To Set All-Time High, First Reports Indicate

Tax collections of federal, state and local governments for the fiscal year 1940-41 just ended will rank highest in the country's history, exceeding the $14,800,000,000 collected by all three levels in 1939-40, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators indicated today.

Figures based on daily statements of the U. S. Treasury show that by June 30 this year the national government had received a total of $7,754,000,000 in taxes and customs. This was an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the preceding year.

Larger income tax collections, due in part to the defense tax on private and corporate incomes, reached almost $3,500,000,000, and accounted for more than half the increase, but other internal taxes such as levies on liquor, stocks, and toilet preparations, as well as customs duties, registered material gains also.

Among the states Kentucky reported a new high of $49,000,000 in tax collections for the past year. Income and death tax receipts in this state rose 24 per cent, while collections from alcoholic beverages, motor fuel and cigarettes climbed 21, 16 and 9 per cent respectively.

The Oklahoma Tax Commission reported $55,000,000 in taxes was collected in 1940-41. This was a gain of 1.7 per cent over last year. Increases of 8 per cent in sales tax collections, 7 per cent in gasoline tax revenues, and 3 per cent in cigarette tax income were included in the general rise.

Tennessee reported $47,000,000 collected this fiscal year---a rise of 12 per cent. Death duties and beer taxes paced the increases with 17 per cent, while gasoline, tobacco and income tax collections registered gains of 16, 11 and 7 per cent.

In all three of these states motor vehicle tax collections increased. Oklahoma recorded a 29 per cent increase in excise tax collections on motor vehicles, and Kentucky a 37 per cent rise in the yield from motor vehicle usage taxes. The Tennessee motor vehicle tax yielded 19 per cent more than in 1939-40.

Partial returns from other states showed the same upward trend. During the first three-quarters of the fiscal year, Virginia received more than $40,000,000, compared with $35,000,000 in the same period of 1939-40. Arizona collected $4,000,000 in sales taxes alone---9 per cent more than in the previous 12 months, and 23 per cent over the receipts of 1938-39. Indiana's gross income tax returns were the highest since the tax was instituted in 1933, reaching $25,000,000. Michigan collected $73,000,000 in sales and use taxes, topping the 1939-40 total by 23 per cent. Wisconsin reported an increase of $654,000 in cigarette tax collections during the year, receiving $3,542,000 from this levy, which was instituted in 1939.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 8

Illinois Cities Get Means To Pay Past-Due Salaries Under Minimum Wage Act

To enable municipalities to pay back wages of police and firemen due under the state's minimum wage law, the 1941 Illinois legislature enacted a measure permitting the cities to issue 20-year bonds for this specific purpose, the American Municipal Association said today.

The Illinois minimum wage law was passed in 1937, but payments have never been made in accordance with it. The Illinois situation, according to the Association, is indicative of problems found in three of the five other states enacting minimum wage-and-hour legislation for certain classes of municipal and state employes since 1935 without providing for additional funds to pay the wage increases. Arizona, Indiana, Montana, Texas and Washington are the other states with the regulations.

Illinois' 1937 act required cities between 25,000 and 150,000 population to pay policemen and firemen $175 a month, and cities from 10,000 to 25,000, $150 a month. However, the governor vetoed a companion bill providing a method of raising funds to meet the requirement. For two years after the law was enacted its constitutionality was in question, and payments of the minimum wage were suspended. After the act finally was declared constitutional, it was amended to make the wage provisions dependent upon approval of the voters. This amendment was held unconstitutional, leaving the original act in full force and the cities facing considerable back debt, which the 1941 legislation now attempts to ease. The 1941 act provides that bonds to cover back pay may be issued without a referendum vote, but makes no provision for meeting the future obligations of the original act.

In Arizona, at least 17 state supreme court decisions involving minimum wage laws relating to various types of employment in state and local agencies have come up since 1937. Most of the decisions were in favor of the employes, and when such judgments were handed down, the city or state was forced to levy a tax to take care of the debt if there were no other funds.

The Texas minimum wage law, which applies to cities over 75,000 only---Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, Houston, El Paso and Fort Worth---was upheld in a court test soon after its enactment. In 1939, the legislature authorized cities to fund any debt contracted in meeting requirements of the $150 per month minimum wage. Extension of the minimum wage provision to cities under 75,000 was defeated by the 1941 Texas legislature.

Montana's minimum wage law, enacted in 1935, applies to policemen only; Washington's to state employes; and Indiana's to firemen. More than 20 states, in addition, have minimum salary laws for public school teachers.

Cities have offered similar objections to the establishment of minimum wage scales for special groups of public employes, according to the Association. They consider it unsound administrative principle to favor certain groups in salary treatment, and point out that, with few exceptions, minimum wage laws have not been accompanied by added authority to tax for the required revenue.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 9

Motorists Save Under Indiana Bonus-Penalty Plan For Road Repair

Gasoline, time and tire savings for motorists resulted from a bonus-penalty plan for speeding up bridge repairs tried out recently by the Indiana State Highway Commission, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The plan, under which the contractor receives a bonus if he completes his contract before promised time or a penalty if it takes longer, showed an economy of more than $57,000 for road users in terms of detour-travel.

The bridge undergoing repair was used every day by an average of 2,000 vehicles, and when it was closed, the resulting detour made the route 16 miles longer than usual, necessitating 32,000 extra vehicle-miles of travel each day.

The contractor awarded the repair job said it would require 100 days for completion, but he finished in 85 days, receiving a $3,000 bonus. Had the contract been let in the usual way, it was estimated that the repairs would have taken 45 days longer, resulting in 1,440,000 vehicle-miles of added travel. At 4 cents a mile, this extra travel would have cost motorists $57,600. Under the bonus-penalty plan, the entire cost of repair, including the bonus, amounted to less than $50,000.

The highway commission is contemplating extension of the plan to other highway repair jobs, especially on heavy-traffic routes that require long detours.

* * *

Accidents-Traffic-Prevention

Camera Catches, Curbs Young Traffic Offenders

Norwalk, Conn., police are training boys and girls of the city to obey traffic rules by taking their pictures, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Instead of "getting tough" with a school child seen violating a safety rule or traffic law, the police officer takes out his camera and makes a pictorial record of the indiscretion. The next week a slide of the photograph is shown at the school safety-talk period. The pictorial records have been found so effective, according to police officials, that lecturing to the students on their violations is unnecessary.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 11

JOINT REFERENCE LIBRARY
AUG 7 1941

| Civil defense. - Notes

California Law Removes Barrier To Exchange Of Local Governmental Services

Civilian defense legislation adopted by California this year removes a double barrier to the exchange of such governmental services as police, fire, health and welfare protection between cities during emergencies, the American Municipal Association said today.

Besides giving local governments---cities, townships and counties---authority to perform such services outside city limits, the statute removes the danger of liability for accidents and damages occurring during performance of the services.

Heretofore these barriers discouraged even extension of fire protection to suburban and rural areas.

While adopted as a civilian defense measure authorizing a public agency to aid another during national or local emergencies created by military attack or sabotage, the California statute assures close protective cooperation during floods, earthquakes and other emergencies of normal times.

Wording of the mutual aid law makes for broad interpretation and provides that expenses of aiding a city during an emergency shall be considered spent for protection of the city extending aid.

Of particular significance, the Association said, is the provision that privileges and immunities from liability and exemptions from laws, and pensions, workmen's compensation and other benefits applying to officers or employes of a city while acting within its jurisdictional limits apply to them in operating outside these limits during an emergency.

"The new law definitely is a part of the civilian defense effort," the Association said, at the same time pointing out its value during normal times. It was drafted by California municipal officials and legislators after discussions of the problem with federal civilian defense authorities. The discussions took note of problems of British cities unable to render aid to neighboring communities during and after bombing raids because of legal restrictions, and of experiences of American cities held liable for accidents while giving aid outside jurisdictional limits.

Many cities extend fire protection to outside areas, usually on a contract basis, the Association said. However, liability for accidents usually is retained unless the protection is placed on a governmental service basis, as has been done by several states and this year by Texas. Oklahoma took this step in 1939 after a city was held liable for personal injury caused by firemen in a run to a neighboring community. The Oklahoma law first allowed cities to offer protection by contract, then was amended to place the protection on a governmental service basis to avoid the liability risk.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 12

) Tax exemptio

Tax Assessors Favor Written Application For Property Exemptions

Local tax assessors are strongly in favor of requiring annual written petitions as a prerequisite to granting tax exemptions on real estate, a poll by the National Association of Assessing Officers showed today.

In getting the opinion, the Association polled about 600 members of the organization in submitting this question:

"As a condition which must be fulfilled before an assessment authority can give official recognition to the tax-exempt status of privately-owned real estate which otherwise is eligible for exemption, should the owner be required by law to file an annual written petition seeking the exemption?"

Of the 159 answers received so far in the poll, there was a ratio of 8 to 1 in favor of requiring annual written petitions. A tabulation of results shows 134 in favor of the requirement, 16 not in favor, and nine uncertain.

The nine "uncertain" answers were so registered because they were qualified to some extent. Among the qualifications were that "it is all right for homesteads but not for institutional property," "might increase work too much," and "status of churches and other institutional properties so well known that annual applications are unnecessary."

In reporting results of the poll the Association pointed out that at least 20 states require persons claiming certain property tax exemptions to file their claims in writing. In nine of the 12 states exempting homesteads from taxes, for example, an annual application for exemption must be made, while in 12 of the 20 states exempting real property of veterans, the veterans must apply annually for exemption.

Periodical applications for exemptions are almost never required for government-owned property and are necessary in only eight states for institutional property. Newly located factories when exempted from taxation usually get this status under terms of a contract or an ordinance, and the filing of a copy of this document with the assessors serves in lieu of the annual application.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 13

Colorado, Michigan Only States To Integrate Tax Agencies This Year

While the number of legislative proposals to reorganize state tax agencies this year resulted in adoption of several changes, there was a net decrease of only two agencies administering major state taxes, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

Principal realignments occurred in Colorado and Michigan, whose integrations reduced the total number of tax agencies in the 48 states from 130 to 128.

At the same time, the number of taxes went up by one, with repeal of Louisiana's sales tax offset by enactment of tobacco taxes by Illinois and Maine. The total number of taxes in the states is now 309.

The action by Colorado and Michigan placed the states in a group of seven which utilizes three agencies to administer the chief taxes. Formerly Colorado and Michigan had four agencies each. Other states in the group are Arizona, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin.

The only major action away from the current trend of integrated revenue agencies, the Federation said, took place in Idaho, where consolidations effected in 1939 were dissolved by repeal, and the previous status of four agencies restored. North Carolina added another tax agency this year, when the new department of motor vehicles was commissioned to collect vehicle registration fees.

Only seven states have a single tax agency, but in the 16 which collect major taxes through two agencies, the second agency frequently is concerned only with supervision of local property taxes or the collection of motor vehicle registration fees. The seven states with completely centralized tax administration are Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Utah. States with two agencies are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

States with four or more agencies administering taxes are: California, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, South Dakota, which have four; Wyoming, which has five; and Missouri, which has six units.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 14

Real property. Municipal - Mo.

Rochester Real Estate Division Puts City-Property Management On Business Basis

A Division of Real Estate which utilizes methods of private enterprise, including the use of newspaper advertisements to promote sales, is Rochester, N. Y.'s solution to the problem of disposing of property acquired through tax foreclosure, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

The recent sale of several properties through a 10-inch two-column newspaper advertisement illustrates the real estate division's promotion technique. Photographs were used in the advertisement, which was run in addition to the regular legal notice required by law. The sale restored the properties to the tax rolls and relieved the city of several of the 2,000 or more properties under its management.

The real estate division, set up in 1929, is in the city's Department of Commerce. The division has a management office which handles property negotiations, and a subdivision of maintenance which employs a crew of carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians and general laborers to keep up structures on tax-foreclosed real estate, and repair public buildings.

Upon acquisition of a property, the city repairs the buildings or demolishes them if they are in too great disrepair. Monthly rental contracts are drawn and executed if there are occupants, and a ledger account is set up for each tenant. A photograph of the property, a record card and a rental folder go into the files.

Expenses of property maintenance are paid from rent receipts. Whenever repairs are necessary, a notice of the job is forwarded to the maintenance subdivision. An envelope is made out with a job number, and the date, hours of labor and materials used are noted, so that when the job is completed it may be billed against the rental account.

According to the Rochester city charter, all sales of real estate by the city must be made through public auction by the purchasing agent. Auctions are advertised, however, only after prospective purchasers have made tentative offers to purchase at a definite cash price.

In 1940, the cost of maintenance and supervision of sales in the division totaled $15,322.50. Seventy-nine sales were handled during the year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 15

Accident

Morganton's Anti-Accident Campaign Benefits City, Employes

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An accident prevention campaign among city employes based on education, competition and incentives has paid Morganton, N.C., in reduction of accidents by more than 70 per cent and a 15 per cent cut in insurance premiums during the first year of its trial, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

During the year ending June 30, 1941, Morganton city employes had 12 accidents, of which only two were compensation cases, while in the preceding year, there had been 42 accidents and five compensation cases. The consequent 15 per cent reduction in workman's compensation insurance premiums for 1941 contrasts with a few years ago, when the city had such an unfavorable accident record that insurance companies refused to handle its policies voluntarily, and the state industrial commission had to assign the insurance to a specific company.

The first step in the campaign was to determine the cause of the accidents. A study of the 43 employes in the police, fire, street, water and sewer, electrical and sanitary departments revealed that most accidents were attributable to carelessness, ignorance and drunkenness on the job. First, all employes guilty of the latter offense were discharged, and the remaining employes were shown how accidents were caused and how they could be prevented.

Competition among employes for good safety records was highlighted with posters in prominent places which listed the names of all employes by departments and each month showed those having accidents. A smaller poster compared accident records of departments. An added incentive was an additional half day's vacation with pay for each accident-free period of three months.

Employe morale as well as the accident record has improved since the campaign was undertaken, the town manager reports. Employes take pride in keeping their records accident-free not only because of the interest in personal safety but also because of the rivalry between departments. Hesitation in reporting minor injuries has been discouraged by emphasis on the possibility of serious results developing through delay in proper medical attention. Reduced premiums for workman's compensation more than offset the cost to the city of additional vacation time allowed employes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 16

State advertising Touri[illegible]

"Tourist Schools" Feature New Mexico's State Promotion Program

When an out-of-state visitor to New Mexico asks a gas station attendant where to find yucca plants, he is pretty certain to get accurate information, since the employe very likely has gone to the state's "tourist school."

The "tourist schools" have been a part of the state's promotion program since 1939, according to the Council of State Governments. They are sponsored by the tourist bureau in cooperation with the state department of vocational education and chambers of commerce. Their purpose is better to acquaint New Mexicans with problems of the tourist industry, to give them better understanding of the state's natural attractions, and to coordinate a program designed to keep travelers longer in the state.

Last year 45 sessions were held in 15 cities. Specialists on various phases of recreation are instructors, and lectures and motion pictures are used in the classes.

Persons attending three sessions of the tourist schools are awarded the degree of "tourist host," and owners of businesses whose employes attend are given display certificates showing that the employes are qualified to give tourist information.

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Baltimore Sells Sewage Effluent To Industry

[illegible]

Because a nearby steel mill needs a larger industrial water supply for processing steel for expanded defense orders, Baltimore probably will receive $24,000 annually through sale of sewage effluent from its disposal works, the American Public Works Association reported today.

Baltimore will sell the effluent, now being discharged as waste, to the Bethlehem Steel Company plant at Sparrows Point, four miles away. The steel plant will spend $2,000,000 on a pipeline and treatment plant for further purification of the effluent, which will be supplied in amounts up to 40 million gallons a day.

Payments to the city for the effluent will be on a sliding scale, depending on the volume used. For less than 25,000,000 gallons a day, the rate will be $1,000 a month; for 25-to 37,500,000 gallons a day, $1,500 a month, and for a daily average of more than 37,500,000 gallons, $2,000.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 18

States Act To Authorize "Delayed Birth Registrations"

Requests by various federal departments active in the national defense program that states take steps to authorize issuance of "delayed birth certificates" were anticipated by at least five states earlier this year, the Council of State Governments said today.

Of increased importance since the Social Security Act became effective in 1935, the value of birth records has been emphasized by recent rulings that defense industry employers could hire only native-born Americans for certain types of work.

Alabama, Nebraska, North Dakota, Tennessee and Washington were added this year to the list of states which provide by law that a person whose birth was not officially recorded at the time can record the information later. Among other states which already had the legal provision were California, Illinois, Idaho, Michigan, North Carolina and Connecticut.

Alabama's law is fairly typical of the delayed registration statutes. It provides that persons for whom no legal birth certificate has been filed may have a standard certificate executed by a doctor, midwife, parents or others, supported by affidavits of the person executing the certificate and two others "knowing the statements to be true."

One of the reasons why an estimated 60,000,000 native-born Americans lack proof of their birth, the Council said, is that before 1900 only Maine and New Hampshire provided by law for official registration of births. Only 13 states had birth registration laws before 1910, 32 states made the provision during the World War or in the 1920's, and South Dakota completed the list in 1931.

The present proposal of the War, Navy and Commerce departments is that states without provisions accept certain information as proof of birth. The prescribed information is similar to that accepted by the Social Security Board, and includes affidavits by relatives with additional statements from other adult citizens, signed documents by physicians or hospital authorities, family Bibles, old insurance policies, letters or telegrams announcing births, baby books, baptismal or confirmation certificates, and federal, state or local census records.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 19

Traff

Use of Traffic Officers As "Information Bureaus" Causes Accidents, Traffic Tieups

Motorists using traffic policemen at busy street intersections as "information bureaus" may be committing an act which will result in accidents or traffic tieups and jams.

This conclusion is the result of a traffic-flow study now nearly completed by the Chicago Park District police department, the American Municipal Association said today.

In this phase of the study, busy intersections protected by both traffic officers and "stop and go" lights were placed under observation by Capt. John D. Leonard, director of the Park Police training program.

In 23 minutes at one intersection on Michigan avenue north of Chicago's "loop" business district, Captain Leonard said, "12 motorists made dangerous stops in the face of the green light to ask the policeman such questions as 'Where is the Field Museum?' 'How do I get to the airport?' and 'How do I catch Route 46?'"

Frequently the stops are accompanied by bumping of bumpers and scraping of fenders as motorists attempt to make unexpected halts or drive around the information seeker, Captain Leonard said. All untimely stops caused traffic congestion and, in most cases, threw off schedule the motorist who times his progress with traffic light changes.

Results of this experiment and others made in the two-year Park District police traffic study were the reason Chicago traffic officers were stationed in the middle of the block between intersections recently. Under this experiment officers are able to handle information seekers in the middle of the block where they can pull over to the curb. Traffic flows through intersections unhampered by untimely stops at crossings.

Another reason for placing officers between intersections instead of at crossings already regulated by stop-and-go lights is to wean motorists away from the habit of depending upon both.

"For years motorists have been taught to depend upon direction from officers at intersections despite use of traffic signals," Captain Leonard said. "Now we are reversing the procedure and teaching them to drive by traffic signals."

When stationed in the middle of the block, officers can control "intersectional violations"---parking, turning around in the middle of the block, and passing---while at the same time keeping an eye on what happens at intersections. Traffic policemen also feel they can use their time and abilities to a better advantage in traffic safety education, because they now are able to stop motorists and explain their violations to them. They could not do this while stationed at a busy intersection.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 20

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California Counties Demonstrate Coordination Of "Defense" Welfare Facilities

A plan for organizing county facilities to take care of the expanded welfare, health, recreation and education problems raised by the influx of people into army camp areas is the result of a demonstration project completed recently in two California counties.

The plan involves setting up a coordinating council for county health, welfare and related activities; appointment of a county director of recreation; addition of child welfare workers to county welfare department staffs; and special attention to child recreation and playground activities.

The demonstration was carried out in San Luis Obispo and Monterey counties, whose normal populations of 120,000 recently were supplemented by approximately 60,000 soldiers now in training at Fort Ord, Camp Roberts and Camp San Luis Obispo. The demonstration was set up by the American Public Welfare Association to determine how communities in the area could supply such needs as out-of-camp recreation for the men in service, and educational and health facilities for families coming in as a result of defense activity. The federal government had requested the demonstration, with the idea of applying findings to other army camp areas.

Two county-wide coordinating councils with arrangements for joint action first were set up in the area. The county was chosen because in normal times it administers welfare, health and education, functions most concerned with the expanded needs of the army.

In each of the counties, the board of supervisors furnished headquarters for the demonstration. Various officials such as the chairman of the board of supervisors, directors of the county welfare and health departments, superintendent of schools, home demonstration agents and army morale officers were members of the council, while the general public was organized under committees of 100. Local committees in turn enrolled volunteers and listed facilities for service men to meet the community needs as they were discovered. Major cities in the counties appointed coordinating councils to work with the counties.

When the county councils wanted to know the particular needs for soldier recreation, for example, army morale officers made a survey which showed 75 per cent of the men preferred dancing as entertainment, with sightseeing tours and automobile rides the second choice. Among sports wanted were those not obtainable at camp---swimming, bowling, golf and horseback riding.

When the preferences were made known, one city in the area offered a beach site for a recreation building, and the use of the community swimming pool. Another city organized a committee on soldiers' hospitality which sponsored a "take a soldier home to dinner" program. A third city saw to it that dancing classes were made available.

In all cases, citizen organizations worked with officials to make the recreation program possible, and the set-up was such that it could be utilized for needs other than recreation.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 21

Tax Concessions To Service Men Granted By Many States

Tax concessions to men in military service are on the statute books of many states as a result of 1941 legislation, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

Waivers of automobile license taxes or registration fees, exemption of homesteads, and deferment of income or property tax payments are the most common provisions, according to the Federation.

At least five states---Arkansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Wyoming and North Dakota---made various kinds of provisions for exempting the motor vehicles of service men from registration fees. The first four states granted the exemption to non-residents operating cars, while North Dakota allowed the privilege provided the service man's home state reciprocates.

General reciprocal agreements found in those states permitting out-of-state residents to operate cars under their own state licenses for the duration of the license year will apply also to men in service, the Federation said.

Exemptions on operators' licenses were enacted in Connecticut, Oklahoma and New York. Connecticut exempted service men from taking examinations and paying license fees. Oklahoma granted soldiers of the United States army an extension of their drivers' licenses to January 1 of the year following their discharge, provided they do not drive their private cars while in service. New York provided for renewal of operators' licenses without examination within three months after termination of service.

New Hampshire, New York and Wisconsin were among states enacting provisions for refunds to draftees on the unused portion of this year's automobile licenses. New Hampshire, in addition, granted anyone in service the right to register his vehicle for the remainder of the year when service is terminated.

Homestead exemption acts of Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota were amended this year to include clauses for men called into military service. The Michigan amendment provided that real estate used as a homestead by any person in the armed service is exempt from all taxes during service and one year thereafter. The exemption extends to homesteads worth $2,000, but if a service man owns a total of $5,000 in taxable property, he is not eligible for the exemption. Iowa's new provision applies only if the homestead tax credit was given the year before.

Deferred payment of taxes was granted in several states along the lines of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act passed by Congress in 1940 which gives service men the privilege with respect to income tax and property taxes. Among the states were Washington, Maryland and New York.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont were among the states which exempted service men from payment of poll taxes, which in these states are not a prerequisite to voting as they are in the South.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 22

Personnel Policies - Examinations

Phonograph Records Standardize Dictation Tests

By using phonograph records in giving stenographic dictation tests, the Kentucky Division of Personnel recently eliminated "unfair" elements resulting in complaints from applicants taking the examinations, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The phonograph method was developed to meet criticism that an oral test used in different localities by different dictators may be unfair since conditions will not be the same. One dictator may have a cold, for example, another a peculiar accent, another too soft a voice to be heard equally well in all parts of the examination room---conditions making uniformity in dictation impossible.

After the standardized examination not a single complaint was received, although 11 appeals were filed following an oral test of the usual type last November.

Two recordings were prepared---one for the clerk stenographer candidates at 96 words a minute and the other for competitors for senior clerk stenographer at 120 words a minute. Even the smallest centers found no difficulty in obtaining phonographs to play the records at the specified speed. The merit system supervisor in the state division of personnel visited each of the examination centers and explained the use of the records and players to officials giving the examinations.

Kentucky is believed to be the first to try the phonograph system on a statewide basis, although the Chicago Park District used this method previously.

Another attempt to stabilize dictation tests was made by Arizona earlier this year when the state's merit system council employed radio broadcasting to dictate tests to prospective stenographers. Six examination centers picked up the broadcast. With all applicants taking the same dictation at the same time, criticism of unfairness was eliminated.

* * *

Two Cities Tag Law-Breaking Garbage Cans

To curb violations of their refuse collection ordinances two southern cities---Frederick, Md., and Petersburg, Va.---are tagging garbage cans as they would automobiles for traffic violations, the American Public Works Association reported today.

In Frederick most violations are the disregard of the rule to separate burnable from unburnable refuse, and the refuse containers of violators now are tagged with red tags informing householders they must dispose of their own refuse unless it is separated properly.

Petersburg's main trouble is violation of the ordinance regulating location of refuse containers. Offenders who are tagged must pay a $1 fine at police headquarters within 24 hours, or they will receive a summons.

* * *

Texas Augments State Guard With Air Force Arm

Texas has augmented its state guard organization with an air force arm, the Council of State Governments reported today.

The newly authorized air force will embrace volunteer, amateur, private and commercial pilots, airplane owners, and other persons who have a practical knowledge of plane mechanics and flying.

The air force will maintain stations at Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Aug. 25

JOINT REFERENCE
1941
LIBRARY

New State Laws Protect Jobs For State, Local Employes Called Into Military Service

Laws protecting the jobs of state and local governmental employes called into military service under the defense program were enacted by all but a few of the state legislatures meeting this year, the Council of State Governments said today.

Most of the legislation provides for leaves of absence for public officials and employes, for restoration of governmental and, in a few cases, private jobs upon completion of service, or for reinstatement of employes.

Nearly a score of the states enacted laws granting governmental employes leaves of absence from their jobs, including West Virginia, Oregon, Delaware and Minnesota. Vermont provided leaves for certain state officers, Maine for elective officials, Florida for public officials, and Washington for certain elective officials.

Approximately a dozen states adopted laws providing for restoration of jobs or reinstatement of employes. Wording of the Nevada law makes reemployment of selectees compulsory. New Mexico now provides for reinstatement of state and private employes, Connecticut and Vermont for state employes only, Rhode Island for both state and local governmental workers. Montana's new law assures reemployment of state officers, and state and private employes, upon completion of service under the Selective Service Act.

Besides the adoption of job-protection legislation, at least 15 states amended their unemployment compensation laws to preserve benefit rights of employes during service in the army. Among these states are Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska and North Dakota.

Laws protecting pension rights of selectees were enacted by several states. Delaware adopted a statute protecting pension rights of Wilmington police and firemen; Georgia enacted a law preserving tenure and pension rights of Atlanta city employes; New York passed an act permitting members of the state retirement system to continue payments into the fund while in military service.

Vermont, besides enacting job-protection legislation this year, also adopted a unique statute providing a $10 monthly bonus for residents of the state in military service if engaged in actual conflict prior to June 1, 1945.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Aug. 26

Written Complaints Should Preface Assessment Appeals, Tax Officials Say

The taxpayer's right to appeal an assessment to his board of review should depend upon his first submitting a written complaint to his assessor, according to a consensus of tax assessors queried in a poll conducted by the National Association of Assessing Officers.

Sixty per cent of tax officials replying voted "yes" to this question:

> "Assuming the assessor is authorized to reduce assessed valuations after complaint by aggrieved taxpayers between the date on which his rolls are first opened to the public and the date on which the board of review convenes, should failure to complain in writing to the assessor during this period operate to deny to the taxpayer the right to appeal to the board of review?"

A 28 per cent return so far in the Association's poll of 600 assessors---an unusually high return---showed 101 votes, or close to 60 per cent, "yes"; 66 votes, or almost 39 per cent, "no"; and four votes, "uncertain."

Only three states---Maine, Massachusetts and Colorado---have laws requiring appeals to the assessor in writing before submission to the review board, the Association said. Oral or written appeals to the assessor are required before appeals to the board in Vermont and Maryland. In most other states---with the exception of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Delaware which have no review boards---appeals go directly to the board of review.

Comments from those who voted "yes" included these:

> "Otherwise the job of assessing will never end."
>
> "For the reason that a written complaint puts the taxpayer on record and also provides the assessor with a record to justify any action he might take."

Assessors voting "no" said:

> "Taxpayers should be given every right to appeal."
>
> "Purpose of the board of review is to hear appeals."
>
> "Nothing should prevent a taxpayer from getting any adjustment due him without red tape."
>
> "Some taxpayers do not know that they can appeal to the assessor."
>
> "In rural areas, informal procedure seems to be best---in urban areas, complaint in writing might be desirable."

* * *

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Aug. 27

Toledo Housing Authority Adopts Flexible Rent Plan

A flexible rent plan which fits the tenants' ability to pay is now in force in Toledo's low-rent public housing projects, according to a report to the National Association of Housing Officials today.

The plan, reported by the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority, is based on the theory that the number in the family and the amount of its income should determine the rent, instead of the size of living quarters. As the plan works out, a family of two parents and three children, with an income of $1,050 a year, pays a monthly rental of $18.75 in Toledo housing projects, while a couple without children but with the same income, pays $23.25 a month.

The first step in setting up the Toledo rent plan was to determine how much rent all tenants could pay, establish enough rental "grades" to cover the income range of tenants, and decide how many living units could be allocated to each grade and still secure the rental income necessary to operate the project.

After determining this information by a census of wages and family sizes in projects previously occupied, the Toledo housing agency established seven rent grades---Grade A indicating low rents and Grade G the highest. These grades permit families whose income range from $570 or less to $1,620 to have adequate living quarters at rentals which, with the cost of gas, light and other utilities, do not go above 25 per cent of their income. An X grade also was established for tenants whose income, after they move into the project, rises beyond the top income limits for eligibility, or for tenants whose incomes at the time of moving in is within 20 per cent of the maximum allowed for eligibility.

The X grade, the Association said, can include tenants whose rising wages in defense and other industries are increasing their incomes beyond the eligibility point. The problem of taking care of such tenants in public housing projects generally throughout the country is growing, it was pointed out.

At present the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority, which has set the lowest rents of any project in the northern part of the country, has three occupied projects with a total of 760 living units, three uncompleted projects totaling 543 units, and one project of 134 units which is completed but not occupied.

* * *

A flexible rent plan [illegible] the [illegible] be pay [illegible] Toledo's low-rent public housing projects, according to a report to the [illegible] of [illegible], Toledo, Ohio.

The plan [illegible] Metropolitan [illegible] Authority, is [illegible] the family and the amount of the income [illegible] the size of [illegible] of two persons and [illegible] children, with an income of [illegible] monthly rental of [illegible] month.

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The [illegible] increase beyond [illegible] The problem of [illegible] it was pointed out.

At present the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority, [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the country, has [illegible] with a total of [illegible] living units, three [illegible] projects [illegible] and one project of 150 units which is completed but not occupied.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Aug. 28

Six-Year Capital Improvement Program Prepared For Maryland

A capital improvement program which "should live and move with the times" has been adopted by the Maryland state planning commission, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The program for expanding the state's facilities and buildings is to cover six years, but it will be subject to biennial revision, in order to meet any changes the future may bring. At the end of each two-year period, an additional two-year plan will be projected, so that the program actually becomes perpetual.

Adoption of the program was preceded by a joint study by the planning commission and the state department of budget and procurement, with technical assistance of the National Resources Planning Board.

In the study individual project forms were distributed to each subdivision of the 23 departments and institutions of the state. Persons in the various divisions of the departments listed and described on the project forms every capital outlay project desired or required within the next six years. Full engineering data and information on priorities of the projects also appeared on the forms, indicating such facts as whether land had been acquired for buildings and whether existing utilities would be sufficient.

When completed, these individual forms were submitted to the department heads, who reviewed them, made revisions they considered necessary, and then compiled them into a comprehensive department program, which was finally judged by the planning and the budget agencies.

Maryland was the first state to embark upon a long-term development program for major state improvements, according to the Association. The Maryland state planning act, passed in 1933, directed such a capital improvement planning program, and in 1939 another act was passed which established the department of budget and procurement, whose duty it is continuously to study and analyze the needs of all agencies receiving state funds.

The six-year program will not necessarily stimulate construction, Maryland planning officials pointed out, since in many cases "it may well act as a brake on too hasty undertakings with their accompanying annual burden of operating expense." In some instances, for example, the improvements planned may be delayed until the post-defense period, in line with recommendations of public works, finance and planning authorities throughout the country that a "reservoir" be built up for employment-creating purposes.

* * *

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Aug. 29

Police, State - Conn.

Connecticut State Police Adopt Device To Check "Two Beers" Alibi Of Motorists

"I only had two beers, judge" is an alibi used frequently by motorists facing drunken driving charges. It has been effective many times because of lack of a method to determine just how much liquor a motorist had drunk.

But from now on the alibi, if offered a Connecticut state trooper, must stand the test of a new and simple device for analyzing the alcohol content of the blood of motorists facing charges of driving while intoxicated.

The device, called an "alcoholometer," was tested successfully two weeks ago before judges, prosecutors and police officials of Connecticut and New York. After the tests the device was accepted for use by Connecticut state police officials, who pronounced it the answer to the need for a method of "showing how much, and what kind of alcohol can be consumed without causing loss of sobriety."

The tests were conducted with the help of six human "guinea pigs"---three of them Connecticut state troopers, according to the American Municipal Association. The six demonstrators drank various amounts of beer, whiskey and gin in submitting to tests of various stages of alcoholic influence that ranged from the man who had taken "only a few drinks" to one who was intoxicated.

Invented by two Yale university scientists, the alcoholometer resembles a table model radio in size and contains a removable colorimeter tube coated with a colorless starch solution. The person undergoing the test must breathe into the tube. The exhaled air passing through the tube turns the chemical solution blue, and a meter actuated by an electric eye registers in hundredths of one per cent the exact amount of alcohol in the subject's blood. Direct reading of the percentage of alcohol in the blood can be translated in terms of "alcohol influence" as established by the American Medical Association.

In accepting the device for use in determining whether drunken driving charges should be made against arrested motorists, the Connecticut state police made plans to install alcoholometers in all 10 of the state police department barracks.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Aug. 30

Kansas City, Kans., Lays Out First Municipal Parking Lots Under 1941 Law

Under a 1941 state enabling act which gives cities the right to establish municipal parking accommodations, Kansas City, Kans., is setting up six off-street parking lots along the two streets parallel to its "Main Street" business district, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Property holders petitioned the city for the parking spaces and will pay 90 per cent of the $120,000 cost of the improvement charged to the "benefit district." The city will pay the remaining 10 per cent. Maintenance of the six lots, which will be of special service to shoppers and downtown office workers, will cost about $8,000 a year.

* * *

Hickory, N.C., Plants Rose Garden As City-Citizen Project

Many cities have taken steps to make more attractive the surroundings of water works and sewage treatment plants, but Hickory, N.C., population 7,363, has made the beautification a cooperative project of city and citizens, the American Municipal Association reported today.

In six months, the North Carolina city's sewage plant grounds have been turned into a rose garden which 2,000 visitors from 11 states visited on a single Sunday last month. Public contributions of cash, plants and materials installed the garden, which is maintained by employes of the disposal plant. Fertilizer for the bushes is obtained from sewage sludge at the plant.

The garden now has more than 4,000 plantings and is expected to include 10,000. During the blooming season roses are cut once a week to provide bouquets for all patients in the city's hospitals.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 1

SEP 4 1941

[Budget, Capital

Long-Term Financial Programs Of Many Cities May Serve As Models

Municipalities planning to operate on a pay-as-you-go basis during the national emergency period can use as models the long-term spending programs developed by various cities since 1916 to help them through depression and prosperity years, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

By putting such programs in operation now, many public officials say, cities would bolster their post-war economy and, for the present, avoid difficulties in obtaining needed public works materials scheduled for other purposes under the priorities system.

Properly developed long-range programs, the Association said, give public officials a device to control capital expenditures in terms of types of improvement and timing of construction, and enable a city to take advantage of a general economic situation by spending in times of depression and conserving in times of relative prosperity.

A study of long-term spending programs of 30 cities, published by the Milwaukee municipal reference library, shows that agencies undertaking long-range programs vary from city to city. They have been sponsored by finance officers, mayors, city managers, commissions, planning boards and public works officials.

The present tendency is to make the city council or chief executive responsible for determining over-all policies, with technical responsibility resting with the finance and budget officers, the public works department and the city planning agency.

Until 1930 the usual practice was for cities to prepare long-term programs for a fixed period of time---five to 10 years. Since 1930, however, the majority of successful programs have been of the continuous type; that is, the program is reviewed and revised annually and a year added to replace the year just elapsed.

Improvement programs of various cities differ widely in scope, from plans covering activities of a single department or function, such as those of the library board in Seattle and the school board in Milwaukee, to comprehensive long-term plans embracing all revenues and expenditures of a municipal government. Between these extremes there have been plans for improvements financed exclusively by bonds or special tax levies and plans covering all improvements or all capital expenditures. Methods of partial financing include the levy of a special millage tax for improvements, or allocation of a fixed sum over a period of years to be obtained by special levies.

(MORE)

Illustrations of the size of improvement programs of the past are St. Louis' six-year non-continuous $76,000,000 program of 1923; Kansas City's 10-year non-continuous $50,000,000 program of 1933; Dallas' five-to nine-year non-continuous $24,000,000 program of 1927; and the original figure of "desirable improvements" totalling $55,000,000 listed in the 1936 Milwaukee program, which was reduced to a recommended $17,000,000 in the final program submitted to the board of estimates.

Examples of long-term financial programs cited in the Milwaukee study:

DALLAS---1940 six-year continuous program prepared by the assistant director of finance---the administrative head of the finance department---with assistance of the National Resources Planning Board. Administered by the city manager, the program covers all revenues and all expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D.C.---1933 six-year continuous program prepared and administered by the city commissioners, covering all revenues and spending.

NEW YORK CITY---1938 six-year continuous program prepared and administered by the city planning commission on an annual capital budget review and revision basis, covering all revenues.

SPOKANE---1939 six-year continuous program prepared by the public works commissioner, administered by the commissioner and the city finance director, covering all expenditures and revenues.

SEATTLE---1940 six-year non-continuous program prepared and administered by the city library board, covering library revenues and expenditures.

An example of long-term programming carried on jointly by independent but overlapping units of government is in the Cincinnati area. A joint bond program committee representing the city, the school district and the county prepares each year a combined five-year bond improvement program for the three governmental bodies. The committee coordinates the three bond programs so that improvements will be constructed in order of importance, yet insure a reasonable tax rate. The joint committee, in preparing a five-year bond program each year since 1927, considers the priority of improvement projects to be financed by bond issues and the effect on future tax rates of bond issues.

Historically, the 1916 Milwaukee and Minneapolis school building programs are believed to be the first long-term financial and improvement plans prepared in the United States, and the 1919 Newark program apparently was the first to include all expected income and outgo of municipal revenue. Following the World War many cities, faced with unusual public improvement needs due to capital expenditure moratoriums during the war, developed long-term programs, including St. Louis, 1923; Dayton, 1924; Detroit, 1925; and Toledo, 1926.

Examples of plans prepared during the "prosperity" years are the programs of San Francisco, Buffalo, Dallas and Duluth---all in 1927; St. Paul and San Diego, in 1928; and Los Angeles, 1929. During depression years programs were prepared by Kansas City, 1931; Detroit, 1937; Washington, D.C., 1933; and Boston, 1939.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 2

Voting [illegible]

State Action On Soldier Vote Leaves Seven States Still Without Provision

Half a dozen state legislatures this year amended or enacted laws to make certain that their residents in military service can vote without returning home, but the seven states entirely lacking such provision failed to take action, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

In Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico, South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, no person in military service outside the state will be able to cast ballots in state and local elections this year unless he returns to his home precinct on or within a certain number of days of elections. Trainees from Texas likewise have no power to vote in Texas elections, although members of the National Guard and reserves have the privilege.

Of the states lacking absentee voting laws for soldiers, Florida this year enacted a statute cancelling the need for soldiers in service out of the state to register in order to be able to vote, and South Carolina provided for the issuance of absentee ballots in towns of 6,000 to 6,500, to permit "persons engaged in national defense activities to vote in municipal primaries."

The states which took new action to protect voting rights of soldiers despite their coverage by general absentee voting laws included Connecticut, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York and Maryland.

Connecticut extended its general absentee voting law to "qualified electors absent from the state in the active military or naval service of the United States."

North Carolina provided that signatures supporting absentee ballots of men in the United States army may be certified by army officers. North Carolina is one of several states which make provision for men in service to vote by mail. Another new North Carolina act providing for absentee voting in primary elections by those in the armed forces would become void upon repeal of the selective service act.

The New Jersey soldier vote bill was written to apply to members of the armed forces during periods of national emergency only. A previous law in this state applied "in time of war."

The New York law set up machinery for registering and voting by absent trainees and members of the National Guard in military service. The soldiers register and vote with boards of registry appointed by the secretary of state in each camp.

Maryland revised provisions for absent soldier voting by bringing in specifically "persons inducted into the armed forces of the United States under any federal conscription laws."

Approximately 20 states have specific provisions to facilitate soldier voting, according to the Council, and in the remaining states service men are permitted to vote under civilian absentee voting provisions for civilians.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 3

Sales Tax

Use Taxes, Levied In 16 States, Average Only One Per Cent Of Revenue

Although it seldom produces more than 1 per cent of a state's tax revenues, the use tax has been adopted by 16 of the 22 states with sales taxes as a complement to the sales levy, a study issued by Public Administration Service showed today.

The use tax grew up with the sales tax during depression years, when states had to raise funds quickly to finance unemployment relief and keep up existing governmental services, the study, by Maurice Criz, formerly research assistant with the Federation of Tax Administrators, pointed out.

First purpose of the use tax, and "perhaps the only point in its favor," the study said, was to help eliminate one of the major loopholes for sales tax evasion---crossing the state line to buy in a state that did not have a sales tax. Use taxes are always the same rate as sales taxes, varying from 1 to 3 per cent, and their object in most states is to protect the home-state merchant rather than sales-tax revenues.

In 1939, use taxes yielded less than 1 per cent of the total tax revenue of the 16 states levying them, and averaged about 3½ per cent of sales and use tax collections together. By state, use tax revenues ranged from $3,800 in Mississippi to $1,478,400 in Iowa and $4,081,400 in California.

Most of the use tax revenue is derived from semidurable or durable commodities used in the further production of goods for direct consumption. The tax is not limited to out-of-state purchases, though this idea is commonly held, the study said. Any commodity not specifically exempt, even though purchased within the state that is not subject to a sales tax, is subject to the use tax, and if sales taxes were withdrawn, use taxes would become applicable to all purchases where the use tax existed.

Small consumers in most states do not feel the use tax, the study said, because most of the laws contain exemptions that cover the taxable goods used in daily life, and the tax does not fall on the use of commodities purchased for direct resale.

The states which now levy use taxes are: Washington, which enacted the first use tax in 1934; Alabama, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 4

Airports

Cities Given Airport Operation And Control Rights By 1941 State Legislation

Reflecting preparations of the defense program, new aviation laws in more than a dozen states this year give municipalities the right to acquire, improve and operate airports in their vicinity, and to control the approaches to them, the American Municipal Association said today.

In noting the new acts, the Association pointed out that the 1941 congressional appropriation of $94,000,000 to build new, and improve landing areas at selected airports will be used in part for municipal airfields. The local governments, however, will be required to provide suitable publicly owned land, to construct the necessary buildings, and to maintain and operate the airports. More than 1,000 municipal airports now are on the approved list of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

This year at least three states---Arizona, Maine and New Jersey---authorized their cities to acquire property for airports, and in Maine, operation of airports was made a governmental function, immune from tort liability. Maine also authorized cities and towns to go outside their limits in acquiring property for airports. Six other states---California, Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington---provided that cities or cities and counties which do not find it practical to support airports individually may cooperate in owning and operating them.

Airport zoning, provided for previously in about a dozen state laws to keep approaches to airports free from hazards, was authorized this year in Arkansas, Maine, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon and Wisconsin. The purpose of the zoning legislation, except in Oregon, was to permit cities to enact, administer and enforce zoning regulations for a specified distance around their airports---usually three to five miles. Oregon authorized its state board of aeronautics to establish safety zones around airports according to the procedure recommended by the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 5

Trees ✓

Ames, Ia., To Plant More Than 400 Street Trees A Year

To beautify its streets and improve property generally, Ames, Ia., has followed the lead of larger American cities and adopted a yearly program of street tree planting, removal and maintenance. With expenses paid out of city funds, some 400 trees were planted this year and it is planned to set out between 400 and 500 annually hereafter, the International City Managers' Association reports.

The trees are planted by the city mainly in front of vacant property and along streets where gaps occur in already existing plantings between sidewalk and curb. Five varieties of trees have been selected---elm, maple, oak, linden and hackberry---hardy natives of the state practically free from insects and disease. The city has started its own nursery to supply not only trees for its new program, but also shrubs for city landscaping.

Planning for a street tree program began in Ames in 1930, when the city made a survey, brought up to date by the city plan commission in 1939. It was found that 38 per cent of the total area available for planting was vacant, consisting of gaps between existing tree plantings and treeless streets. The study revealed also that 28 per cent of the existing trees were undesirable because they were not fit for street tree use. These species included poplar, ash, Chinese elm, box elder, soft maple and walnut.

A street tree program adopted by the city plan commission suggested the need for a definite municipal plan of tree planting, removing and maintenance. The council is considering the adoption of a street tree ordinance which will set up standards of spacing and care of street trees and provide for city control over tree plantings. An educational program among property owners also will be introduced.

Lansing, Mich., will finish its 25-year program of planting and scientific shade-tree care in 1945. Ninety per cent of the city's 200 miles of streets have been beautified already by 14,126 trees.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 6

Defense [illegible] - [illegible]

County, City Employes Save For Defense

Cooperating with the federal government in its sale of defense savings bonds, county and city officials have devised methods of helping their employes save for this purpose, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

Genesee county, Mich., has arranged a plan whereby voluntary salary deductions are used to buy defense savings stamps. County employes receive the stamps with their pay checks and save them until they equal the price of a bond.

A slightly different plan is in use in Columbia City, Mo. While the city clerk may make small monthly salary deductions for the bonds, the money is held until it equals the bond price. Then the city clerk buys the bond for the employe.

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[illegible]

Connecticut Sets Up New State Housing Division

The Connecticut State Department of Health has given recognition to housing as a field of public health activity in creating a full-time housing division in its bureau of sanitary engineering, the National Association of Housing Officials reported today.

The Connecticut housing division, headed by a housing engineer, will advise local health officials on problems of housing inspection and enforcement of building laws. It will cooperate with local health and housing officials in conducting special housing surveys in congested urban districts, and will concern itself with problems of water supply and sewage disposal in areas not served by public facilities.

The first job undertaken by the housing division is a critical review of the present state tenement and lodging house laws, looking toward possible revision of these laws in line with modern practice elsewhere.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 8

JOINT REFERENCE
LIBRARY

Cities With Callable Bonds "Cash In" On Low Interest Rates

Cities issuing callable bonds to borrow money a few years ago when interest rates were high are profiting now because of low interest rates prevailing in the municipal bond market, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada said today.

Interest rates on "municipals" have declined steadily since the first of the year, the Association said, and stood at 2.07 per cent in July and August---an all-time low.

This decline has allowed many cities to call in bond issues on which they paid as high as 5 per cent, and re-issue---or refund---them at much lower interest rates, the operation resulting in substantial savings.

The Pontiac, Mich., refunding plan was cited by the Association as typical of callable bond refunding plans. Since Aug. 15, 1939, Pontiac has completed four refunding operations involving $2,945,000 in bonds which originally paid 4½ per cent interest. The new lower interest rates represent a total interest saving of more than $480,000. The bonds were made callable during the depression period after Pontiac had defaulted and readjusted its debt.

In the first refunding, $750,000 in bonds were called in and re-issued on a 3.79 per cent interest-bearing basis at a saving of $56,395. The saving represents the difference between interest paid by the city under the lower rate and what would have been paid had the bonds been non-callable, requiring payment of the 4½ per cent interest until the stated maturity date.

The three subsequent refundings were as follows: Feb. 1, 1940, $945,000 in bonds were refunded at 3.20 per cent, saving $140,695; Aug. 1, 1940, $500,000 in bonds were refunded at 2.98 per cent, saving $80,898; Jan. 1, 1941, $750,000 in bonds were refunded at an average interest cost of 2.47 per cent, saving $202,897.

Another feature of the callable bond plan is that bonds can be called in under certain conditions and paid off entirely to stop payment of interest. To do this, of course, a city would have to build up a reserve fund which would enable it to buy back its bonds. Lincoln, Nebr., for example, plans to pay off in advance $1,000,000 of a $1,500,000 water extension bond issue on Jan. 1, 1942, through use of a special fund built up for this purpose.

Among the cities cited by the Association as refunding bond issues recently to take advantage of low interest rates are Detroit, which sold $51,157,000 in bonds at an average interest cost of 2.64, lowest in the city's history; Kansas City, which refunded a $11,000,000 water term bond issue to obtain interest rates of 1.89 and 1.84 per cent; and Oil City, Pa., which refunded $105,000 in 4 3/4 per cent bonds at .92 per cent.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 9

Municipal Income Tax Expected To Swell Philadelphia Revenue By $18,000,000 This Year

Receipts from Philadelphia's 1½ per cent tax on earned income, which for the first six months of 1941 showed a large increase over the same period in 1940, may rise to more than $18,000,000 by the end of the year, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

The effect of two recent court decisions and growth of defense industries in the area will add to the city's gain from a tax that is unique among local governments in the country.

Under the court decisions, handed down by the municipal and state supreme courts respectively, the city can impose the tax upon wages of persons employed in the Philadelphia navy yard, operated by the federal government, and upon salaries of officers and employes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who are stationed or reside in Philadelphia. This will result in the addition of several thousand "taxables," besides the estimated $10,000,000 annual payroll of a large aviation corporation just established in the area.

In 1940, its first year of operation, the Philadelphia income tax accounted for $16,283,820 of the local tax revenues. This was about one-fourth as large as the city and school district real estate tax collections during the year. For the first six months of 1941 the levy brought in more than $8,500,000.

The Philadelphia income tax is collected from residents and non-residents earning money in the city, and is levied on salaries and wages, commissions and net profits of unincorporated businesses and professions. In the case of non-residents, only activities conducted within city limits are subject to taxation.

The tax is collected from employers, who deduct monthly 1½ per cent of the employes' wages. Deductions are forwarded to the Receiver of Taxes on or before the fifteenth of the following month.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE — 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois — Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 10

Buildings-Demolition

Everett, Wash., Conducts Continuous Demolition Program

A four-purpose community demolition campaign carried on continuously since 1938 has rid Everett, Wash., city of 31,000, of nearly 150 substandard and unsightly structures, eliminated fire hazards and brought about a general repair and building construction program, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Object of the campaign is to decrease insurance rates, reduce hazards to life and property, improve the general appearance of the city, and discourage further decentralization of business by restoring the sites of the old buildings to potential usefulness.

Before the program was inaugurated, under direction of the Everett fire marshal and the commissioner of public safety, a survey of the insurance rating schedule of the city showed that 288 deficiencies existed as a penalty against structural conditions, with 104 of these marks a direct charge against building hazards. Over the three-year period, 79 serious fire hazards were removed from the high value districts, and a premium saving resulted on individually insured risks by removal of penalty charges for exposure hazards.

The new building construction program was created to replace structures torn down.

The demolition campaign was carried out on a personal interview basis rather than on compulsory condemnation action as provided by ordinance. Of 43 buildings eliminated during 1938, all but three were torn down through personal negotiation.

The campaign has been successful, officials say, because the public was educated to its necessity as a fire prevention and safety measure, and was shown its value to the city's business. City and county authorities cooperate in the campaign by demolishing substandard structures falling to them for non-payment of taxes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 11

Attorney-General May Intervene In Local Enforcement Of Criminal Law In 42 States

The attorney-general has authority in all but six states to intervene in local situations to enforce criminal laws, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

The states in which the state official has no general authority, apparently, to step into the local criminal law enforcement picture are Arkansas, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee and Texas.

The Council's information is based on a survey to find out how many state attorneys-general have authority to intervene locally in the enforcement of laws curbing prostitution.

"It would seem that a law which authorizes the attorney-general to step in to enforce the criminal laws generally could be relied upon for action with particular reference to prostitution," according to the survey, made by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress.

Concerning power to intervene locally to check prostitution, 17 states including Tennessee and Texas have given their attorneys-general specific power to take this action. On this basis, there are only four states in which the attorney-general has neither general or specific power to intervene.

There are two classifications as to authority granted an attorney-general to intervene in local enforcement of criminal laws. In 19 of the states the attorney-general has been given the power either by original or concurrent jurisdiction, or by specific authority, to step in at his discretion. These states include Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wyoming.

In the other 23 states the attorney-general is authorized to intervene locally in criminal law matters upon request of the governor, of the general assembly or of some other specified officer or body.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 12

✓ Parking spaces ✓

Montclair Uses Parking Meter Revenue To Provide Free Lots

Nickels from Main Street parking meters will pay for free municipal parking lots near the central business section in Montclair, N.J., under a plan worked out recently by the town planning board and town commission, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Montclair, a New York City suburb of 40,000, has two large business districts and numerous neighborhood shopping centers. In practically all of the shopping areas there was insufficient parking space, and in the centers bordering residential areas street parking was creating traffic hazards, impeding movements of fire apparatus and depreciating property values.

The free municipal parking space plan was adopted after several years' experience with parking meters in the business district showed that all-day parkers were being driven to side streets and residential areas.

The new parking lots are located behind stores in business sections on the theory that all-day parkers will use these lots, while short-time parkers will use the main streets and pay for parking at the meters.

One downtown parking lot supplying 104 spaces has been completed and a second lot in an outlying shopping area is under construction. The downtown lot, acquired on a part-purchase, part-lease plan, cost an initial $15,000, including paving and miscellaneous expense. Lease charges are $60 a month.

Property for the second lot, in an outlying shopping area, cost $10,000, and $15 a month for lease of the entrance right-of-way. It will cost about $3,000 to develop this lot, which will accommodate 103 cars. The third lot, in another neighborhood shopping area, cost $15,000. It will be developed later.

Montclair obtains about $12,000 a year from its 350 parking meters, and is considering installing additional meters.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 13

Local Public Utilities Commission Created By Massachusetts City

Citizens' complaints on utility rates and standards of service from now on will be taken care of through a newly established local public utilities commission in Springfield, Mass., the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The new agency, appointed by the mayor, consists of council members and citizens. Its job is to watch out for consumers' interests. As prescribed by ordinances, the commission is to make a continuous study and analysis of local utilities with an eye to the systematic readjustment of rates and service standards in line with changing conditions. Rate reductions, for example, will be sought as they are justified with growth in business and advances in economy and efficiency. Rate rises will be advised when necessary because of increased labor and commodity costs.

The local utilities commission does not displace the state public utilities regulatory agency, it was pointed out, but its findings go before the state agency to represent consumers on a more equal basis at utility hearings.

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Missouri Taxes Apples To Promote Sales

Missouri this year became the third state to tax its output of apples to finance advertising of the fruit, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today. The two states previously making the levy were Washington and Michigan, which began the tax in 1937 and 1939, respectively.

The Missouri tax is one cent per bushel, with exomptions applying to apples sold for processing or manufacturing, and to the first 200 bushes sold on the regular market by each producer.

The state commissioner of agriculture will collect the tax, and all expenditures of tax funds for promotion of Missouri apples are to be approved by the executive board of the state horticultural society.

Nearly one-third of the states spend money on advertising to stimulate the sale of agricultural commodities, but only a few of them finance these programs by a tax on the products promoted.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois JOINT RE Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 15

Niagara Falls Adopts Bonus Plan To Meet Higher Living Costs

An adjustable "bonus" plan which can be regulated yearly to synchronize with the rise and fall of living costs has been adopted by Niagara Falls, N.Y., along with a new job classification and related salary schedule. These new features of the city's financing will be initiated in 1942, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported today.

In recognition of the increased cost of living, the city council arranged in its 1942 budget for classified civil service employes to receive bonuses of an amount set for one year only. If it is decided to continue the bonus plan in future years, appropriations must be made for that purpose and the amount determined in each annual budget. This elastic plan will enable the bonuses to be in ratic with living costs.

Policemen, firemen and laborers were not included in the plan. The first two groups were put on an annual increment system in 1940 and wages of laborers were increased this year.

The bonus arrangement decided upon by the council will provide a larger amount for employes with smaller incomes, giving them a better chance to meet rising living costs. The council felt that a fixed bonus for all employes regardless of salary range was not the right answer to the problem, and that a fixed percentage of salaries would not be fair to low-income employes.

The council decided on a combination of both methods in establishing the basis of awarding the bonus. Under this arrangement, employes will receive a flat sum of $100 plus 5 per cent of salary. On this basis, resulting bonuses will range from 13 2/3 per cent on a salary of $1,200 down to 7 per cent on a salary of $5,000.

No bonus is provided for elected officials or for appointed officers receiving over $5,000 a year.

Simultaneously with the bonus plan, the council adopted a new job reclassification and base salary schedule providing for fixed yearly increases. This schedule provides for ranges of salaries according to group and position, with annual increases of $50 until the maximum salary in the range is reached.

In each classification the spread between the starting and maximum rates is $250, thus providing for an annual increase in each classification for a period of five years. This arrangement applies only to employes receiving $2,700 a year or less with the exception of policemen, firemen and laborers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 16

Building, Zoning Controls Prevent Rise Of "Shanty Towns"

"Shanty towns," a familiar sight in city-edge areas and now a special threat near communities where defense workers meet high rents and housing shortages, face elimination in localities adopting building and zoning controls, reports to the American Society of Planning Officials showed today.

Four kinds of controls were cited by the Society as effective means of preventing shack developments. The controls, which the Society says are most effective in combination, are:

1. A building code providing for certain minimum standards of construction. Such a code in Rock, Wis., a suburb of Janesville, has been pronounced successful by officials though in effect less than a year. The building code requires submission of the building and plot plan to city officials, and a permit for moving or building any structure. The town clerk is building inspector.

2. Township or county zoning, which makes possible the control of residential and other building in non-urban places. In Ypsilanti, Mich., about 30 miles from Detroit, a township zoning ordinance has been adopted for the purpose of keeping down shack developments, especially in the city's outskirts nearest Detroit. Ypsilanti, like other cities in the Detroit area, provides housing space for many temporary defense workers who are employed in the larger city but cannot find living quarters there.

County zoning has been proposed for the Millington area, around Memphis, Tenn., following study of planning problems stemming from defense activities. The zoning ordinance would apply to the unincorporated territory within five miles of the Memphis city limits.

3. Health ordinances or codes which, by setting up rigid standards for plumbing, sewage disposal, etc., make shack developments impossible. Washtenaw county, in which Ypsilanti is located, is considering a health ordinance as companion guard with the township zoning ordinance now in effect.

4. Subdivision regulation, which specifies minimum lot size and installation of public utilities.

Municipalities in most states have the legal right to employ building codes, health ordinances and subdivision controls as slum preventatives, according to the Society, even if county and township zoning privileges have not been provided by the state legislature.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 17

City-Owned Utilities To Make "In Lieu" Tax Payments To City

City-owned water and electric utilities will "pay taxes" this year in Glendale, Calif. By transferring approximately $300,000 to the general city government from the operating revenues of the public service department, the city will be repaid to a large extent for the tax loss taken because the utility property is not privately owned.

The policy of transferring funds was authorized by a charter amendment adopted in April, 1941, by a 2-to-1 vote of the people, according to the International City Managers' Association. The amendment authorizes the city council each year, on or before the time of adopting the budget, to reduce the amount or waive the transfer if necessary in order to assure the sound financial position of the public service department.

In turn, though the amendment does not require it, the city will pay normal rates for services rendered by the water and electric utilities.

The new policy grew out of a three-year study of the financial relationship between the public service department and the general city government, the Association said. After an analysis of the financial status, physical condition and future plant requirements of the utilities, the city manager recommended to the council that the utilities pay the city an amount at least equivalent to taxes that would be paid if they were privately owned. It was pointed out that the public service department could make such payments to the city and at the same time provide for future plant requirements and make reasonable rate reductions.

With adoption of the new policy Glendale falls in line with the current trend toward payments by publicly owned utilities in lieu of taxes, according to the Association. The Tennessee Valley Authority, for example, is authorized to make in lieu payments amounting to 10 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sale of power. Among large cities now considering a similar plan is Los Angeles.

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City-owned water and electric utilities will "pay taxes" this year in [illegible]e, Calif. By transferring approximately $[illegible] to the general city [illegible] from the operating revenues of the public service department, the city [illegible] ll be credited to a larger amount for the tax levy which the utility would [illegible] be not privately owned.

The policy of transferring [illegible] adopted in [illegible] 1936, [illegible] a 2 per cent rate [illegible], according to the International City Managers' Association. The [illegible] was only a small [illegible] year, therefore [illegible] transfer if necessary in order to [illegible] the same [illegible] position of the public [illegible].

In [illegible], though [illegible], the city [illegible] per cent rate for services [illegible] by the water and [illegible] utilities.

The new policy [illegible] the financial relation [illegible] the public service department [illegible]. After [illegible] of the financial [illegible], financial condition and [illegible] of the utilities, the city manager recommended [illegible] an amount [illegible] they were privately owned. It was [illegible] that the public service [illegible] could make such payments to the city and at the same time provide [illegible] requirements and [illegible] reductions.

With adoption of the new policy [illegible] falls in line with the [illegible] toward [illegible] by municipally owned utilities [illegible] International City Managers' Association. The Tennessee Valley Authority, for example, is authorized [illegible] up to 10 per cent [illegible] gross proceeds from the [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 18

36 States Have Aviation Agencies To Mesh Into National Defense Program

At least 36 states have official aviation agencies which can be utilized in coordinating state and local air facilities with those of federal defense agencies under the national security program, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

Leader of the states in enacting aeronautics laws was Connecticut, which adopted a measure for the control of aviation in 1911. The first widespread adoption of state aviation legislation occurred in 1922, following preparation of a uniform state law for aeronautics by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The statute was purely non-regulatory but established the legal status of air navigation in relation to the general law.

Twenty-four of the 36 state aviation agencies are independent commissions, councils, boards or departments. Four states control aviation through their respective utility commissions, five through their highway or public works departments and three through other governmental agencies.

Powers of the state aviation agencies vary, according to the Council's information. The Alabama Aviation Commission, for example, is empowered to encourage aviation and the establishment of aviation industry, plan state airways, consult and advise with local governments, investigate all civil aircraft accidents and make and enforce rules and regulations. Arizona, on the other hand, places control in the Arizona Corporation Commission, regulates only commercial aircraft, and gives the commission no powers of construction, planning or promotion.

Nearly all the states finance their aviation bodies from the general fund, although some of them in addition allocate receipts from air permits and licenses and air fuel taxes.

Up to the present the main duties of the state aviation agencies have been to control safety factors, prepare and execute long-term airport development plans, and promote aviation and the location of aviation industries within the state.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 19

Seattle Changes Transit System From Rail To Rubber

Trolley Coaches

Increased revenue and better service to consumers resulted in Seattle, Wash., this year when the city became the first metropolitan area to change its 350-mile transit system completely from rail to rubber, the American Municipal Association reported today.

For the first five months of 1941 gross earnings of the municipally owned system were nearly 18 per cent ahead of the same period in 1940. The new trolley and motor coaches which replaced the street cars cost less to operate than the old system, last year's total operating cost being more than $80,000 under the preceding year.

Part of the increased revenue comes from new riders living in residential districts which heretofore could not be serviced with street car lines except through expensive extensions. Some of it results from a tightening up of the transfer system, which formerly permitted a round trip for a one-way fare within the time limit punched on the transfer, but now permits riding in the same or diverging directions only. Part of the increase results also from the growing number of workers in the city owing to defense activity.

The change in the transit system required all of the year 1940 and the first three months of 1941, occurring just when traffic was expanding because of defense work in the city area. By an economical rearrangement of the layout of routes, the system was reduced from 35 street car and 24 motor coach lines to 38 routes of motor and trolley bus without sacrificing service to any part of the city.

Approximately 1,000 operators had to be trained to drive the new equipment, which includes 235 40-passenger trolley coaches, 54 41-passenger diesel coaches, and 187 gasoline coaches.

The transit lines now handle an average load of 275,000 passengers per weekday, which is about 50,000 more passengers than it is built to accommodate. Continuous studies of traffic conditions on all routes are under way, however, so that every economy possible can be practiced, in order to avoid further purchase at present.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 20

Zoning - Administration

New Los Angeles Zoning Administrator Post Unique In City Planning

In establishing an office of zoning administrator under a recently revised city planning setup, Los Angeles took a step unique in municipal zoning and planning, the American Society of Planning Officials said today.

Established under a city charter amendment creating a department of city planning, the new zoning administrator will relieve the city planning commission of the task of dealing with zoning problems brought about by the large building program under way in the Los Angeles area---a task which has been taking most of the commission's time.

Under the new procedure petitions for zoning variances---use of property for a purpose not permitted in a particular area under zoning law---will be filed with the zoning administrator, who is authorized to issue the variance if he makes a finding that certain exceptional conditions prevail.

Any appeal from the zoning administrator's action will be heard by a zoning board of appeals, which functions in a semi-judiciary capacity.

In the past when a person wanted a variance he went to the city planning commission, which held a hearing and submitted recommendations to the city council. The council took final action in granting or refusing requests.

Under the new plan the zoning administrator will take the load from the city planning commission and, if the administrator's decision is appealed, the board of zoning appeals will relieve the city council of the task of reviewing the case. Under the old plan there was no board of zoning appeals.

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Public - relations ✓

Sacramento City Services Get On Map

When taxpayers of Sacramento, Calif., want to find an obscure city hall office or locate an unfamiliar park they can refer to a special map prepared for them by the city manager.

The map, pocket-size, shows the location of all buildings and properties through which municipal services are provided, according to the International City Managers' Association. A municipal calendar and other pertinent facts about the city and its government are printed on the folder.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 22

Few Laws To Restrict Aliens' Occupations Enacted In 1941

Only a few state laws barring aliens from occupations were enacted in 1941 legislative sessions, though many restrictive proposals were introduced, information from the Council of State Governments showed today.

The scattered legislation includes two Oregon laws, one specifying that citizens only be licensed to operate collection agencies, the other that personnel of state and county welfare agencies must be citizens. Florida also approved two restrictions. One law requires cosmeticians to be citizens or declare intention before their graduation from beauty school can be certified. The other requires that dentists be born in the United States or naturalized. Wisconsin, by 1941 legislation, requires dental hygienists to be citizens and registered nurses to be citizens or to have first papers.

A new act in Ohio permits citizens only to give drivers' license examinations, and one in Wisconsin restricts issuance of Class A retail liquor licenses to citizens.

Every state restricts aliens in at least three trades or professions, according to the Council. Thirty-one states limit the licensing of attorneys to citizens or to applicants with first papers, and 16 other states do so by court ruling or at least specify a period of study or residence in the state. Forty-five states allow citizens only to practice as certified public accountants. Other professions barred frequently to aliens are medicine and surgery---22 states; pharmacy---20 states; architecture and dentistry---19 states; engineering and surveying, and teaching---15 states.

In other occupational fields, liquor licenses are granted citizens only in 30 states; embalmers and undertakers must be citizens in 12 states; mine inspectors in 10. Additional trades and professions barred to aliens in some states include registered nurse, real estate broker, cosmetician, private detective, pool room operator, peddler, pilot of vessel, plumber and operator of an employment agency. In some states, the laws pertaining to several of these occupations have been declared unconstitutional, however, it was pointed out.

In addition to state restrictions on special trades and professions, alien workers in branches of private industry are being barred from work on defense contracts, though the law makes citizenship a requirement only in aircraft and parts factories, the Council said.

Information from about 12,000 establishments employing more than three million workers in early 1941 showed that 90 to 100 per cent of such industries as fireworks, aircraft, motorcycles, automobiles and shipbuilding were restricting employment to citizens. Employers in several states also demanded that both parents of an employe on defense work be American born. From 20 to 60 per cent of such defense-connected industries as scientific glassware, surgical supplies and fabricated plastics also were requiring citizenship, making it difficult to fulfill employment demands in areas thickly populated with aliens.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 23

States With Fuel-Use Tax Laws Double Number

Nine more states adopted a relatively new method of taxation this year when they imposed levies on the use of such special motor fuels as diesel oil and liquefied petroleum gas, and made users responsible for payment of the tax, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today. Eight other states within the past few years have enacted special fuel use taxes.

The fuel-use tax falls mainly on operators of certain types of heavy trucks and other vehicles using special fuels, the Conference said. These same fuels are tax exempt when used for household purposes, heating or other non-highway uses.

States adopting the special fuel-use tax this year are Arizona, Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, North Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. In Washington 1941 legislation supplanted a prior law. Other states levying the tax prior to 1941 were Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon and Virginia.

The novelty of the new fuel-use tax laws lies in making the consumer responsible for payment of the tax instead of the distributor, as in the ordinary gasoline tax law. Statutes enacted this year follow substantially the model law recommended by the North American Gasoline Tax Conference, which specifies that persons using special fuels for motor vehicles first must secure a permit to do so. They also must give bond for the payment of the tax due and make monthly reports on the amount of taxable fuel used when they remit the tax.

Two other states---Iowa and Minnesota---also enacted special fuel-tax laws this year, but did not place responsibility for collection of the tax upon the user. The Minnesota law makes no separate provision for collection, and the Iowa law licenses liquefied gas distributors just like gasoline distributors. Liquefied gas dealers and retailers also are licensed. The former may sell for both highway and non-highway purposes, but the latter are not permitted to sell for highway purposes, and therefore do not collect a tax.

In addition to these states with special fuel tax laws, many others tax the diesel and petroleum gas fuels under broad interpretation of their gasoline tax acts, according to the Federation.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE　　1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois　　Release No. 3: For Wed., Sept. 24

Defense. National

Local Governments Aid Employes To Buy Defense Savings Bonds

State and local governments not only are adopting plans to help employes purchase defense savings stamps and bonds, but are investing their own funds in the bonds, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported today.

Many local governments now have voluntary pay allotment systems making for convenient participation of employes in the federal defense savings program. While they vary in detail, the programs are substantially the same.

An employe may authorize a city official to set aside a certain amount of his pay toward purchase of a defense bond. The officer deducts the money, saves the deducted amounts until they total the purchase price of a bond and, in some cases, buys the bond for the employe.

States which have arranged for their employes to authorize a regular allotment of their pay toward purchase of defense bonds include Connecticut, New Mexico and Washington.

Among cities using the same voluntary system are: Hartford and Waterbury, Conn.; Monroe, Mich.; Columbia City, Mo.; Newark, N.J.; and Seattle, Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash.

Employes of the Florida Industrial Commission also may take advantage of a voluntary allotment plan, as may workers in the Detroit branch of the Michigan state employment service and the Lansing office of the Michigan department of labor.

In Genesee county, Mich., workers take a stipulated amount of their pay in defense stamps which they save to exchange for a defense bond.

Of the governmental units investing their own funds in defense savings bonds, the state of Washington has bought $325,000 worth and Clarendon county, S.C., has invested $30,000. In Florida the counties of Duval, Orange and Lake have invested $50,000, $25,000 and $50,000,respectively. Alachua, Fla., also has bought bonds. Belleville, N.J., has purchased $50,000 worth.

Defense bonds were awarded as prizes at the Bethany county, Mo., fair this year instead of cash.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Sept. 25

Cities Regulate Taxicabs By License Fees, Cab Limitations, Bond Requirements

There is little variety in methods used by cities in regulating taxicabs if a study of 32 Minnesota cities is indicative of cab control methods used generally throughout the country, according to information to the American Municipal Association.

Regulatory methods used most commonly by the Minnesota cities include limitations on the number of cabs, use of license fees, requirements as to bonds and liability insurance for passenger protection, and regulation of rates.

According to the Minnesota Municipal League, which made the study, most of the cities use several of the methods.

Eight of the cities studied limit the number of cabs. Two impose the limitation on a population basis and two through a blanket limit. Three cities require a council declaration that public convenience requires a new license before one will be issued.

License fees usually are based on the vehicle itself or its seating capacity, with 30 cities using the former method, levying annual fees varying from $3 to $50 for the first vehicle licensed by each operator. Two cities use the capacity method, one charging 50 cents and the other $4 per seated passenger capacity.

Twenty-nine of the cities require taxicab operators to post a bond or carry public liability insurance as protection for passengers or others who might be injured through operation of the cab. Minimum protection offered varies from a $2,000 coverage for a single injury and $2,500 for all liability, to $10,000 for a single injury and $50,000 total liability. Required protection for property damage runs up to $5,000.

Rate provisions are included in the ordinances of 16 cities surveyed. Four cities fix minimum rates on the basis of mileage, one on the basis of time, and four on both systems. Two cities use a time basis and impose certain flat maximum charges. Four cities fix the rates by council resolution, or require council approval of rates fixed by operators.

Two cities---Minneapolis and St. Paul---require fingerprints and photographs of each taxicab driver to be filed with the city.

Five cities require inspection of each cab before issuance of a license, with one of the cities requiring the inspection every 30 days and another stipulating that inspection be made at any time.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Sept. 26

Noise

St. Louis Wedding Parties Receive Friendly Tip---Quit Raucous Horn Blowing

The raucous blowing of auto horns usually accompanying newly-weds as they start on their honeymoons may be eliminated in St. Louis if the wedding party takes a friendly tip from the police department. Otherwise, the celebration will be marred by arrests for disturbing the peace.

The tip is in the form of a letter from the police department to couples applying for marriage licenses at the St. Louis city hall, according to the American Municipal Association, and it requests cooperation in eliminating "the thoughtless and nerve-wracking practice of loudly honking horns."

The letter says:

> "To the prospective bride and bridegroom:
>
> "Attention:
>
> "First of all, may we extend to you both our best wishes for many years of happiness on your contemplated entry into married life. Now, many newly-married couples on their wedding day, as part of the celebration of their wedding, get into one or more ribbon-bedecked automobiles with their wedding party and drive over the streets of St. Louis.
>
> "Some of these wedding parties indulge in the thoughtless and nerve-wracking practice of loudly honking the horns of their cars unnecessarily, much to the discomfort and annoyance of the other citizens. We would like to call your attention to the fact that this careless practice is definitely a violation of a city ordinance which prohibits the loud and unnecessary blowing of an automobile horn.
>
> "Now, we do not want to mar your wedding day by having to give you a traffic summons for this violation, so we ask your cooperation along these lines. Again, wishing you the best of luck, success and much happiness for the future,
>
> "We are,
>
> "The St. Louis Police Department."

It is hoped that wedding couples will have enough influence with their well-meaning friends---usually the real offenders---to be able to discourage noisy send-offs.

* * *

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The nefarious plotting of [illegible] near [illegible]

their homeowners may be obtained in St. Louis [illegible] the [illegible] police department. [illegible] for disturbing the [illegible].

The [illegible] in the form of a letter [illegible] pastor [illegible] St. Louis [illegible] association [illegible]

[illegible]

"St. Louis, [illegible]

"To the [illegible] and [illegible]

"Gentlemen:

"First of all, we extend to you [illegible] of [illegible] your accomplices [illegible] day, as most of the [illegible] get into [illegible] gesty and drive near the [illegible] of St. Louis.

"[illegible] to the [illegible] other [illegible] call your attention to the fact that [illegible] of an autocratic fashion.

"Now, we do not want to [illegible] you a [illegible] so we ask [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible].

"Yours,

"The St. Louis Police Department."

[illegible] and the wedding [illegible] Church [illegible] with [illegible] No. 1

[illegible] by the [illegible]

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Sept. 27

Colorado Counties Join State In Personal Property Tax Collection Campaign

A joint "advertising" campaign which cost the counties of Colorado $720 and the state $180 has brought in between $500,000 and $1,000,000 in delinquent personal property taxes within the first two months of its start, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported today.

The campaign included placing one notice in each of the 171 newspapers in Colorado that personal property taxes were due, and spot broadcasting of the notice on the 14 radio stations of the state. The newspaper and radio advertising bills totaled approximately $450 each.

Emphasis was placed on familiarizing the public with its tax responsibilities, and the notices also called attention to a 1941 Colorado law ordering the publication of delinquent personal property taxpayers' names in the newspapers. The campaign brought to light the fact that in the counties outside of Denver many people made no attempt to pay their personal property taxes, or did not know what these taxes were.

Reports from 40 of the 63 county treasurers in the state show current collections have increased from 1 to 6 per cent over 1940 collections, the Association said. Most of the money was collected in counties outside of Denver, which itself has a long record of good tax collections.

Denver county contributed $100 to the campaign, each of the other 62 counties $10 apiece, and the state, $180.

* * *

Massachusetts Provides Means For Municipalities To Finance Civilian Defense

Massachusetts has provided a way for cities and towns to finance activities essential to civilian defense, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today.

By act of the 1941 legislature, local governments are authorized---for duration of the national emergency---to appropriate money for equipping auxiliary fire and police departments, air raid wardens and rescue squads, and the general training of citizens for defense. The funds may be raised by taxation or by borrowing on bonds or notes maturing within five years.

By borrowing on special warrants, Kansas has arranged for special financing to equip and operate high school courses for civilian defense training.

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News Bulletin of
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1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Sept. 29

Civil defense - legislation ✓

1941 State Defense Legislation Summarized

The Council of State Governments today summarized final state legislative action on the model defense bills submitted in January to the 43 state legislatures meeting this year for adoption if found necessary for participation in the national defense effort.

The bills, drawn up in Washington, D.C., in August, 1940, by state officials and representatives of the Department of Justice, cover state guard organizations and "fresh" pursuit laws, sabotage prevention, control of explosives and interstate public property protection.

The Council's summary follows:

The model state guard act was adopted by 27 states---California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma (which also set up a women's home guard), Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. While all but four of the other states also have state guard organizations, they were not established by legislation.

The "fresh" pursuit act, providing for use of state guard forces outside the state under certain circumstances, was adopted by 21 states. "Fresh" pursuit provisions were incorporated into the state guard acts of 19 states, and adopted separately by two states---New Jersey and Rhode Island.

The model act for control of explosives was adopted by 13 states---Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont and Washington.

Sixteen states adopted the sabotage prevention act---Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Three states---California, Maryland and Utah---adopted the model bill on protection of interstate public property. The law allows states with public property in other states to arrange for its protection by the state in which the land is located.

In addition to the model laws enacted, 25 states considered more or less uniform legislation in establishing state defense councils by statute this year. These states were California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. Defense councils of two other states---Maine and New Jersey---were set up by statute in 1940. Councils of the remaining states were established by executive order of the governor.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Sept. 30

Alameda Standardizes Purchasing From Local Merchants

Alameda, Calif., city of 36,000, has found a way to purchase economically supplies which must be bought in small quantities, a report by International City Managers' Association said today.

Up to two years ago, Alameda purchased such items as drugs, tires and printing under a competitive bidding system from eight tire dealers, four druggists and five printers in the town. Because the amount of each purchase was small---one or two tires or printing orders up to $25---it was believed that dealers often submitted comparatively high bids to cover the overhead of their preparation, and the city, on the other hand, sometimes had to buy from a less well-equipped dealer if it wanted to accept the lowest bid.

Under the revised purchasing plan the city purchasing agent, instead of taking competitive bids every time a new tire was needed, divided the buying as equally as possible among the local merchants, who agreed to 2 to 10 per cent profit according to quantity and service demanded. Formerly they demanded 25 to 30 per cent profit to cover their cost of carrying larger quantities in stock.

In purchasing drugs, for example, the city rotates orders every three months, buying from one druggist at a time, so that only one need carry the necessary stock. Tire and printing purchases are divided as equally as practicable, without rotation, with the city attempting to have individual specifications met as closely as possible.

The plan is not used for larger purchases, such as gasoline, sand, cast iron, pipe, automobiles and other items, which still are bought through competitive bidding.

From the city's point of view, the chief advantages are not having to provide storage facilities because of the convenience of buying locally and in small quantities, and the opportunity to take immediate advantage of improvements in items used.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 1

Assessors Believe They Should Be Members Of Appeal Agencies, Poll Shows

A large proportion of the property tax assessors in the country believe they should be members of city or county assessment review agencies set up to hear appeals.

This opinion was brought out in a poll of its members by the National Association of Assessing Officers, results of which were announced today.

Nearly 65 per cent of the 203 replies returned in the poll answered "yes" to the following question:

"Assuming there is a city or county agency established for the purpose of hearing appeals from the decision of the assessing agency, should the assessor---or a member of the board of assessors---be one of the members of such an appeal agency?"

Comments typical of those voting "yes" were:

"Will forestall any inclination of the review agency to make wholesale adjustments for ulterior reasons."

"It is the assessor's only opportunity to protect his system of uniformity."

"Otherwise, some boards might throw all assessments out of line."

"No other members possess the detailed information."

Among comments of the "no" voters were these:

"Assessor should not sit in judgment of his own work."

"His opinion already has been expressed in the assessment he made."

"No, but the assessor should have the right to appeal to a state board."

Local assessment review agencies have been established in all but a few states. Generally they have the power to raise or lower individual assessments and to add to the assessment roll taxable property which has been omitted.

Membership of 19 per cent of all municipal boards of assessment review and 10 per cent of county boards include assessors, and in 17 states there are laws requiring assessors, though not review board members, to attend board sessions. They are required to attend to give them a chance to defend their assessments, to provide the board with information, to serve as secretary or clerk of the board, or to question and examine witnesses.

While assessment review boards usually have three members, there are several thousand four- and five-member boards in the country. Their membership consists usually of such local officials as county commissioner or supervisor, or municipal councilman or commissioner. Generally members of the local review board are ex-officio representatives of the board of supervisors, city council or board of commissioners.

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A large proportion of the [illegible] in the county [illegible]

should be [illegible]

[illegible] opinion [illegible]

[illegible]

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 2

Police Reserve Systems In Three Oregon Cities Serve As Model For "Emergency" Ordinance

Volunteer police reserve systems of three Oregon cities have served as the pattern for development of a model ordinance to aid cities which plan to expand their police forces for defense or other emergency purposes, the American Municipal Association said today. The cities are Portland, Oregon City and Salem.

The model ordinance was drawn up by the League of Oregon Cities on recommendation of the Oregon State Defense Council, which suggests that cities prepare to meet police problems requiring a larger personnel than that of their regular force by enrolling at least 10 volunteers for every member of the regular force.

The model ordinance specifies mainly that the mayor and the chief of police appoint a corps of registered voters as police reserves, and that the police chief provide for their training. Reserve corps members would serve without pay under the ordinance, and not as regular city employes.

Portland's police reserve system, organized by the police chief, is the outgrowth of an early "vigilance committee" appointed in 1922. At present it has 171 volunteer members, but plans are to increase the force to 200. The Oregon City reserve, with 30 members at present, was created in 1935 to perform extra policing duties during such local celebrations and events as "Pioneer Days," and to train men for vacancies on the regular force. Salem's reserve corps of 33 members was established in February, 1940, following a traffic safety drive, and has no direct connection with the city administration. Reserve officers of all three cities make arrests only when on duty, or when a regular policeman is not available.

All three cities follow a careful recruitment and training program. Portland recruits must be American citizens, regularly employed and at least 25 years old. While employed, they must be in a position to respond for police duty calls when needed. Reserves must supply their own pistols, holsters, cartridge belts and flashlights, and gasoline for their automobiles. They do not wear uniforms, but are provided badges.

Portland reserves are commanded by a regular full-time police captain, who is responsible only to the police chief. The captain's salary is paid out of the regular police fund, as are the salaries of his two assistants, who are regular police officers. The reserve program is directed by a board of police lieutenants, an advisory committee and a secretary---all reserves.

Portland and Salem reserves serve without pay, but in Oregon City they receive 50 cents an hour while on duty and are covered by workmen's compensation insurance. All three organizations levy dues of 25 cents a month to finance their activities, and Salem reserves pay a $2 initiation fee. Portland and Oregon City each appropriate about $600 a year for police reserves.

An example of the type of duty reserves may be called out to perform was the waterfront patrol against sabotage on which Portland reserves served last Memorial Day. Also, during the 1934 longshoreman's strike Portland reservists relieved regular officers from routine duty so they could patrol the strike area. Salem reserve officers stand ready to answer calls from local or nearby police departments and from the state police.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 3

City Sets Sanitary Standards For Grocery Stores

Grocery and other food-selling establishments in Bay City, Mich., now must meet 17 standards of cleanliness under a new sanitary ordinance adopted recently, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The 17 standards of sanitary operation and maintenance are based on cleanliness of store and equipment, food handling and other factors, including the banning of pets.

Most cities, the Association said, merely apply general sanitary regulations to food stores.

Bay City grocery stores now are inspected at least once every six months by the city health officer, who places a seal denoting Grade A or a lower rating on the store window or door. Grade A stores are those observing all 17 standards.

Violations on two successive inspections of any of the first six standards marks the store Grade B; similar violation of any of standards 7 to 10 marks it Grade C; and of standards 11 to 17, Grade D.

Stores rated Grade D must be closed unless conditions are remedied within 14 days after notification.

The first six sanitary standards require that floors, display equipment, windows and refrigerating equipment be constructed so they can be cleaned easily, and that they be kept clean and in good repair. Walls and ceilings must be kept clean and in repair, all rooms must be well lighted, waste kept in covered containers, and areas surrounding the stores must be clean and free of litter.

Items 7 to 10 concern standards of refrigeration, the handling of unwrapped foods, the handling of poultry, and employe cleanliness.

Items 11 to 17 relate to the prohibition of animal pets of any kind in the store, provision of water supply and of toilet and lavatory facilities, effective screening of doors and windows, and storage and display of food.

The health officer is authorized to examine food and drink products on sale as often as he thinks necessary. He may condemn and destroy unwholesome, adulterated or misbranded food found in any store.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 4

Chicago Park District Adopts Stamp Fee For Applicants

Candidates for positions in the Chicago Park District now pay for their application fees with special stamps purchased from cashiers of the District's Department of Personnel and Civil Service.

This unusual system, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada said today, is planned to eliminate red tape, protect the confidential nature of the application, and provide proper financial control.

The stamps are affixed to the application form when it is submitted. They are issued in the 50 cent denomination only, the number of stamps attached varying with the amount of salary provided by the position in question. Since applications must be submitted in person, the stamp plan eliminates sending money through the mails.

Although the Chicago Park District is believed by the Assembly to be the only agency in the country using a stamp system, a number of states and other cities require cash application fees for civil service positions. These include the states of Illinois, Massachusetts and New York; and the cities of Boston, Buffalo, Los Angeles and New York City.

* * *

Ohio Town "Invents" Vacuum Cleaner To Collect Leaves

Wyoming, O., is sweeping up its leaves this fall with a vacuum cleaner.

The cleaner was "invented" by the town service inspector after the town council recently placed a ban on leaf burning, which gave the service department the job of hauling away all leaves raked up this fall.

Since shoveling the leaves into trucks seemed an endless task, the vacuum cleaner was constructed.

The vacuum machine, according to the American Public Works Association, is mounted on a platform on the rear of a small truck. It consists of a large fan driven by a salvaged automobile motor, and a large spout which can be dipped into a pile of leaves. The fan pulls the leaves through the spout and deposits them in a large bag on the platform behind the motor. As each bag is filled, it is tied and left in the gutter to be picked up by a truck for disposal.

* * *

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Although [illegible]

* *

[illegible]

Wyoming [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct. 6 - 8

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Venereal diseases - Leg.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the first of three stories on a survey by the Council of State Governments on results of pre-marital examination laws of 16 states, and of state pre-natal examination laws).

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The syphilis rate among the marrying portion of the nation's population is only 1.28 per cent in states where pre-marital examination laws have been in effect long enough to show results, a survey by the Council of State Governments showed today.

The 1.28 figure is low when contrasted with a recent estimate of the American Social Hygiene Association that the syphilis rate among the adult population of the country was 3.24 per cent from 1935 to 1940.

The 1.28 per cent average is based on information obtained from 16 of the 26 states in which couples planning to marry first must take blood tests for syphilis. Figures given in the accompanying table are as complete as possible from information returned by 16 of the states in the Council's study.

Among the 10 states not included in the table are the six which adopted pre-marital laws this year---Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Utah and Vermont---and Tennessee, whose law, though enacted earlier, was not effective until this year.

A trend toward fewer cases of syphilis was reported to the Council by several of the states where the pre-marital examination law has been in operation for a period long enough to indicate effects. Connecticut, for example, credits its pre-marital blood test law as an important factor contributing to an over-all reduction of from 2,494 cases reported in 1936 to 1,903 cases in 1940.

"It has been of particular interest to note that since the pre-marital blood test law has been in effect there has been a decrease in congenital syphilis reported, particularly under one year of age," the Connecticut health commissioner said, pointing out that during the five-year period of 1936-40, cases of congenital syphilis reported dropped from 38 to 1936 to 15 in 1940.

In Rhode Island, where the law became effective in 1938, five cases of congenital syphilis for infants under one year were reported in 1938, two in 1939 and

(MORE)

PAGE 2: Add syphilis rates in pre-marital examination states x x x in 1939 and three cases in 1940. The percentage of positive cases among applicants for marriage licenses in Rhode Island declined from 1.6 per cent in 1938 to 1.1 per cent in 1939 and .9 per cent in the period between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1941.

The following table of states reporting in the Council's survey shows the effective dates of the state's pre-marital laws, total number of persons examined under the laws, number found to be syphilitic, and the corresponding percentage.

State	Law In Effect On	Total Number Examined	Number With Syphilis*	Per Cent With Syphilis
California	Sept. 19, 1939	174,843 (Sept. 39-July 31/41)	2,990	1.71%
Colorado	Oct. 10, 1939	2,973 (Oct. 10-Dec. 31/39)	44	1.48
		15,564 (1940)	184	1.18
Connecticut	Jan. 1, 1936	14,601 (1936)	81	.60
		16,601 (1937)	112	.85
		17,732 (1938)	196	1.28
		20,424 (1939)	207	1.01
		29,778 (1940)	272	.91
Illinois	July 1, 1937	30,298 (1937)	479	1.50
		39,435 (1938)	782	1.90
		49,271 (1939)	577	1.20
Indiana	March 1, 1940	66,326 (March 1-Feb. 28/41)	1,125	1.69
Kentucky	Jan. 1, 1941	37,142 (Jan. 1-Aug. 30/41)	669	1.80
Michigan	Oct. 29, 1937	81,571 (July 1/39-June 30/40)	997	1.22
		115,300 (July 1/40-June 30/41)	1,184	1.03
New Hampshire	Oct. 1, 1938	14,420 (Oct. 1/38-March 8/40)	102	.80
		21,009 (March 8/40-Aug. 30/41)	112	.53
New Jersey	July 1, 1938	30,801 (1938)	426	1.38
		68,021 (1939)	928	1.36
		87,622 (1940)	1,120	1.28
New York (Does not include New York City)	July 1, 1938	231,303 (July /38-Dec./40)	2,395	1.00
North Dakota	March 13, 1939	9,194 (1940)	36	.39
		3,916 (Jan.-June, 1941)	19	.49
Pennsylvania	May 17, 1940	20,032 (1940)	392	1.96
		12,740 (Jan.-June, 1941)	301	2.36
Rhode Island	April 28, 1938	4,734 (1938)	75	1.60
		8,782 (1939)	96	1.10
		13,821 (July 1/40-June 30/41)	133	.90
South Dakota	July 1, 1939	10,878 (July 1/39-July 1/41)	84	.77
West Virginia	May 26, 1939	1,600 (first 6 months)	74	4.60
Wisconsin	1937	8,128 (23 months-up state)	47	.60
		2,568 (23 months-Milwaukee)	49	1.90
16	totals	1,261,428	16,092	1.28%

*All cases labeled "doubtful" have been excluded from the totals.

No data was available for the other 10 states with pre-marital laws which with, their dates of adoption are as follows: Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Utah and Vermont---1941; Tennessee (effective in 1941) and Virginia---1940; North Carolina---1939; and Oregon---1938.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 7

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of three stories on a survey by the Council of State Governments on state pre-marital and pre-natal examination laws. This story deals with examination and treatment techniques of the states).

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Most of the 26 states which have adopted pre-marital examination laws in an effort to stamp out syphilis require that blood tests be made by their own state laboratories, usually without charge, or in laboratories approved by the state board of health, a survey by the Council of State Governments shows.

Indiana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are among the states permitting examinations by laboratories of the U.S. Army and Navy, and the U.S. Public Health Service.

Pennsylvania also accepts tests made by the New York City department of health. However, the states which accept tests from out-of-state laboratories require submission of results on their own state forms.

North Dakota specifies a 50-cent fee to be paid to the county judge for all serological tests.

A direct check-up on all cases found to be positive is made by most of the states to make sure that treatment is being followed. Last year New Jersey successfully located 67 per cent of its delinquent cases and found that only eight per cent of those refused marriage licenses married out of state.

Among states which operate their own venereal disease clinics are California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. Tennessee has 188 such clinics operated locally by counties and cities. Kentucky has 127 venereal disease clinics conducted by county health departments.

Indigent persons are provided free treatment in almost every case. Colorado reimburses physicians at a rate of $1 a treatment for such free treatment as they may give, with the home county of the patient bearing half of the expense. Physicians also are furnished with free medicine by the state board of health. New Hampshire is one of several states which pay physicians for their treatments in areas where state clinics are not available.

New York, Michigan and Illinois are among the states carrying on educational programs among physicians to elevate standards of diagnosis and treatment.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 8

(NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the third and final story of a series on pre-marital and pre-natal blood test laws enacted by the states to aid in stamping out syphilis).

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Transmission of syphilis through birth is a step nearer extinction in seven states which adopted pre-natal blood test laws this year, the Council of State Governments reported today.

With the 1941 adoptions, 26 states have laws requiring expectant mothers to undergo examination for venereal diseases. Object of the tests is to discover the disease in early stages of pregnancy, when the danger of transmitting it to the unborn child can be overcome by treatment.

If treatment for infection begins up to the fifth month of pregnancy, and continues until birth, the chances are that 10 out of 11 babies will be healthy, whereas five out of six infants borne by mothers with untreated syphilis will be stillborn or diseased, medical authorities say.

Transmission of syphilis through birth has occurred in as many as 60,000 births a year in this country. In the period 1935-1940, 1.69 per cent---or 4,791 cases---of 282,667 expectant mothers examined showed evidence of the disease, according to statistics compiled by the American Social Hygiene Association.

The seven states enacting pre-natal examination laws this year were Connecticut, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

States enacting the laws previously were New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island, which adopted them in 1938; California, Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Washington, which passed them in 1939; and Kentucky and Louisiana, adding them in 1940.

Most of the pre-natal blood test laws require that the test be made within 30 days of the first medical examination, and a number of them specify "at the same time as the first examination."

In most of the 26 states the physician is ordered by law to make the test but in a few states the woman may refuse to take it. Only the North Carolina law directs that the woman who becomes pregnant is specifically responsible for having the test made.

Only about one-third of the pre-natal blood test laws provide penalties for avoidance and few of them require treatment to follow positive findings; so the measures now in effect are mainly educational, it was pointed out. Positive findings, however, usually bring the expectant mother back for treatment.

New Jersey, the first year its law was in effect, reported that of 102 women showing positive blood tests, 15 per cent admitted knowing they had syphilis and 14 per cent said they had had previous treatment. Seventy per cent took treatment after the test results were known. Sixty-two of the pregnancies on which final report was made resulted in 49 apparently healthy babies, three syphilitic, seven stillbirths and three deaths soon after birth.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 9

Municipalities Tax Free On Most Items In 1941 Revenue Act

Firearms, phone calls, automobiles and several dozen other items on which residents of the United States begin to pay new or increased federal sales taxes this month are tax free to local governments applying for the exemption, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada pointed out in a bulletin to members today.

Practically the only item in the new 1941 revenue act affecting local governments is the federal admissions tax, which cities must collect whenever admission is charged to any auditorium, school entertainment, recreational facility or other place operated by a municipality. A bill to exempt admissions to publicly owned recreation facilities from the tax is pending in Congress.

In a few other cases, the exemption is debatable, according to the Association. There is no specific provision in the law granting exemptions to cities on rental of safe deposit boxes, for example, though in the past, when the tax was 11 instead of 20 per cent, exemptions were secured by some cities.

City and village finance officers were advised by the Association to scrutinize all invoices closely during the next few months to make sure they receive the full benefit of tax exemptions. As a general rule, the Association said,the municipalities should not pay the taxes, but should file a certificate of exemption with the merchant or dealer from whom they make a purchase. They should also require that invoices show the gross price, the amount of the tax, and the net price to the municipality. The exemption certificate is routed back to the person or firm which paid the tax---usually the manufacturer---and with the certificate he is able to secure a refund.

Municipalities should prepare their own tax-exemption certificates, which should specify that articles ordered are for the exclusive use of the local government, the Association said. If articles purchased tax free are used otherwise or are sold to employes, thus becoming taxable, the fact must be reported to the manufacturer. Recognition of this rule should also be stated on the petition for exemption, according to the Association.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 10

Lab

1941 State Defense Laws Cover Industrial Relations, Labor Discrimination

Legislation involving labor and industrial relations in defense was enacted by 18 states this year, the Council of State Governments said today in a final summary of defense laws passed by 1941 state legislatures.

New laws concerning labor disputes and their mediation were adopted by 15 of the states; 10 of them passed proposals prohibiting labor discrimination by defense industries because of race, color or creed.

NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the second story summarizing defense legislation of 1941 state legislatures. The first story was carried in last week's Bulletin.

In making its summary the Council pointed out that industrial relations legislation of the type enacted by the 18 states this year already had been adopted by other states prior to 1941. Examples of 1941 legislation follow:

Rhode Island set up a state labor relations board to assure equality of bargaining power between employer and employe, and to encourage collective bargaining as a means of diminishing industrial disputes.

Maine, New Jersey and North Carolina took similar action by establishing or expanding mediation and conciliation boards or services.

Georgia prohibited strikes except after 30 days' written notice.

Illinois passed a law requiring employers advertising for employes during a strike or lock-out to state the situation in the advertisement.

Minnesota adopted a proposal giving labor injunctions precedence of hearing in courts.

California made secondary boycotts and "hot cargo" walkouts unlawful, but operation of the law was suspended by a petition calling for a referendum. The proposal will be submitted to the voters at the November 4 elections.

Other legislation on industrial relations was adopted by New York, Colorado, Maryland, Wisconsin, Texas, Michigan and Massachusetts.

The 1941 anti-discrimination laws include those of New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania to prevent discrimination against labor by industries in defense work because of race, color or creed; and the laws adopted by Kansas and Nebraska to prevent such discrimination by labor organizations. Michigan, also, urged manufacturers to hire workers without discrimination.

Massachusetts and Minnesota passed legislation against labor discrimination on public works projects.

California amended its civil service act to prevent discrimination.

Rhode Island set up a committee to study employment problems of the Negro.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 11

Utah Sales Tax Tokens Go Plastic

KC Tax

Plastic sales tax tokens will go into use this month in Utah to augment aluminum tokens, now beyond replacement because of defense priorities, the Federation of Tax Administrators reported today. The initial order of 6,000,000 plastic discs cost slightly more than aluminum tokens.

Other states where metal tokens are used in payment of sales levies are investigating plastic substitutes and are conducting drives to gather all available tokens as their supply lessens, according to the Federation.

In Mississippi a drive by state tax commission field men to bring tokens out of hiding resulted in the accumulation of 3,000,000, providing temporary alleviation of the shortage.

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Public Housing Dwellers Take Trip To See How Other Tenants Live

Packing their bags for a week-end, tenants of Lockefield Garden Apartments, low-rent public housing project in Indianapolis, paid a neighborly visit by chartered bus this summer to Laurel Homes, housing project in Cincinnati.

Their purpose, according to the National Association of Housing Officials, was to see how a project other than their own was managed, and what tenants of other low-rent housing projects had in the way of recreation and community activities. The Lockefield Garden dwellers came away with new information on such matters as tenant maintenance and grounds care, and offered a few ideas of their own in exchange.

The trip for tenant education was under sponsorship of a project club at Lockefield Gardens.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Monday, Oct. 13

REFERENCE LIBRARY OCT 14 1941 Fishing industry

Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact Goes Into Effect

Ratified and signed by six states, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Compact will go into formal effect next month, the Council of State Governments reported today.

Under the compact a commission will be appointed to develop a 14-state fish conservation program, and to study and recommend methods or types of regulation best designed to preserve the Atlantic coast fishing industry.

The agreement climaxes six years of effort by Commissions on Interstate Cooperation of the participating states.

The compact was signed in September by the governors of Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York. A seventh state, Rhode Island, has ratified the agreement and the governor was expected to sign it October 10.

Of the remaining Atlantic coast states, Virginia and South Carolina are expected to ratify the act in their 1942 legislative sessions; Florida, Georgia, Maine and North Carolina in 1943, since their governing bodies do not convene in 1942. Connecticut voted against the plan but may reconsider its action.

Purpose of the compact "is to promote the better utilization of the fisheries, marine, shell and anadromous, of the Atlantic seaboard by the development of a joint program for the promotion and protection of such fisheries, and by the prevention of the physical waste of the fisheries from any cause. It is not the purpose of (the) compact to authorize the states joining . . . to limit the production of fish or fish products for the purpose of establishing or fixing the price thereof, or creating and perpetuating monopoly."

Each state that is party to the compact may appoint three representatives to the commission created by the act. Of these three, one is to be a conservation officer of the state, the second a member of the legislature named by the state Commission on Interstate Cooperation or the governor, and the third a private citizen interested in and familiar with marine fisheries problems.

In addition, representatives of commercial fishermen and salt water anglers as well as conservation interests will participate in an advisory capacity. The United States Fish and Wild Life Service has been designated as the official research agency of the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and has aided in fostering the compact.

The commission will have no executive powers, but will confine itself to recommending action to the various states, where legislatures will take action. It will be financed by annual appropriations made by the participating states in proportion to the primary market value of the products of their fisheries.

The states earlier this year received Congressional approval, required by the Constitution, to enter into the compact.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 14

Massachusetts To Join States Using Allotment System For Budget Control

An allotment system of state budgeting, to provide greater control over spending and bring about frequent rechecking of spending trends, will be placed in operation in Massachusetts on December 1, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported today.

In adopting the plan during this year's legislative session, Massachusetts became the 29th state within the last decade to place its budget under control of the allotment system. The system is a budgetary device distributing appropriations over months or quarters of a fiscal year to prevent spending an appropriation so fast it is exhausted before the end of the year.

In Massachusetts' case, a quarterly allotment system will be used, with department heads operating under budget allotments approved for three months at a time. Under the law, however, the governor may divide the fiscal year into allotment periods of not less than one or more than four months.

As established by the various states, the allotment system is designed to serve one or more of the following purposes---require careful planning of expenditures by each department head for his own agency, and by the governor and his budget officer for the state as a whole; apportion expenditures properly to keep within appropriations; provide a systematic method for controlling expenditures in relation to revenue to prevent a cash deficit; and give a governor an opportunity to review for purposes of economy the proposed expenditure program.

In all but six of the allotment states the governor or an agency directly under him is responsible for allotting appropriations; in the six states responsibility is divided between the governor, his representative, and an administrative board.

Allotments are made for three months in most of the states. In a few, however, including Alabama, Connecticut, Minnesota and New Hampshire, periods other than three months may be used if the quarterly plan is not practicable. No specific period is provided in a few states, including Illinois and Ohio, while in several others the allotment authority is authorized to set the period.

Louisiana, in 1940, was the last state previous to Massachusetts to adopt the allotment system, while California, Oklahoma and West Virginia adopted it in 1939. Oklahoma's law later was held unconstitutional.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 15

St. Paul Given Program To Combat Problems Caused By Taxpayer Migration

Taxpayer migration to the suburbs, which has left more than one big city "holding the sack" with decreased property values and mounting tax delinquencies, may lose its significance for St. Paul, Minn., if a program recently laid down by a special study committee is carried out.

The committee, appointed by the Mayor, recommended the city discontinue its "policy of just letting things take their course," and instead take such steps as revaluating property, increasing the cost of municipal services supplied to suburbs, and revising zoning and building laws.

Like other metropolitan areas in the last 10 years, St. Paul has been surrounded by rapidly growing rural sections which gained many of their governmental services free or nearly free from the central city and thus were able to maintain low tax rates.

St. Paul's population increased only 5.9 per cent in the years 1930-1940, while the population of rural Ramsey county increased more than 68 per cent, largely during the past five years.

In the period 1930-1940, real property in the city decreased 27.64 per cent in value in contrast to a 25 per cent increase in value in the county district. With the collapse of property values in the city, St. Paul's tax rate, to produce the same amount of revenue, jumped from about 70 mills in 1930 to 100 mills in 1940. During this period, also, many property owners permitted their land to revert to the state for taxes, and up to January, 1941, nearly 16 per cent of all city parcels were under state ownership by forfeiture.

Meanwhile debt charges increased, in 1941 representing 36 per cent of the tax levy, and the tax bill for relief costs jumped five mills as mother's aid, old age assistance and aid to dependent children were added to public services.

The committee's recommendations for remedy, applicable to other metropolitan areas according to the American Society of Planning Officials, included the following:

1. Revaluation of all properties to bring tax assessments in line with economic values of the land, and the prevention of further tax forfeitures to maintain the tax base.

2. Large-scale development of parking lots in the business district through the wrecking of obsolete buildings and the installation of parking meters on main streets to facilitate parking space.

3. Revision of the zoning ordinance to provide for more off-street parking and reduce the area zoned for non-residential use.

4. Modernization of the building code to enable use of less expensive materials and thus encourage private and public housing.

5. Increase of all charges for services supplied by the city to suburban areas to meet the cost of service rendered.

6. Incorporation of a new tax source in the state tax system, the proceeds of which would be returned to cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs. Oct. 16

Minneapolis Triples Fire Protection Charges To Suburbs

Following the trend among cities toward charging suburbs higher rates for municipal services, Minneapolis this month tripled the fees for supplying fire protection to communities outside the city limits, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The increase was voted by the council after study of the city's experience over 10 years in providing fire-fighting service to outside areas. The study showed that the Minneapolis fire department had received an average of $1,363 per year---less than $50 per hour of service---for answering suburban fire calls, though its annual expenses of approximately $1,500,000 would have warranted a contribution of at least $3,830 for this service.

> NOTE TO EDITORS: This release illustrates what one city is doing in relation to recommendation No. 5 in the preceding release No. 3.

It was found also that the burden of responding to outside calls fell mainly upon three fire companies and took up 6 per cent of their time.

Principal features of the plan, which requires a contract between the suburb and the city, are:

An annual fixed charge of $3 per $10,000 or fraction thereof of assessed valuation of real and personal property in the suburb receiving service.

A minimum fixed charge of $12 a year for individuals, $50 a year for corporations, and $100 a year for villages.

In addition to fixed charges, labor and equipment charges are imposed for each response to a fire, varying from 90 cents to $2.30 an hour for each man and officer, and from $65 to $100 an hour for each piece of apparatus for the first hour of service, and $45 to $75 an hour for each additional hour.

Surety bond is required in such amount as deemed necessary by the chief engineer of the fire department, subject to approval by the fire committee of the city council. This is to guarantee payment of charges, and to reimburse and indemnify the city for damages to equipment and claims for injuries to persons.

Responses are not guaranteed, but are to be made at the discretion of the fire chief.

Contracts for fire service are for continuous terms, subject to cancellation by either party on 30 days' notice, and rates of charges are to be adjusted at the beginning of each year.

Among other cities recently increasing charges for fire department service outside the city, according to the Association, are Knoxville, Tenn., and Saginaw and Grand Rapids, Mich.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 17

Los Angeles Disaster Emergency Council Made Defense Agency

The "Major Disaster Emergency Council" set up by the city of Los Angeles eight years ago has become an important agency in the city's civil defense program, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Los Angeles, according to the Association, is one of a dozen cities in the country with disaster emergency agencies for coordinating citizen and government resources at a moment's notice in time of stress. Among them are Berkeley, Sacramento, Pasadena and Long Beach, Calif.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Miami Beach, Fla.; and New London, Conn.

In its new role, the Los Angeles council has completed a survey of all buildings usable as air raid shelters, and of ways and means of converting tunnels and storm drains into shelters. Nearly 3,000 concrete buildings have been listed as potential places of safety.

Special effort has been made also during the last year to explain the entire disaster emergency program to citizen groups.

The Los Angeles Major Disaster Emergency Council grew out of a citizens' preparedness committee formed in 1926, when a group of cooperating organizations had the city surveyed for all resources convertible in calamities such as flood, fire and earthquake.

After the 1933 earthquake, the citizen group was made a legal body by ordinance, with power to act in emergencies. The council is organized with 14 committees, whose chairmen comprise an executive committee. Of the committees, those on law and order, medical, fire, streets, and water are placed under Los Angeles city charter authority. Committees concerned with rescue, shelter, rehabilitation and finance are under direction of the American Red Cross, which cooperates closely with the emergency council.

Since civil defense activities were started, new committees on power and light, and building and safety have been added. The U.S. Army and local government departments like police and fire, and the board of education are represented in the council's program.

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[illegible] Los Angeles [illegible]

The Mayor's Disaster Emergency Council [illegible] of the city of Los Angeles [illegible] has issued an [illegible] in the [illegible] program [illegible]

Los Angeles, depending on the [illegible], is one of [illegible] in the country which [illegible] emergency, [illegible] resources [illegible] in [illegible] of [illegible] Los Angeles [illegible]

In [illegible], the Los Angeles council has completed [illegible] such as [illegible], and [illegible] of [illegible] from [illegible] children. [illegible] buildings [illegible]

[illegible] effort [illegible] during the last [illegible] the [illegible] necessary [illegible] groups.

The Los Angeles [illegible] Emergency Council [illegible] conditions [illegible] survey [illegible] all [illegible]

After the 1933 earthquake, the [illegible] power [illegible]. The council [illegible] whose [illegible] executive committee. Of the [illegible] police, fire [illegible], and water are placed under [illegible] directly. [illegible] with food, shelter, [illegible] direction of the American Red Cross, which [illegible].

Since civil defense activities were started, [illegible] buildings and [illegible] have been added. The U.S. Army [illegible] of the board of education and [illegible] to the [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 18

Indianapolis Hires A "Smoke Hawk"

To spot violators of the city smoke ordinance, the Indianapolis Board of Safety has appointed a "smoke hawk," who is stationed in the observation tower topping the city building.

The smoke hunter's job, according to the American Municipal Association, is to report the approximate locations of excessive smoke sources either to the smoke inspector or to the police, who search out the violator. In addition, the employe keeps the clerical records on smoke control activities.

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New York Cities Compare Notes On Purchases

By reporting the quantity and quality of articles purchased and the unit prices paid by municipalities in the state, the New York State Conference of Mayors is attempting to improve municipal purchasing power and stabilize the standards of products used by local governments.

The Conference, as reported to the American Municipal Association, collects information monthly on the purchases of more than a hundred articles ranging from coal and gasoline to diving boards and drinking cups.

The service has taken on particular value to municipalities as prices of various products rise and supplies diminish, the Association pointed out, for it enables the cities to compare what they are getting with what is available to other cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct. 20

JOINT REFERENCE 1 9 4 1
LIBRARY

Cities Face Employe, Materials Problems As Defense Activity Develops

Cities face three chief problems as a result of the national defense program, a survey by the International City Managers' Association showed today. The problems involve obtaining priorities on materials needed for municipal services, holding employes offered higher salaries by defense industries, and meeting employe demands for increased wages to match the rising cost of living.

The survey included reports from 27 cities of varying size and character in 21 states. Affected most drastically were municipalities in defense areas, where increased demands for municipal services have resulted in rapid expansion of such services as recreation facilities, garbage collection, and police protection. A shortage of housing in a few cities points to increases in rents and, perhaps, to municipal control of rents, according to the survey.

Several officials said cities should be given financial aid by the federal government, and many expressed concern over what will happen after the defense emergency is past in regard to employment conditions, expanded facilities and municipal debt.

Examples of the impact of defense on cities, as shown by the survey, follow:

Columbus, Ga., has increased city services 25 to 33 per cent because its population has been nearly doubled by the proximity of Fort Benning. Schools and the city hospital are overloaded, and the question of soldier recreation is acute. An increase in municipal revenues from business licenses helps for the present in taking care of added expenses.

In Dayton, O., the defense program is attracting some city employes from their jobs because of higher wages offered by private industry. Decrease in WPA rolls has reduced such public works activities as road repair, and the public now must pay for street improvements through special assessments.

(MORE)

Durham, N.C., has increased salaries and wages of city employes to meet the cost of living. Price advances in material and equipment used by the city have added to the cost of government.

Elmira, N.Y., faces a special problem in connection with construction of 144 federal defense housing units in a residential area where schools, sewers and other facilities must be increased to meet demands. Property owners in the neighborhood are asking reductions in assessments because of proximity to the low-rent housing sites. The reductions, if granted, will cut the city's revenue.

Glendale, Calif., reports as specific problems created by the defense program a doubled rate of turnover in municipal personnel, doubling up of duties because of the personnel situation and participation in defense organizations, fixed salary schedules in the face of an accelerating outside competition, and zoning problems in first-class residential areas because of increased demands for low-rent housing.

Kansas City, Mo., sees as its main problems the competition for personnel and the limitation on essential supplies. Defense industries are offering employes three times their governmental salaries in some cases.

Municipal expenses in Miami have increased because the city is providing guards at its water plant, docks and airports on a 24-hour basis, and has provided the FBI with a special squad to help investigate reports of sabotage and espionage. The city has supplied rest rooms and recreation facilities for military men on leave.

Defense expenses in Morgantown, W.Va., where an ordnance plant is under construction, include the cost of additional sewer and paving improvements, operation of the municipal incinerator on a 12-hour instead of an 8-hour basis, installation of street lighting units in outlying sections due to residential construction, and an increased force at the city hall to handle information requests from newcomers to the town. Additional policemen have been recruited to handle traffic and vice problems, and a new traffic signal system has been installed.

Defense activities in the Norfolk, Va., area made it necessary for the city to double its water supply, and increase police and fire protection and sanitation facilities. Norfolk already has appropriated $355,000 to connect its water system with a nearby lake as a protection measure. The federal government has contributed a million dollar grant, however, to help pay costs of assuring the area an adequate supply for the future.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 21

Old Massachusetts Law Creates New Model Resorts

City

Equipped with a special enabling act unique in the nation's planning methods, Massachusetts has empowered the town of Marshfield to take over more than a square mile of privately owned property so that a fire-destroyed summer colony may be rebuilt along modern lines.

Capitalizing on the opportunity to construct a model community on the ruins of a crowded, unplanned area, Marshfield will rebuild the beach resort in accordance with approved planning and zoning methods.

The American Society of Planning Officials reports the modernized resort, when completed, will include a new street layout, community parks and a centralized business district with off-street parking facilities. New building by-laws will insure against menace of another sweeping fire.

Legal permission from the state was necessary before the town could take over the area, by purchase or right of eminent domain, redesign it in large lots and offer to resell them to the original owners.

A state law of excess condemnation, enacted in 1911, was invoked to secure the needed permission. This act provided that "the legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town, of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street. . ."

A bill drafted in accordance with these provisions was enacted by the 1941 legislature upon recommendation of Marshfield selectmen, working in cooperation with the Massachusetts State Planning Board. Summer residents also cooperated with Marshfield citizens in the plans.

The act authorized town selectmen to use as much of the property as necessary for constructing, widening and improving of streets. The remaining land the selectmen might offer for sale. To carry out provisions of the act, authorization was given to borrow money, not exceeding $160,000.

The bill was approved by the governor and accepted by the voters of Marshfield at a special town meeting. At the same time, the voters adopted a zoning law establishishing a minimum lot area of 5,000 square feet, a building code and subdivision regulations.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE　　1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois　　Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 22

Cities Adopt Truck Traffic Routes

Motor

Traffic routes for trucks are growing in popularity among large cities, where they help solve street congestion and business district traffic jams, a report to the American Municipal Association showed today.

At least a dozen cities---St. Paul, Minn., most recently---have established truck routes, and Milwaukee's city council has a truck routing ordinance under consideration.

The Los Angeles and St. Paul ordinances set up comprehensive traffic route systems, according to the report, made by the Milwaukee municipal reference library. Partial systems which merely designate certain specified streets as truck routes are in force in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Boston, Pittsburgh and San Francisco, among other cities. In Portland, Ore., and Houston, Tex., partial truck routing systems are in effect through voluntary action of commercial trucking companies.

Los Angeles reports its truck traffic routing system, in operation for five years, has resulted in a definite decrease in unnecessary noises throughout the city.

Advantages of the truck traffic routing systems, cities say, are that they reduce traffic congestion, increase safety in residential districts, reduce pavement costs by permitting the design of pavements to meet needs, and increase the safe speed of both passenger cars and trucks in separating light traffic from heavy.

In a majority of the cities with truck routes, trucks are prohibited altogether from principal boulevards and parkways, according to the report. In some cities trucks are prohibited from using routes through specified residential districts.

Minneapolis established 16 miles of "no truck streets," limiting the maximum weight of vehicles to three tons. Chicago has several ordinances excluding commercial vehicles from certain streets and limiting the ton capacity of commercial vehicles on other streets.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 23

\Vocational education and defense - [illegible]

23 States Set Defense Duties For Schools In 1941 Laws

More than half the 43 legislatures in session this year made provision for turning educational resources of their states to national defense use, the Council of State Governments showed today in a final summary of defense legislation.

The 23 states assigning a part in the defense program to public education enacted a total of 38 laws on the subject. The majority of them dealt with specific training provisions for defense and vocational education.

> NOTE TO EDITORS: This is the third story summarizing state defense legislation of 1941. The first appeared Mon., Sept. 29; the second, Fri., Oct. 10.

An example of the state laws making specific provisions for defense training is Wyoming's authorization of high school trustees to provide quarters and equipment for "National Defense" schools. The Kansas legislature authorized high schools to issue warrants to cover expenses of instruction essential to national defense. New Mexico appropriated $25,000 to the state normal university for cooperation in the defense program.

Other states setting up specific defense-education provision were California and Pennsylvania.

States which provided for local or state sponsorship of vocational education to fill defense needs were Oregon, Washington, Georgia, New York, Colorado, Connecticut, Ohio, California, Texas, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Several states designated special schools for technical education in defense. A new Maine law created the Maine Nautical Training School. Nebraska set up a state trade school "to be used in cooperation with national defense training." South Carolina provided for new barracks and equipment for the Citadel, state military college. Vermont set up a mechanical engineering laboratory at Norwich university for defense purposes. Idaho authorized junior colleges to cooperate with state and federal authorities in the training of airplane pilots and mechanics. The Massachusetts legislature authorized the Massachusetts Military Academy to offer its course of instruction to selected enlisted army men and officers.

Three states---Washington, Nebraska and Texas---enacted laws to provide for education of children of service men and migrant workers in the defense program. Washington appropriated funds for school facilities. Nebraska made an appropriation for tuition of children whose fathers are in the army, navy or marine corps. Texas arranged to permit children of non-resident soldiers to attend institutions of higher learning in the state by paying the regular resident-student fees.

Among other state laws relating education to defense are an Iowa provision for consolidating school districts altered by the defense program, and a Utah law exempting certain students enrolling in vocational courses from registration and tuition fees.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri.,Oct. 24

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Accidents, traffic -

"Lane Straddling" Caused Most Of Chicago's 16,983 Traffic Accidents In 1940

"Lane straddling," which results from inattention or carelessness in driving, is responsible for many traffic accidents. This kind of driving is blamed for most of the 16,983 traffic accidents in Chicago during 1940, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

The inattentive or careless driver---usually the lane straddler---caused 14,622 accidents and 423 deaths in the Chicago metropolitan area last year, according to statistics of the Chicago police department.

In describing lane straddling, the police department said it is a type of driving which reduces the efficiency of roads as much as 50 per cent. One type of straddler is the driver whose mind is not on driving and whose automobile roams from one lane to another.

Another type is the deliberate cheater who dodges back and forth trying to make up his mind on which lane he prefers. This type is more dangerous, according to the police department, since motorists near him cannot predict whether he is likely to dart to the right or left.

On hills and curves such selfish drivers often force better-mannered motorists off the road to avoid collisions. When they stop at intersections, usually on the center line, opposing traffic must make a "detour" to get past. In this position and waiting to make a left turn, such drivers block the lane of traffic coming from the rear and also the line nearest moving in the opposite direction.

Lane straddling was a contributing cause in most of the accidents listed as follows under more specific classification by the Chicago police department: Inattentive driver---14,662 accidents, 14,329 injuries, 423 deaths; drinking driver---1,633 accidents, 1,595 injuries, 25 deaths; wrong side of road---471 accidents, 446 injuries, 25 deaths; sleeping driver---122 accidents, 120 injuries, 2 deaths; and left corner cutting---95 accidents, 95 injuries, no deaths.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., Oct. 25

Grand Rapids Adopts Five-Day Week for City Employes

Grand Rapids city employes will work only five days a week from now on. The Michigan city has made permanent a five-day 40-hour week put on trial this summer, the International City Managers' Association reports.

At the same time salaries were slightly increased.

All city offices with the exception of police and fire departments are closed on Saturday, although the treasurer's office will be kept open six days in January and July to facilitate tax collections. Emergency crews also will be maintained on Saturdays in the water and highway divisions. No additional help has been hired in any department, however.

Among the more than 15 cities in the country with five-day weeks for employes are Minneapolis, San Francisco, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Seattle and Saginaw.

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Madison "Hoods" Parking Meters To Indicate "No Parking"

When motorists see a red hood on parking meters in Madison, Wis., they no longer reach for a nickel to pay, since it is a sign they cannot park at all.

The red hood carrying the "No Parking" warning is put over the top of parking meters when areas must be kept free for traffic during weddings, unloading of merchandise and in special traffic rushes, according to the American Municipal Association.

The hoods, devised by the police department, cover the entire head of the meter and are tied at the lower end.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Oct.27

California Fire Insurance Study Brings Lower Rates For Municipalities

LIBRARY

Fire insurance rates on city-owned property in California have been reduced as much as 47 per cent as a result of a year-long study by municipal officials of insurance rates and loss ratios, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The study, made by the insurance committee of the League of California cities, covered fire insurance premiums and losses for 159 California cities, excluding San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Over a 10-year period, the study found, amounts paid by insurance companies to cities on fire losses totaled less than 15 per cent of the amount paid by the cities in premiums.

On buildings and their contents worth $54,431,061, the amount of insurance carried was $30,670,594. Total premiums paid for the 10 years by the 159 cities amounted to $657,612 as contrasted with total losses of $98,179 paid by fire insurance companies for the same period. Net difference between premiums and losses equalled $559,433 or 14.9 per cent.

Under the new schedule, Class "A" and "B" buildings---structural steel frame, concrete, fire resistant construction---will receive rate reductions of 47 per cent; class "C" and "D" buildings---brick and concrete exteriors with wooden floors and roofs---will receive reductions of 30 per cent. Most of the publicly-owned structures are in classes "C" and "D".

To instruct municipalities on administration of the new rates, the League's insurance committee has prepared a manual on insurance practices which details costs, names insurable risks, recommends procedures in letting of insurance to companies and agents, outlines insurance records that should be maintained by cities and includes a suggested form or policy with explanatory statements.

The cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco have adopted the plan of carrying no insurance and meeting fire losses out of general revenues, reserve funds or bond issues.

Earlier this year, New York cities obtained 25 per cent lower rates for hospitals, jails and educational institutions, and 19 Colorado cities expected to save a total of $2,336 a year on brick buildings by a 25 per cent reduction gained in late 1940. Fire insurance rates on public buildings in Oklahoma cities were reduced by 20 per cent in December, 1939.

Municipal activity for fire insurance reductions has been stimulated by surveys and studies of the type made in California. In a 1939 study, the American Municipal Association found that city governments had been paying nearly four times as much for fire insurance premiums on their properties, in proportion to the amount collected for fire losses, as private property owners paid. In the nine states included in the survey, it was found that cities over a 10-year period paid out nearly eight times as much for premiums as they collected in losses, while property owners in general paid a little more than twice as much.

The states included in this survey were Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Dakota, Texas and Wisconsin.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Oct. 28

Eight States Approve Midwest Milk Agreement

Culminating two years of effort by Commissions on Interstate Cooperation, eight midwestern states have approved a reciprocal agreement on inspection and rating of milk and milk products, and two more states probably will follow suit soon, the Council of State Governments announced today.

Formal approval has been given by authorized officials of Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Tennessee and Wisconsin, while authorities in Illinois, Michigan and Ohio have accepted the principles of the agreement and say they will cooperate with the other states. Iowa and Missouri, whose representatives attended preliminary conferences, are expected to give approval soon.

The reciprocal agreement provides for uniform dairy inspection in the states to simplify certification of inspections covering interstate shipments of dairy products and for unifying dairy inspection standards generally.

Formally, the agreement states that "each of the signatory states pledges to each of the other states. . . (I) That it will accept the standards agreed upon by the states of the midwest area on March 15, 1940, and revised on June 6, 1941, as the basis of rating milk supplies to be used for manufacturing purposes, and that a minimum of 63 per cent compliance shall be considered satisfactory based upon the weights assigned to all items by the Committee of Dairy Technicians. That if funds and personnel are available for making these ratings, it will agree to furnish this information to enforcement officials of other states upon request.

"(II) That it will accept from each of the other signatory states and give full faith and credit to its respective certificates of inspection and rating and will treat such certificates of inspection and rating on imported milk from the state or export in the same way as its own certificates of inspection and rating on milk or milk products produced within the state."

Standards referred to in the agreement cover such aspects of the dairy industry as tuberculin tests for cows, lighting and ventilation of dairy barns, cleanliness of dairy equipment and plants, bacterial count and condition of receiving and pasteurization stations.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Oct. 29

Personnel, Public Relation [illegible]

Los Angeles Civil Service Candidates Give "Work Sample" To Prove Fitness For Jobs

When the Los Angeles street department wants to hire a street roller operator, the City Civil Service Commission gives all candidates an opportunity to show a sample of their work from the driver's seat.

"Performance tests" such as this have played a large part in the city's civil service examination procedure for two years. Similar to those in use in other cities also, they have bettered the quality of city employes and brought a favorable reaction from the public, a report to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada showed today.

The tests have a bearing on the selection of employes in approximately one-fourth the entire list of examinations conducted by the Los Angeles civil service agency, according to the report. Skilled craftsmen, machine and equipment operators, skilled office workers and technicians, designers and draftsmen are among those given the work sample tests, which are supplemented with pencil and paper tests where feasible.

The Los Angeles civil service commission determines the tests and method of rating applicants only after the jobs have been analysed and research has been done on the qualifications needed for success in the occupation. The aim of performance tests is to measure the most representative of the occupational skills used in the various classes of positions.

"Raters"---persons who have experience in supervising the type of work tested---help conduct the examinations. The raters usually are from outside the city service and frequently serve without compensation.

Candidates are usually rated according to a five-point scale which checks their performance of various steps in the test as "satisfactory," "outstanding," "poor," etc.

During the period performance testing has been in force, department heads and supervisors have expressed satisfaction with the type of employe secured, according to the commission. Candidates also "more generally seem to feel they have taken a fair and valid examination."

Use of performance tests has made it possible to reduce or do away with arbitrary minimum requirements "so that no candidate who can perform a job satisfactorily need be eliminated because he cannot demonstrate his ability in a pencil and paper test," the report said. This is a special advantage in the present period when there is a shortage of candidates for many city jobs owing to defense employment, it was pointed out.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Oct. 30

Attorneys-General Face Increased Duties With New Lawmaking

An increased reliance on the state attorney-general in his capacity as chief legal officer has accompanied the increasing complexity of state legislation and public administration since 1900, an analysis for the Council of State Governments showed today.

In recent years state social security legislation and, more lately, state defense legislation has required constant interpretative services of the attorney-general, according to the analysis, and in 43 states special counsel for particular boards and commissions are being added to take care of the press of affairs.

The attorney-general is required first of all to give legal opinions to the governor and other state officials, and to prepare contracts and documents in which the state is a party. He is required in most states to advise legislators on the constitutionality of proposed legislation, and to furnish legal opinions to local prosecuting attorneys. In some states he may advise other local officials.

In addition to these legal advisory duties, the attorney-general has charge of cases in the state supreme court and in the United States courts in which the state or its officials are party. In some states he may appear in such cases before the lower courts. He has specific powers and duties in connection with criminal appeals, the extradition of fugitives and the enforcement of particular statutes. In many states he is a member of various state boards and commissions, and in some states he has supervision over the administration of inheritance and other state taxes.

In most of the states the attorney-general gives legal advice to local prosecutors when requested by them, and in about 10 states he has definite powers of supervision. In this respect the California attorney-general must require written reports from local prosecutors, and he may assist them or take full charge of investigations or prosecutions if he thinks it is necessary.

The attorney-general's term of office is four years in 25 of the states, two years in 20, five years in New Hampshire and New Jersey, and eight years in Tennessee. The office is elective in all but seven states. Salaries of the 48 state legal officers range from $12,000 a year in New York and Pennsylvania to $3,000 in Missouri and North Dakota, with the average just under $6,000.

In most states the attorney-general is permitted to engage in private practice, but in two he may engage only in civil practice.

The law department of New York state is the largest attorney-general's office, with a staff of 280 including 104 legal assistants and deputies. Expenditures run a million dollars a year---more than double those of Pennsylvania, ranking second. Pennsylvania has 140 legal assistants and deputies; Illinois, Ohio, California and Texas rank next with from 45 to 39; Michigan has 30; and other states from 20 to one.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Oct. 31

"Age-Group" Playgrounds In Kalamazoo Please Child Patrons

Attendance at municipal playgrounds in Kalamazoo, Mich., has increased 400 per cent since the city installed its new plan of segregating age-groups in its seven playground units, the International City Managers' Association said today.

Facilities at each of the seven playgrounds are arranged so the youngest children can play at one end and the oldest at the other, with intermediate age groups arranged between.

The chief advantage, playground officials report, is the elimination of playground fights, allowing the playground director to devote all his time for supervision.

The plan for each playground, under the new system, is like that of a formal garden, with playground equipment and other features substituted for the flower beds.

In the center is a strip of tree-bordered open turf, at one end of which is located the combination office, shelter house and comfort stations. Wading pools and sand boxes for the smallest children are near the administration building. Swings, teeters and slides come next, then volleyball courts and horseshoe pits, and at the far end of the grounds are located the softball diamonds, tennis courts, shuffleboards and other activities for older children.

Each playground has a minimum area of 300,000 square feet to take care of 500 users a day. Supervision costs the city $38 a week for 12 weeks, and maintenance costs average about $600 a year---.013 cents per patron.

Kalamazoo's playground system has been developed through collaboration by the city manager, the director of recreation, the city engineer, the landscape architect for the park department and other interested officials, with the superintendent of parks drawing up the unified plan.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 1

St. Louis Adopts Civil Service For All City Employes

St. Louis will have a merit system covering all branches of city personnel under terms of a charter amendment approved at a special election in September, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The civil service amendment specifies that the merit system must be in full operation within a year. A three-member board, to be appointed by the mayor, and a director of personnel will administer the system. Membership of the board will be limited to persons who have not held an elective office during the four years preceding appointment.

The position of director will be open to qualified persons without regard to residence, and the appointment will be made by the mayor from the top three candidates selected through an examination conducted by the civil service board. The amendment provides that the director must have had at least five years' experience in personnel work, with not less than two of the years in public personnel administration.

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Cincinnati Offers Police, Fire Radio Service To Neighbor Towns

Cincinnati, with a two-way radio station for fire and police service, will send and receive messages for municipal neighbors at a charge of 20 cents a call, under an ordinance recently adopted.

The arrangement, according to the American Municipal Association, is similar to that in force in several other large cities which perform the service for outlying small towns.

Cleveland transmits calls to East Cleveland police cars, charging 42 cents for each call. Detroit supplies the service to East Detroit at 35 cents a call, which is the charge made also by Akron to nearby towns. Providence and Toledo are among other cities offering the service.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 3

Debts Of Five Major Nations Show Rise In 1930-1940 Period

Debts of five major nations increased 20 to 600 per cent during the decade 1930-1940, a comparative analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Germany, spending heavily on war preparations during the period, ran up indebtedness to a 1940 level six times that of 1930, the greatest increase of the nations reported. The Japanese national debt increased 500 per cent in this period, during part of which Japan waged war on China.

Britain, not actually at war until the middle of the fiscal year 1940, showed a debt increase of less than one-fifth during the decade, most of the rise occurring after 1938.

Between the two extremes were Canada and the United States, whose respective debts increased 58 and 165 per cent.

The 1930-1940 debt increases appear trivial beside those which will result from the greatly expanded outlays of all these countries at the present time, it was pointed out.

Germany's national debt recently was estimated at more than 100 billion marks---one and one-half times the 1940 figure. The British budget of 1941-42 showed that about half of the expenditure of 4,200,000,000 pounds will be borrowed, thus increasing the debt in one year by more than was added to it during the entire decade preceding.

U.S. Treasury estimates indicate that about $6,000,000,000 of indebtedness was incurred in 1941, and that this will be augmented by $13,000,000,000 more during the present fiscal year.

Information for the analysis was supplied from the research files of a study on public debt now in progress under Dr. Simeon E. Leland of the University of Chicago.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 4

Rochester Veterans' Bureau Adopts New Approach To Help Men To Jobs

A new approach to the problem of placing handicapped workers has enabled the Rochester (N.Y.) Bureau of Veteran Relief to get jobs in defense and other industries for many veterans previously considered unemployable, a report to the American Public Welfare Association showed today.

The new method is to hold "clinics" or group interviews of all main relief staff members with every veteran on relief, in order to discover all skills, experiences or even hobbies that might make him employable. From this information prospective employers can thus be given specific facts when approached on openings instead of the usual vague statement that the veteran can "do any kind of light work," the report said.

Almost half the number of veterans on relief interviewed during the first two weeks were aided to jobs by the bureau, which is a municipal agency under the city's welfare department.

If the clinic discovers that a short period of training might make the veteran a more desirable employe, such training is arranged. For example, a shoe worker, once a buffing machine operator, was given a little additional training and qualified for a job running a metal polishing machine.

Some of the men are enrolled for instructional classes under national defense, and at least four of them, according to the report, have been placed in industry at substantial salaries within three months after the clinic interview. Other men are sent to the city's "industrial workshops" for occupational therapy. Two such veterans have been able within three months to take supervised jobs that pay part of their living expenses.

Physical defects are the major obstacle to employment of the veterans, "although not always an unsurmountable one," the report said. Of 210 men interviewed in the first weeks of the clinic, 24 per cent had cardiac conditions, 18 per cent stomach ailments, 14 per cent faulty vision and 12 per cent hernias.

In working out the clinic program, according to E.I. Cooper, deputy commissioner of the bureau, the agency has learned that "unemployability is a flexible term, varying in meaning from person to person, and from year to year," and that the person classified as unemployable may be very anxious to work, though his morale and initiative are at low ebb.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 5

States Add To Retirement Laws For Municipal Employes This Year

Although no additional states joined the seven now providing for statewide retirement plans for municipal employes, a number of laws covering special groups of employes were enacted by 1941 state legislatures, the American Municipal Association reported today.

The states which provide this protection on a statewide basis---usually considered soundest because multiple risks and overhead can thus safely be absorbed---are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Illinois and Minnesota. All but Minnesota provide that municipal governments make payments into the state retirement system or set up their own employe pension plans. In Minnesota, employes make the entire contribution to the retirement fund.

Retirement legislation of 1941 included Arkansas' move to authorize cities between 3,000 and 8,000 population to establish police pension systems upon approval of voters, the funds to be supported by donations, disciplinary fines and contributions of 1 per cent of police salaries. Larger cities---those of the first and second class---were authorized to levy a special tax of not more than one mill over certain present authorizations for firemen and police pensions, on approval of voters. Another new Arkansas law aims to protect the pension and retirement funds of police and firemen by prohibiting use of the funds for any other purpose.

Florida this year authorized the governing body of any political subdivision to provide by resolution or ordinance for annuity insurance for employes under a group plan, as well as life, health, accident and hospitalization insurance.

In Kansas, cities of the second and third class were authorized to levy up to 2/10 of a mill for firemen's relief. Bonds of the local municipality were given preference by law as investment possibilities, federal bonds following in preference.

New Hampshire adopted legislation for a retirement plan for municipal police officers only.

New Jersey provided for the mandatory retirement and pensioning of municipal recorders at not less than $600 a year after 25 years' continuous service, and an age of 60.

Oklahoma provided a surcharge on all fines levied and collected in court for the violation of any state law from 50 cents up to $5.00, to be paid over to the city or town pension fund where such funds exist.

Washington provided for participation by all political subdivisions of the state and their employes in the federal old age insurance plan if the federal act is amended to permit such participation.

Another Washington act authorized the larger cities to provide pension systems for superannuated and disabled employes who once qualified for participation in such systems but who later took positions that made them ineligible.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Nov. 6

Tax Bills, Utility Bills, Carry City Facts To Householders

Cities and counties are adopting novel methods of self-publicizing better to acquaint citizens with the functions and services of their local governments, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

Folders mailed out with tax bills and statements printed on the backs of utility bills are among devices in use to inform citizens about the services their tax dollars buy. Municipalities employing these devices recently are: Two Rivers, Wis.; Dallas, Tex.; Kansas City, Mo.; Royal Oak, Mich.; Morganton, N.C.; and Los Angeles county, Calif.; Durham county, N.C., and Henrico county, Va.

Two Rivers is economically using the backs of water and electric utility bills for printing a series of articles on "how to keep up with your government." One month the article related the history of the meter reader who delivered the bill, explaining the process through which he got the job. Another month the utility bill listed telephone numbers of important city departments for handy reference.

Dallas enclosed with its 1941 tax bills an illustrated folder telling how the taxpayer's dollar is allotted to pay for city expenses and explaining the most convenient ways to meet tax payments. This city has also prepared for citizens a mimeographed pamphlet showing the organizational set-up and working procedures of its departments.

A two-color six-page folder sent out by Kansas City with its current tax bills informed citizens that "you protect your life, your health, your home when you pay your Kansas City taxes." The leaflet carried a digest of city accomplishments in 1940 and a summary of plans for 1941-42, showed distribution of the tax dollar, and told taxpayers that prompt payment of their taxes would entitle them to a six per cent discount.

A taxpayer leaflet prepared by the municipal research analyst of Royal Oak classified each government activity according to cost to taxpayers, by year and by month per thousand dollars. The town of Morganton distributed a folder briefly telling what services tax dollars bought.

Inserted with the tax bills of Los Angeles county this year was a folder covering three years of "governmental economy" and explaining the 1941-42 financial program. Durham county mailed citizens a specially prepared letter entitled "Government and Citizenship." Henrico county, including the city of Richmond, prepared a two-color folder complete with statistics and pie-charts.

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[illegible] joint alliance with the Federation [illegible]

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 7

City Officials Approve Results Of Low-Rent Housing Program

Local governments have been strengthened by the creation of housing authorities to carry out the low-rent public housing program, officials of 33 of the largest cities in the country reported in a survey by the League of Oregon cities and the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service at the University of Oregon.

The local housing programs, in conjunction with the United States Housing Authority, have gained "the trust and confidence of citizens," and have provided valuable studies and surveys "beneficial to everyday administration of city affairs," the officials said. A number of cities reported they find it easier to enforce fire, building and health ordinances, now that slum areas are being cleared.

Only one of the 33 city officials participating in the survey questioned the value of the program, and he reported that the majority of the citizens in the community believed the enterprise worth while.

An increase in the building of homes by private industry as a result of the housing program was noted in 15 cities, while 11 reported that building had not been affected. Seventeen city officials reported that building of rental housing by private industry had been stimulated because of the housing program.

Twenty of the cities indicated that the public housing authorities are making payments to the local government to replace taxes it would collect if the property were privately owned.

Provision of suitable and sanitary dwellings for low-income groups and elimination of slum and blighted areas were in general the main motives for establishing housing authorities, according to the survey. Stimulation of employment, while having some influence, in most cases was a secondary factor.

In addition to providing low-rent housing and relieving housing shortages, housing authority programs in the 33 cities accomplished such results as the removal of dilapidated and substandard dwellings; reduction of disease, juvenile delinquency and crime; elimination of "dead belts" surrounding business and commercial sections where private enterprise does not operate at a profit for rental housing; and the setting of standards to help improve large-scale building of all kinds. The municipal housing agency also furnished a set-up for providing housing accommodations for defense workers, several city officials said.

Among cities covered in the survey were Cincinnati, Cleveland, Los Angeles, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Memphis and San Antonio.

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Local governments [illegible]

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 8

[illegible] Traffic ✓

Los Angeles Enlarges Traffic Squad, Decreases Accidents

Addition of 24 patrol cars and 108 motorcycle police to its traffic department is helping Los Angeles keep down the local traffic accident rate as the rate for the nation rises, a report to the American Municipal Association showed today.

The enlarged traffic detail was installed July 1, following a survey by the International Association of Chiefs of Police which showed that 85 per cent of the city's traffic accidents were caused by traffic violations and recommended stricter law enforcement as a remedy.

The patrol squad's duty is to investigate and report on all traffic collisions, while the motorcycle officers, on visible patrol at the places where accidents are frequent, issue citations for offenses which the records show are principal causes of collision. An "analytical unit" of the police department studies the reports and recommends traffic engineering improvements, and a public education campaign is also in continuous progress.

During the past three months, although traffic in Los Angeles has increased 30 per cent, there has been a slight decrease in the traffic accident rate.

Members of the patrol squad were chosen through examination and were given three weeks' intensive academic training for their jobs. The 24 patrol cars are distributed over five overlapping eight-hour shifts, with the greatest number of cars on duty during the busy hours.

* * *

Michigan Streamlines Automobile Records

[illegible]

By micro-filming its motor vehicle records, the Motor Vehicle Division of the Michigan Department of State has obtained an efficient, fireproof, space-saving filing system, a report to the Council of State Governments said today.

With this new photographic method of preserving automobile titles and registration records, the department has been able to destroy tons of transferred title records kept on file for six years as required by Michigan law. The space taken by the title files is now utilized by two other state divisions previously housed in rented quarters costing $6,000 yearly. The state also is saving salary expenses, since the new micro-film records require less personnel for efficient operation.

Each new application to the department is now photographed on micro-film. When reference is to be made to any record, its miniature photograph is "blown up" by a projecting machine for easy inspection. Michigan ranks seventh in the nation in the number of automobile registrations, recording 1,556,571 in 1940.

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CORRECTION: In News Bulletin release for Mon., Oct. 27, last line of paragraph 4, delete "or 14.9 per cent," and make read x x x "$559,433, the fire losses representing only 14.9 per cent of the premiums."

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Monday, Nov. 10

Production and defense - Intergovernmental

Joint Municipal Action Aids Defense Production

When OPM held its sub-contracting clinic in Kansas City Friday and Saturday, it found in operation there an unusual organization of municipalities that already has been successful in arranging for the cooperative use of small factory facilities in defense industry.

Realizing the importance of the federal government's efforts to distribute defense contracts among small businesses and also the need to protect these firms against priority shutdowns, mayors of 150 cities in the Kansas City trade area have organized through mutual cooperation the Mid-Central War Resources Board, which already has obtained millions of dollars in defense contracts for its cooperating firms, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

To organize potential capacities of small industries for defense work, Mayor John B. Gage of Kansas City, Mo., held a conference in May, 1940, with the mayors of Kansas City, Kan., and Independence and North Kansas City, Mo. From this conference resulted the Mid-Central War Resources Board, incorporated as a non-profit organization with mayors of the 150 cities as directors.

Activities of the Board are financed by annual contributions from four major cities in the area. The cities and their contributions are: Kansas City, Mo., $5,400; Kansas City, Kan., $3,000; Independence, Mo., $1,800, and North Kansas City, Mo., $1,800. Chairman of the Board is Mayor C. B. Russell of Lawrence, Kan. Serving as secretary on a non-salary basis is Lou E. Holland, a Kansas City lithographer.

The Board's first task was to survey industries in its operating area and to arrange by types of production the information thus obtained. Fifteen thousand questionnaires were printed and distributed. The completed survey findings were submitted to authorities in Washington and several large orders for cotton goods resulted. These orders, occupying 19 companies, run into millions of dollars.

When the Board recognized the threat of priorities to existence of small businesses, it organized into a corporation small concerns which as a unit could obtain a large government contract to be handled by dividing it among them. Twenty-three firms thus were incorporated under Missouri law to form the Mid-Central Associated Defense Industries, Inc. The corporation's stock has no par value; each member concern may hold only 10 shares. Thirty companies now belong and there is room for 70 more. Holland also is president of this corporation.

The new corporation was soon invited to bid on a bore sight contract. The Board decided upon 15 firms in the corporation which were qualified to make the parts required and called them together. They allocated the work among themselves, figured their financial share and the Board then added what it considered a fair charge for overhead and supervision. The bid was made and the contract---in excess of a quarter of a million dollars---was awarded by the government.

The procedure followed was for each company to give bond to the corporation for the full amount of the work to be done and the corporation, in turn, to give bond to the government. A qualified engineer was employed by the Board to coordinate work of the plants.

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When Bob Bell [illegible] in Kansas City [illegible] and [illegible] found its [illegible] there an [illegible] in scouting for the [illegible] in [illegible] industry.

[illegible] defense contracts [illegible] small [illegible] against [illegible], [illegible] organized [illegible] has obtained [illegible] of dollars in defense [illegible] firms, the [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

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The [illegible] the full amount of the work to be done [illegible]. A qualified contract [illegible]

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 11

Cities Advised To Plan For Priorities Demands

Fire engines can forego some of their shiny brass and other trimmings during the emergency and still do a good job in putting out fires, the American Municipal Association said today in a "priorities guidebook," which recommended that specifications for fire engines as well as other equipment "be pared down to include only absolutely necessary parts."

The recommendation was one of eight measures whereby municipalities might help cushion the impact the priorities system is likely to produce on city services. Pointing out that the Office of Production Management has established the State and Local Government Requirements Branch to assist in securing priorities on supplies for essential government services, the guidebook said that "certain alleviative measures" could be employed by each local government itself.

The additional recommendations were that cities should:

Check all potential sources of supply before seeking priorities assistance from the OPM, and make periodic checkups to help avoid unexpected delays in delivery.

Maintain stores of supplies sufficient to meet current needs only. Unnecessary expansion of either equipment reserves or supplies "are strictly taboo for the duration."

Schedule deliveries to coincide with actual need, and arrange for longer advance-notice periods in cases of certain supplies.

Use substitutes whenever possible, especially in materials where shortages are particularly acute.

Institute conservation programs by careful scheduling of trips in publicly owned trucks and automobiles, servicing regularly all automotive and mechanical equipment, and putting any idle equipment into use to reduce the load on currently operating machinery.

Designate one official to handle priorities problems for the municipality, preferably an official connected with the city purchasing office if there is one.

Develop intergovernmental arrangements for the exchange of supplies and equipment, especially in metropolitan areas.

The four OPM priorities procedures of primary importance to municipalities are: 1) the individual preference rating certificate, enabling the city to secure prompt delivery on supplies or equipment required to operate essential government services; 2) the general maintenance and repair order, permitting municipal governments to get deliveries of required repair parts merely by endorsing a special statement on the purchase orders certifying their purpose; 3) the utilities maintenance and repair order covering electric, gas and water utilities, public sanitation and steam heating for public use; and 4) the project rating plan, generally limited to new construction or plant expansion such as a new school or a power dam.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 12

Steel Shortage Affects Auto License Plates

Motor vehicles - [illegible]

Cooperating in the national defense program to conserve metals, five states have announced plans to adopt devices eliminating the need for new automobile license plates next year or in the future.

These states, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators, are California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland and Michigan. States with steel supplies on hand for 1942 plates or with plates already manufactured probably will take similar action next year since material for 1943 plates may not be available.

California will make 1941 plates "do" for next year by fastening "cover strips," 1 5/8 inches wide by 13 7/8 inches long, on this year's number plates. These strips will bear black figures on a yellow background to contrast with the plates themselves---yellow on black---and will carry a serial number, the state's name and the year. New registrants, however, will receive regulation plates for next year. The state estimates that by this method it will save between $100,000 and $130,000, in addition to helping conserve steel.

The Delaware legislature has put its registration plates on a permanent basis with expiration dates indicated in two places by changeable inserts. One insert showing the month of expiration is placed in the upper left-hand corner of the plate, and the other showing the year in the upper right-hand corner.

Kentucky is considering adoption of a five-year license plate. Windshield sticker stamps of different colors will be used to indicate the year. Maryland also plans to use a five-year system.

Michigan has arranged to make its 1942 plates last another year by preparing a steel strip with numerals "43" to bolt over the original figures. Plastic plates may be used eventually, Michigan state officials said.

The Federation said that one state, Connecticut, has used permanent license plates, made of aluminum, since 1937.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., November 13

Philadelphia Regulates Private Parking Lots By New Ordinance

Greater protection for car-owners and increased safety for pedestrians are objectives of a new municipal ordinance in Philadelphia regulating private parking lots, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The ordinance was adopted to correct such abuses as maneuvering cars across sidewalks and allowing cars to enter and leave parking lots at any point along the sidewalk. It is now being criticized by the city's municipal research bureau for failing to set a high standard for the design of shelters for parking lot attendants and to regulate the number, size and kind of signs permitted on the premises.

The Philadelphia ordinance is an example of the step an increasing number of cities are taking to control the parking lot business, according to the Association. Among other cities with comprehensive ordinances are Detroit, Flint, Toledo and Washington, D.C.

Under the Philadelphia ordinance all open-air parking places are required to have a wall or fence at least two feet high, constructed of metal or masonry, or palings or posts not less than 30 inches high, along the building line facing the street. Driveways across the sidewalk must conform to regulations of the public works department, and the use of sidewalks for parking is prohibited.

To remedy the practice of "kidnaping" cars, the transfer of any car from one lot to another between 7 a.m. and midnight must have the written consent of the motorist.

All lots are required to post parking charges at every entrance, and all lettering and figures on signs must be of equal size. Lots operated at night must have shielded floodlights or other types of approved lighting.

Parking lot owners or operators are required to pay within 15 days any judgment against them for losses or damages suffered by a patron. Failure to pay results in the suspension of the parking lot license until the judgment is paid or a $2,000 bond posted.

The director of public safety is authorized to establish a car capacity for all open-air parking spaces or garages, in accordance with the plan for parking submitted by the operator at the time he applies for the license. When a parking lot is filled to its legal capacity, the operator must place a conspicuous sign at the entrance reading "Filled."

Other requirements are that each parking lot must keep an accurate daily record, subject to inspection by the public safety department at all time, showing the license number and state of origin of all cars parked.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 14

Nations Follow Varied Plans For Gasoline Conservation

Although gasoline curfews have been dispensed with for the present in the United States, gasoline substitutes and gas-rationing on various plans are in force in most other parts of the world, information from the North American Gasoline Tax Conference showed today.

In Brazil, a recent "gasogenio" law requires owners of 10 or more trucks or buses to operate a tenth of their vehicles on gas obtained from burning wood or charcoal, and it is planned to operate agricultural machinery with the same power. Alcohol made from Brazilian cane sugar is widely used also, and a lubricating oil made by mixing the native petroleum with castor oil and the oil of a wild Brazilian seed now is in production.

Brazil has been affected severely by the lack of ocean transport for securing gasoline from the United States, and has turned to rationing.

Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa are trying to coordinate their civilian consumption of gasoline by establishing uniformity in their rationing systems and by rationing tanker transportation.

Australia, controlling the importation and distribution of petroleum by means of quotas for each oil company, will substitute fuel from wheat, sugar and molasses, rectified spirits, methane gas and benzol to cover one-sixth of present consumption. Private passenger cars are allowed gasoline for 1,000 miles a year.

In New South Wales it is estimated that 82,000 cars will be laid up because of lack of fuel, causing a loss of $4,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue.

New Zealand has ordered the elimination of overlapping milk routes as a conservation measure. All dairy companies have been required to agree on areas in which one firm will deliver exclusively.

The Japanese-controlled government in Nanking recently announced a cut of 50 per cent in gasoline supplies to private cars, taxis and trucks. Buses and oil trucks were exempted.

Italy, beginning October 1, forbade use of gasoline for civilian automobiles entirely. Methane or charcoal gas must be used instead.

The British government, which controls gasoline rations through a petroleum department under the secretary of mines, recently ordered an additional reduction of 50 per cent in gasoline used by private cars. With previous cuts, the new ration will limit private drivers to approximately 100 miles travel per month. Commercial vehicles have been receiving about 29 gallons a month for each ton up to four tons.

Canada, which inaugurated a 7 p.m.-7 a.m. and Sunday curfew two months ago, now limits sales of gasoline to two specified grades. In October each dealer was allotted for distribution 75 per cent of the amount of gasoline he sold in July. In some cities this has resulted in service stations' selling only to regular customers or selling only a gallon or two at a time.

The North American Gasoline Tax Conference is a member organization of the Federation of Tax Administrators.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 15

Small Town Provides Free Parking Lots

Deciding it is cheaper to build off-street parking lots than to widen its narrow streets, Plymouth, Mich., pop. 5,360, has opened a free 100-car capacity municipal parking space back of main street stores and is starting work on a second lot of 150-car capacity, the International City Managers' Association reported today.

The $9,000 cost of land and development was paid from general funds in the 1940-41 and 1941-42 budgets, in accordance with the pay-as-you-go policy the city has followed since 1930, the Association said.

The lot is supervised 14 hours a day by an attendant who also will oversee a small comfort station now under construction. Supervision and general maintenance, including lighting at night, will cost approximately $1,000 a year.

To encourage more widespread use of the free parking lots, the city is considering installation of penny parking meters on the main business street.

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Detroit Recruits Civil Service Candidates Through "Help Wanted" Ads

"Help Wanted" columns of metropolitan newspapers near Detroit advertised career systems in government recently when the Detroit civil service commission was attempting to get a wide range of qualified applicants for junior and senior positions in the personnel office.

Waiving the usual residence requirements for applicants, the civil service agency bought space in the classified advertisement sections of newspapers in Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus, running a notice pointing out such advantages of government careers as pension privileges, promotion rights and retention of status during military service.

More than 300 applications came in as a result of the Detroit advertisements, 109 from the Chicago area, and 39 from the Ohio cities. The examinations, given in three of the cities, resulted in 44 successful applicants from Detroit and other Michigan cities, 18 from the Chicago area and two from Columbus, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 17

NOV 13 1941

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(EDITORS' NOTE: This is the first of two stories based on surveys of municipal action granting salary and wage increases to city employes to meet increased living costs.)

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Many cities are granting their employes wage and salary increases to help them meet rising costs of living. This was shown today in two surveys, one by the International City Managers' Association and the other by the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library.

The City Manager study, covering 27 cities under 300,000 population, shows 18 of the cities already have increased the pay of some or all their employes. Five other of these cities anticipate making increases in their next budgets.

Of the 21 cities over 300,000 covered by the Milwaukee study, nine have increased salaries and wages of their employes and nine have been asked by various employe groups to consider salary raises.

Several methods were used by the cities in increasing wages, including cost-of-living adjustment or bonus plans, fixed or variable percentages of base salary, and flat increases of the same amount for all employes regardless of base salary.

According to the City Manager study, employes covered by the wage increases vary from city to city. The increases apply to all employes including laborers in six cities, to lower-salaried workers in eight cities, to all receiving less than $3,000 yearly in one city, and to various other groups in three cities.

It was pointed out in the City Manager survey that the cost of living as of Sept. 15, 1941, the latest data obtainable, was 9.6 per cent higher than in August, 1939, according to the cost-of-living index of the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics.

Salary increases in the 18 cities reported in the City Manager study have become effective since July 1, and additional increases for some groups are under consideration in eight of these cities. The cities are Bay City, Ferndale and Flint, Mich.; Berkeley, Long Beach and Oakland, Calif.; Dallas, Longview and Port Arthur, Tex.; Brunswick, Ga.; East Cleveland, O.; High Point, N.C.; Kenosha, Wis.; Miami Beach, Fla.; Newport News, Va.; Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Phoenixville, Pa.; and West Hartford, Conn. The five cities anticipating wage increases are Ft. Lauderdale and Tallahassee, Fla.; Lexington, Ky.; Sumter, S.C.; and Wichita Falls, Tex.

The nine cities over 300,000 population which have granted salary or wage increases are Atlanta, Cincinnati, Detroit, Kansas City, Louisville, St. Paul, Portland, Ore., Seattle and Washington, D.C. The nine cities reporting employe requests for increases are Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Denver, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Rochester, N.Y., and San Francisco.

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→ see following page for pt. 1

PAGE 2: Add municipal employe wage increase surveys x x x giving them a better chance to meet rising living costs. Since the city council felt that neither a fixed bonus for all employes regardless of salary range nor a fixed percentage of salaries regardless of the base rate would be fair, it decided on a combination of both these methods in determining the bonus.

Under this arrangement, employes will receive a flat raise of $100 plus five per cent of salary. The bonuses resulting will range from 13 2/3 per cent on a salary of $1,200 down to seven per cent on a salary of $5,000.

Methods used by other cities in increasing wages of employes are as follows: In Seattle, employes in one department received 10 to 17 per cent increases this year. All others except police and firemen, whose wages are fixed by separate action, will receive 1942 increases ranging from $5 to $20 a month.

With a few exceptions, all employes of Ferndale, Mich., received increases. Pay for salaried employes was increased on the basis of 7.5 per cent on salaries of $3,000 and under, and five per cent on salaries above $3,000; pay for hourly workers and skilled workmen was increased to the highest prevailing wage rate in the district.

Detroit increased wages of workers in the lower brackets by 10 cents an hour, regardless of their rate of pay. Wages of common, semiskilled and skilled laborers were raised five cents an hour in Louisville, while all other city employes earning less than $2,500 a year were given flat 10 per cent increases.

A reclassification plan in Kansas City, Mo., provided that all annual rate employes earning less than $100 a month should receive a pay increase of $5 a month if they have not yet reached the top of their compensation ranges.

Portland, Ore., has provided a $5 monthly raise for employes receiving less than $1,500 a year, and a $4 monthly raise for those earning from $1,500 to $1,800.

After an analysis of city jobs by outside consultants, Flint, Mich., raised salaries of all groups of workers. Miami Beach, Fla., gave raises averaging 10 per cent to all its employes.

All employe groups, except police and firemen, were raised in High Point, N.C. Salaries below the minimum in each class were increased to the minimum and $5 a month added for each employe for each four-year period of service.

In Port Arthur, Tex., salaries were increased with no definite plan, but in an effort to adjust those out of line.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 18

(EDITORS' NOTE: This is the second of two stories on reports of municipal action granting salary and wage increases to city employes.)

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In providing salary and wage increases for their employes, cities are using four basic methods or combinations of them, according to surveys completed recently by the International City Managers' Association and the Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library.

One method, developed by St. Paul, is to grant increases adjusted automatically according to cost-of-living indexes; another is to grant bonuses on this basis. Most of the cities covered by the survey gave increases of the same amount for all employes regardless of base salary, however, or gave percentage-of-salary raises which may have been the same for all employes or vary in size from lower to higher income groups.

The cost-of-living adjustment plan, originated by St. Paul in 1922, was adopted later by San Diego, Columbus and the Fordson public school system at Dearborn, Mich. Under this plan, salaries are adjusted automatically in accordance with cost-of-living indexes prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages of laborers and unskilled workers, and salaries of top executives, are not affected by the plan, which applies only to workers employed under the St. Paul job classification system.

Procedure of the St. Paul plan is this: When the annual city budget is under preparation for the following year, the Civil Service Bureau reports to the city comptroller the current cost of living for the St. Paul area. Salary adjustments then are written into the budget and the council is notified of these changes. No formal action other than adoption of the budget is necessary. No salary changes are made unless living costs vary at least two per cent in comparison with the preceding year. Recent increases in living costs led St. Paul to provide for an eight-point, or about a six per cent, increase over salaries in 1940.

The bonus variation decided upon by Niagara Falls, N.Y., to be initiated in 1942, will provide a larger amount for employes with smaller incomes, giving them a

(MORE) See previous page for pt. 2

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 19

Few Local Issues Balloted November 5

Salary raises for police and firemen, municipal ownership of utilities and one or two "reform" proposals were among the comparatively small number of local issues on the November 5 ballots, which drew a light vote generally in this "off year," information from the American Municipal Association showed today.

State-wide elections were scheduled only in Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Mississippi. Local elections in other states were for choice of councilmen, mayor and other local officials.

Police salary raises, submitted to voters in 31 New Jersey municipalities, were approved in only eight, while firemen's salary increases, up in 17 cities of this state, were approved in only one or two. Elizabeth, N.J., was one of the cities voting the increase.

In Paducah, Ky., proposed ordinances to increase salaries of police and firemen and establish a civil service system for certain other city employes were defeated. Cleveland, O., voters also defeated police and fire salary increases, along with a 2.73 operating levy for the administration of poor relief, which would have given welfare employes pay raises already voted by the city council.

In Cheyenne, Wyo., on the other hand, voters approved an ordinance raising the salaries of the mayor and commissioners. In three Pennsylvania towns---Merchantville, Brooklawn and Pennsauken Township---pay increases were voted for police.

San Francisco and Cincinnati both defeated proposals on municipal utilities. Under the Cincinnati proposal, the city would have constructed a new power plant or issued $100,000 in bonds to buy the private plant now supplying the city with power.

San Francisco voters failed to approve a proposal to authorize a $66,500,000 revenue bond issue for purchase of the distribution lines of the private power company now transporting electric power from the city-operated Hetch Hetchy Dam in Yosemite National Park. The city has been selling Hetch Hetchy power to the utility company for distribution under an "agency contract" for 17 years, but the U.S. supreme court found it to be violating the Raker act, which permits sale only to municipalities or public irrigation districts, and after June 30, 1942, will place an injunction on this activity.

Chief of the reform measures was an amendment to the New York City charter, approved by voters, abolishing the elective offices of county sheriff and city register. Appointments to these offices will be made by the mayor on the basis of a civil service examination. To clarify the situation, a lawsuit is expected on the question of whether those elected to the posts of sheriffs and city register in the five counties the same day the offices were abolished can take office next January.

Other issues acted upon included a state-wide enabling act in Kentucky to permit voting machines in counties, which was adopted; a charter amendment in Cleveland to eliminate sewer rental charges and replace operating funds from general fund allocations, which was defeated; a charter amendment in Detroit for reinstatement of civil service employes absent in the armed forces, which was approved; and an amendment authorizing construction by New York state of 20 miles of ski trails in the Adirondack forest preserve, adopted.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Nov. 20

Qualifications Of Municipal Auditor Most Important, Officials Say

The most important factor in selecting independent public accountants to perform a municipal audit should be their qualifications for the work, regardless of a policy as to continuous or non-continuous employment.

Members of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada were uniform in agreeing on this point in replying recently to the following question:

"Should a municipality which employs independent public accountants to perform a municipal audit continue to use the same firm or individual year after year, or should there be a break in employment?"

Most of the finance officers who believe there should be frequent changes in auditors gave three principal reasons---that rotation of employment among auditors or firms results in new ideas and suggestions from year to year, creates competition with each individual or firm trying to give better service, and reduces chances of collusion, or familiarity between auditors and city officials.

Other officials believe changes should be made only occasionally. One, the assistant commissioner of administration, State of Minnesota, said that work done by the accountant in making his first audit, and time consumed by public officials in making the auditor familiar with the records, are much greater than will be necessary in subsequent audits. To absorb this cost, the auditor should be kept for a reasonable length of time, not less than five years and perhaps 10.

Qualification of the individual or firm hired to make the audit was stressed by officials believing in more or less continuous employment. The deputy comptroller of New York City said "a reliable firm will give a continuous report to the taxpayer regardless of the administration . . . discontinuance of the services of a reputable firm of accountants might be a danger signal to the taxpayer, as the new administration may want to make changes which are not in the public interest." Several officials said reputable and qualified accountants usually bring new ideas to clients, and others pointed out that continuous service by a qualified auditing firm tends to build up a background of valuable knowledge and experience within the auditing organization itself which can be drawn upon by a municipality through changing administrations.

Both the Association and the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, it was pointed out in connection with the poll, have condemned the system of employing auditors on the basis of the lowest bid. Both organizations believe that professional services cannot be engaged in that way, and recommend selection of an auditor on a non-competitive basis and on the basis of qualifications for the job.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 21

Two Civil Service Agencies Adopt "Visual Safety" Tests

In an effort to eliminate one cause of traffic accidents---poor vision---in drivers of city-owned automobiles, civil service agencies of the Chicago Park District and the city of Alameda, Calif., are using "visual safety tests," the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The Chicago Park District testing program in 1939-1940 measured the vision of 1,196 operators of motor vehicles owned by the park district. Tested were police squad car drivers, chauffeurs, traffic patrol servicemen and other employes required to drive from time to time.

Tests were given for field of vision, color vision, common ills of the eye, sensitivity to glare and adaptation of vision to darkness.

Thirteen per cent of the employes tested failed one or more of the tests and were disqualified as drivers of Park District vehicles, but were offered re-tests if they would have their vision corrected. Subsequently, 22 per cent of the disqualified group were re-examined, and met the minimum vision requirements. A relatively large number of the disqualified had eye trouble generally not correctible, such as defective depth perception and color vision.

In Alameda, the local safety council recently gave visual tests in cooperation with the civil service board. Two hundred drivers of city-owned vehicles took the tests, and other city employes were encouraged to do so.

Informed of serious vision deficiencies, a number of the employes already have sought eye correction on their own initiative, according to the civil service agency.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 22

Seven Cities Plan Joint Sewage Facilities

Seven neighboring California cities on the east side of San Francisco Bay have just completed a joint survey of their sewage disposal problem, which resulted in recommendation that the municipal plant now supplying their water also construct and operate sewage treatment and disposal facilities for their common use.

The cooperative survey was an outgrowth of the custom of municipal officials of the seven cities---Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland, Emeryville, Albany, Piedmont and Richmond---to meet for discussion of mutual problems involving the area, according to the International City Managers' Association.

Taking the sewage disposal problem to engineers, the cooperating officials were advised to have a survey made and to appoint one city as agent for the others in conducting it. An executive committee composed of the city managers of four of the cities and council representatives of the other three, supervised the survey, authorizing the city of Berkeley to employ and compensate personnel.

Cost of the survey---$48,000---was divided according to population, land area and industrial concentration of the seven cities. Their contributions were placed in a trust fund which, along with other survey functions, was handled by Berkeley.

The survey recommended that 40-year serial bonds be issued to defray the cost of building treatment and disposal facilities, estimated at $8,450,000. Each city council has the right of independent action in the matter of providing funds for construction, but final decision will be made by voters at a bond election.

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Municipal Employes To Learn Wartime Measures For Utility Protection

Municipalities throughout the country have been invited to send representative employes to New York City in December and January for courses of instruction on how to protect vital utilities and city services during wartime, so that they can go back to their communities to teach others.

The New York City Civil Service Commission has taken on the job of standardizing for nation-wide use instruction courses originally prepared for New York City employes.

The instruction courses will be given in two-week periods of intensive training, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., Nov. 24

Intermunicipal Cooperation On Airports Increases

Forty-two municipal airports in the United States are operated as joint enterprises by 91 cities and counties, and 55 more probably will be established in the near future, a report to the International City Managers' Association showed today.

With federal aeronautics authorities declaring the number of airports must be doubled and the number of hangars tripled to meet defense and civilian requirements for facilities, the move for intermunicipal action on airports which began in the late 1920's may receive still greater impetus, the report said.

Most of the intermunicipal airport agreements are between one city and one county. Seven have been established by joint intercity action, and only four involve more than two municipalities. Twenty-two of the 42 existing joint ports are in communities below 10,000 population, and only two are in areas over 100,000.

Of the 54 additional joint airports proposed as of September 1, 1941, 15 are city-county airports in Idaho, and 33 are joint intercity airports and one a city-county project in Texas. The other six proposed ports are in Tennessee.

Procedures followed in establishing, maintaining and operating joint airports vary considerably, it was pointed out. Some of the arrangements specify the responsibilities of each party in formal written contracts, resolutions or ordinances, while in other cases municipalities just "get together" without much consideration for legal forms and sharing of costs.

The airport serving Luzerne county and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is an example of the "formal" city-county arrangement, the report said. In operation since 1934, the airport is governed by a board of three members---two from the respective county and city legislative bodies and a third selected by the two. Wilkes-Barre meets all expenses incurred in the lease of the airport site, while the county pays two-thirds of the maintenance and operation costs. The ordinance limits expenditures to $18,000 a year.

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PAGE 2: Add joint operation of airports x x x $18,000 a year.

Dothan and Houston county, Ala., have an informal agreement. Each provided half the land and together secured a WPA project to supply trucks and laborers. Houston county furnished grading equipment, and the city paid the salaries of the men and cost of fuel for operating the county machinery. The city will be solely responsible for maintenance and operation expenditures. A commission of five members administers this airport.

Of the seven intercity airports, the Bingham-Endicott field in New York is typical, according to the report. In 1936 these two cities passed joint resolutions creating an airport committee and providing for the procurement of the property. Land and construction costs were divided equally. Two members from each of the city councils make up the governing body, which appoints an airport manager. All activities requiring an expenditure of funds must be approved by both city councils. Each city budgets like amounts for maintenance and operation, which are supplemented by airport revenues.

Other intercity airports, like Helena and West Helena, Ark., contribute on the basis of assessed property valuations. The joint airport of Lewiston and Auburn, Me., is financed largely by the state military defense commission. An example of cooperation across state lines is the airport of Pullman, Wash., and Moscow, Idaho.

Two joint projects in Tennessee and two in North Carolina are sponsored by more than two municipalities: The Tri-City airport, constructed, maintained and operated by Johnson City, Kingsport, and Bristol, Tenn., and by Sullivan county, Tenn., is run by an airport commission composed of 12 citizens appointed by the chief officers of the respective municipalities. This joint agency selects the airport manager. The $50,000 cost of the airport site, bought in 1934, was allocated to the four municipalities according to population. Grading of the site and erection of hangars and buildings were carried through as a WPA project, and a nine-mile connecting highway was built by the state highway department. Since the airport was opened in 1937, airport revenues and refunds from the state gasoline tax have been sufficient to meet maintenance and operation expenses.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Nov. 25

Ne [illegible]

Four Recommendations For Effective Housing Result From Nation-Wide Survey

Four recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of housing programs were made today in a report, by the National Association of Housing Officials, on a nation-wide study of activities and proposals for housing in neighborhood rehabilitation.

According to the report, future successful housing and reclamation of slum areas will depend upon ability to develop: (1) Broad plans for land use, so that whole areas and not merely isolated projects may be planned; (2) an attack on forces drawing away from cities higher-income families, as well as industries necessary to the economic wellbeing of the city; (3) means of providing housing for all income classes; and (4) ways of enlisting direct private participation in those parts of the rebuilding process that can return a legitimate and attractive profit.

Although proof that attractive profits can be made would provide the greatest impetus for widespread large-scale housing operations by private enterprise in deteriorated areas, cases cited in the report indicate that no profits can be derived from unsubsidized housing for low-income families.

Neighborhood rehabilitation legislation enacted this year in Illinois, Michigan and New York, however, "holds promise of greater inducements to private activity than have heretofore been available," the report said. "It is perfectly clear, though, that there must be not only a more realistic attitude of government towards such private profit-seeking operations, but private capital must redefine in less extravagant terms a 'reasonable profit' in real estate development."

Among problems facing the housing officials, according to the report, are decentralization and decline of population, blighted areas, daily traffic congestion and municipal bankruptcy. Survival of the city as an economic entity, and possibly as a political entity, will depend largely upon its ability to attract and hold a population that is rapidly reaching a stable point. While neighborhood rehabilitation, building repair and remodeling are necessary to supply one part of the low-cost or low-rent market, they are equally important as a means of creating an environment that can compete successfully with the "lures of suburbia," the report said.

Rehabilitation of neighborhoods will not be most effective, according to the report, unless more is done than simply rebuilding an area. Causes of deterioration, other than age and obsolescence, must be studied. If decentralization of population is caused by failure of cities to provide a satisfactory environment for family life, the wants and needs of these families must be restudied and something acceptable offered them.

"It has become too easy to label an area a slum and then buy it out with federal money, thereby placing a value on buildings whose use for dwellings or even whose mere existence constitutes a gross violation of existing official standards. An equal amount of time and money expended in the improvement and enforcement of building, health, fire, zoning and housing ordinances, and the adoption of reasonable minimum housing standards and sufficient rent budgets for families receiving direct public relief, would spread the benefits of improved housing more widely than they will be distributed for many years by the operation of the public housing program in its present form," the report said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Nov. 26

Traffic - Regulation ✓

Minneapolis, Fort Wayne Curb Speeders With Speed-Check Zone

Two more midwestern cities---Minneapolis and Fort Wayne---have adopted the speed-check zone method of curbing speeding motorists, the American Municipal Association reported today.

In setting up their speed-check zones, both cities followed the technique developed by the Kansas City traffic department and adopted later by Cincinnati police.

Minneapolis police say the method is a modern variation of the old "speed trap," with all its benefits and none of its disadvantages, and that the system is designed more to warn motorists than to snare them into payment of heavy fines. The speed-check zone was well publicized in the city before its inauguration.

Five hundred of the speed-check zones are located throughout Minneapolis at carefully selected spots. Zone markings are plainly visible. Each spot is marked by bright yellow bars painted on the pavement 176 feet apart. The bars are spaced 110 feet apart in Kansas City and Fort Wayne, and 113 feet apart in Cincinnati. The method of checking used is the same in all these cities, however.

Police officers equipped with speed tables and stop-watches time the motorists as they go through the speed-check zone. Two observation mirror boxes are set up, one in line with the marking at the beginning of the zone, the other in line with the marking at the zone's end. The officer watches the motorist's car flash on the mirror as it enters the zone. The car is then clocked with the stop-watch until it flashes in the second mirror. If the elapsed time indicates a violation, the officer is in a position immediately to pursue the offender.

The speed-check zone is permanently fixed, and the driver, passing it every day, knows he may be checked at any time. Most motorists will therefore adjust their speed accordingly. Because of this no driver can say that he is being ambushed. If he is caught speeding, he knows it is his own fault.

By using this method of speed law enforcement, Kansas City in a single year reduced traffic fatalities by more than 50 per cent, and Cincinnati last year had 10 fewer traffic fatalities and 38 fewer accidents.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Nov. 27

Maplewood Builds Defense Utility Truck

A "defense utility truck" built as part of its emergency preparedness program has become an asset to Maplewood, N.J., in performing normal municipal services, the American Public Works Association reported today.

The truck, constructed for the Maplewood Defense Council by the city's bureau of public works, is made in large part of salvaged materials. Its chassis was a 1926-model truck equipped with pump and auxiliary fire-fighting apparatus, which the township was about to discard.

Steps in building the "defense truck" were to strip the chassis of everything except pump and motor and cover the rear with a heavy wooden plank floor, mounting on it an air compressor and an electric generator.

A motor from a 1929 truck was installed in the rear of the defense truck to provide power for the air compressor. The compressor furnishes enough pressure to operate a pavement breaker or a chipping machine, both of which are parts of the finished equipment.

A second motor, purchased from a junk dealer and repaired by the automotive department of the bureau of public works, was installed on the truck to operate the 110-220 volt generator, which has a capacity of 10,000 watts for flood-lighting purposes. The generator can supply enough energy to operate the fire alarm and police telegraph and teletype systems if necessary.

The truck also was equipped with a public address system recently and a radio transmitting and receiving set may be installed later. The truck will carry an acetylene welding and cutting outfit. Cabinets are being constructed to hold gas masks, asbestos blankets and gloves, first-aid equipment, crow bars, axes, sledge hammers and hydraulic jacks.

The "defense truck" has paid for itself within the first three months of use, in breaking up pavements, removing concrete and similar operations, according to Maplewood officials.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Nov. 28

City Governments Pay Large Share Of Employe Pension Costs

City governments contributed 53 per cent of the retirement fund receipts in employe pension systems operating in the largest cities of the country in 1938, information from the Municipal Finance Officers Association showed today.

The information, from a current study by the U.S. Bureau of the Census of 347 pension systems in cities over 100,000 population, showed also that employes protected by the pension systems paid in 25 per cent of the total receipts, which amounted to $153 million in 1938. Earnings on investments produced another 16 per cent of the receipts, and the remaining six per cent came from state aid, liquidation of fund reserves and other sources.

Total assets of state pension funds and funds of cities over 100,000 amounted to $1,301,120,000 in 1938, according to the Census Bureau study. Of this total, city funds alone amounted to $616,928,000, and the portion of state funds devoted to local employes, and to state and local employes combined, amounted to $629,456,640. Only $54,735,360---eight per cent---of the state funds were devoted exclusively to state employes.

States increasingly are administering pensions on behalf of local governments and their employes, the study pointed out. Seventy-four of the 347 pension systems were state-administered in 1938, and since then several other states have adopted laws enabling such operation.

Although all but three of the 94 cities over 100,000 population collected and disbursed pension funds in 1938, firemen were unpensioned in 19 of the cities, policemen in 21 cities, teachers in 23, public-service employes in 65, and other city employes in 35, according to the study.

Three methods are employed in financing pensions, the study pointed out. They are: the pension reserve fund, the current or cash basis, and a combination of the reserve and cash basis.

More than half---197---of the 347 systems studied were financed exclusively through reserve funds, 97 relied upon current revenues only, and the other 53 depended upon the combination of methods. Earnings on reserve funds returned an average of 3.9 per cent to the cities, representing about one-sixth of their total pension receipts.

Police and firemen's pension systems were the early types of retirement provisions found in cities, but since 1928 the largest proportionate growth has been in pensions for general city employes. In 1938 pension assessments totaled nearly $38 million for 91 cities over 100,000 population, while in 1912 the total had been less than $2 million in 41 of the largest cities. Total benefit payments during the period expanded from $8 million to $94 million for these cities.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1941
Release No. 6: For Sat., Nov. 29

Norwalk, Conn., Tax Collector Gives Four Reasons For 99 Per Cent Collections

The Norwalk, Conn., tax collector gives four reasons why he expects this year's tax collections to total 99 per cent of the levy, a total slightly more than the 1940 record.

According to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, the reasons are:

(1) Plenty of publicity and advertising; (2) well thought-out periodic reports to taxpayers; (3) diligence in getting after delinquent taxpayers; and (4) efficiency and courtesy.

Newspaper publicity is used widely, so that taxpayers are tax conscious, according to the Norwalk tax collector. Delinquents are approached in various ways and partial payments are permitted and encouraged. All statutory provisions are enforced. Courteous treatment of the public is emphasized as an important good will factor in establishing the collection record.

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Self-Insurance Saves Money For Staunton, Va.

After 25 years of "self-insurance" providing all types of coverage except fire protection, Staunton, Va., has a $62,300 balance in the insurance fund, though it paid in only $48,000 over the period.

In 1916 Staunton, according to the International City Managers' Association, set up an insurance sinking fund, at first paying in $1,000 a year, then $2,000 as workmen's compensation insurance was added. With interest, the annual contributions have accumulated to $62,300, exclusive of claims paid.

Total claims against the sinking fund over the past 10 years have averaged $639.17 a year, ranging from 49 cents to $600 in individual cases.

The cost of similar coverage by a private insurance company, Staunton officials estimate, would have been more than $3,000 a year.

The city now is contemplating the extension of the self-insurance plan to include fire coverage.

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The Norwalk, Conn., tax collector [illegible] tax collections to total [illegible] per cent [illegible]

[illegible] the Municipal Finance [illegible] the reasons are:

(1) Plenty of publicity and advertising; (2) [illegible] (3) Diligence in getting after [illegible] delinquency and [illegible].

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 1

Massachusetts Establishes Post-Defense Stabilization Board

Planning now to meet post-defense problems, Massachusetts has established a post-defense readjustment committee to develop a program in anticipation of "tremendous economic and social readjustments which must be made after the war."

According to the American Society of Planning Officials, Massachusetts is believed to be the first state to set up a board devoted entirely to post-defense considerations. Other states have assigned this function to groups already engaged in defense planning.

The new board is composed of 32 men and women selected from a broad field of workers, employers, farmers, economists and planning authorities. It is expected that the post-defense committee will co-ordinate its activities with those of the state committees on public safety and on industrial defense.

Establishment of the post-defense committee by Massachusetts is in line with recent suggestions of the National Resources Planning Board, indicating the need for just such action by local governments.

In setting up the new board, Governor Leverett Saltonstall said: "Although the most pressing job at present is speeding up production of defense materials and strengthening our armed forces, it is imperative to begin planning for the tremendous economic and social readjustments which must be made after the war. Knowledge that careful plans are being laid for the future will have an important bearing on defense work itself because there is nothing like confidence of security for strengthening morale, and thus giving renewed energy to war-time production."

Massachusetts' chief executive said he did not share the opinion that a post-war depression is inevitable, "especially if we begin now to take thought on ways and means of meeting the problems when they arise. Planning to meet such problems is an important field of activity for the individual states," the governor said. "We must begin now, simultaneously with increasing our defense effort, to look realistically at these post-war problems."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 2

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Metropolitan Cities Show Interest In Bicycle Control

While bicycle control programs are most common in the smaller municipalities of the country, an appreciable number of metropolitan cities have such programs in effect, information from the American Municipal Association showed today.

The information, from a survey of 26 cities over 250,000 population by the League of Oregon Municipalities, indicates that 60 per cent of them have bicycle ordinances.

The cities include Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Pittsburgh, of more than 500,000 population; and Birmingham, Dallas, Denver, Kansas City, Memphis, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, San Antonio, Seattle and Toledo in the 250,000-500,000 population group.

Boston is another large city that may be added during the year, under a 1941 Massachusetts law empowering all municipal police departments to register bicycles.

Bicycle control laws have two main objectives---to promote safety and to protect bicycle owners against theft of their machines.

Applications for licenses are made to different departments in the various cities, with the police department most frequently used for this purpose. Schools are used in addition in Milwaukee, Minneapolis and New Orleans, and fire stations in Toledo and Los Angeles.

License fees are 25 cents in eight of the cities surveyed, and 50 cents in eight others, with one of the latter cities granting renewals for 25 cents. They are good for one year in most of the cities, but Memphis and San Antonio make them permanent, while Oakland and Toledo specify they are good for "life of the bike." Ten of the cities permit transfer of licenses.

Only one city---New Orleans---gives an examination to those seeking licenses. It is an oral examination to test applicants' knowledge of traffic laws and their ability to ride.

All the license laws have requirements for warning devices, lights and reflectors, brakes, handlebar grips and tires.

Milwaukee has a bicycle court under direction of the juvenile court to hear bicycle cases, and Oakland will establish one soon. Nine of the cities reporting in the survey impound bicycles for infraction of rules, while 11 do not.

Nine of the cities in the survey reported also that fatalities from bicycle accidents within the past five years had decreased, four reported an increase, and two indicated no change. Milwaukee's decrease was 90 per cent, San Antonio's 75 per cent and Los Angeles' 40 per cent. The bicycle control programs were considered important factors in decreasing accident fatalities in seven cities, including Milwaukee and San Antonio.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 3

Minneapolis Vocational Guidance Clinic Changes Role Of Jobless

"Clinic tested" workers are moving from Minneapolis relief rolls to jobs in private industry today, marking as successful a vocational guidance clinic developed by the Minneapolis city relief department and the WPA. The clinic, information to the American Public Welfare Association shows, was developed to assist persons on relief to find jobs.

Activities of the clinic were developed around a program "to fit the right man to the right job." This was necessary because many persons on relief had had no work for some time and needed "brushing up," and also because certain types of defense work in the area needed men with special training, which the clinic could provide.

More than 600 relief clients have taken tests in the clinic, and one out of every three has been placed in steady jobs, This means 200 families were taken off relief rolls, saving the city more than $6,000 a month. Another 150 have been placed on a preferred list of applicants for jobs in a defense industry scheduled to open soon, and another 50 have been assigned to NYA and WPA training courses, which range up to 13 weeks in length. Students are paid NYA or WPA wages during the training period, and are almost certain to obtain jobs upon completion of their training.

The clinic was started a year ago and, after experiment and study, was set up on an effective basis last spring. The first relief client was placed in a job in May as a result of aptitudes and abilities brought to light through the clinic. Up to September the clinic was able to "process" only about 20 to 25 persons a week, but its capacity has been doubled since then.

The clinic reports many cases of training men for new jobs. In one, a man, married and with three small children, had worked as an "office boy" for 10 years until he was discharged in 1938. The clinic showed him to have an unusually high degree of dexterity with small tools, and he was trained for a job as a household appliance service man. Another man, handicapped by loss of a leg, is being trained as a draftsman.

The Minneapolis vocational guidance clinic is similar to a plan developed by the Rochester, N.Y., Bureau of Veteran Relief to get jobs in defense and other industries for many veterans previously considered unemployable. Under this program "clinics," or group interviews, are held for the veterans to discover skills, experiences or hobbies that might make them employable. From this information prospective employers can be given specific facts when approached on openings, instead of the usual vague statement that the veteran "can do any kind of light work."

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec., 4

Local Governments Increase Investments in Defense Bonds

The practice of investing public funds in federal defense savings bonds is growing rapidly among local governments, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported today.

Spreading also is use of voluntary allotment plans by city employes, who authorize the setting aside by city officials of a portion of their pay toward purchase of defense bonds. In some cities, the official makes the actual purchase when allotments total the price of a bond.

Three cities, two counties and a state are among governmental units investing their own funds in these bonds within the last month. Fresno, Calif., has purchased $25,000 worth of bonds for its city employes' retirement fund. West Hartford, Conn., recently bought $50,000 worth for its sinking fund. This amount is the limit now set by federal authorities for municipal investments in defense bonds.

The city council of Haverhill, Mass., voted to purchase bonds with $48,275 of municipal hospital funds. The Haverhill treasurer pointed out that if the money were invested in defense bonds it would earn 2 1/2 per cent interest, while if the funds were left in savings banks the earnings would amount to only two per cent.

In Barnwell county, N.C., $35,000 in proceeds from sale of improvement bonds---authorized by the county board to meet courthouse renovation expenses---were taken from a local bank and invested in defense bonds. County officials had decided it was inadvisable to undertake construction at this time. Interest from the bonds will meet interest charges on the improvement bonds and leave the county a slight surplus. Moffat county, Colo., last month invested $30,000 of its surplus funds in defense bonds.

The state of Idaho has purchased half a million dollars' worth of defense bonds. Washington state previously bought $325,000 worth.

Winston-Salem, N.C., has joined the list of cities providing a voluntary pay allotment plan, enabling city employes to participate conveniently in the federal defense savings program. Other municipalities installing allotment plans recently include: Jersey City and Perth Amboy, N.J., and New Smyrna Beach, Fla. Hendry county Fla., was first in the state to report that every employe in its school system had invested in defense stamps or bonds.

Eight states now report employe purchase plans. They are Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico and Washington.

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Massachusetts Diners To Pay 5 Per Cent Tax On $1 Meals

Massachusetts' residents will start building up the state old age pension fund with their appetities January 1, 1942, when a 5 per cent tax goes on all meals served to the public which amount to one dollar or more.

Special meal checks, numbered serially, will bear the inscription "Massachusetts Old Age Tax 5%". They will be issued for all meals, regardless of price, according to the Federation of Tax Administrators, and all food sellers will have to secure a certificate of registration.

The law was enacted by the 1941 legislature to provide revenue for increasing the amount of old age assistance.

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New York Civil Service Employes May Learn Personnel Testing Techniques

To acquaint all its civil service employes with the theories of tests and measurements, the New York State Department of Civil Service has opened to them a course in these subjects given primarily to improve the technical efficiency of civil service examiners.

Those who complete the course satisfactorily and pass a final written examination will receive a certificate and credit for future promotion examinations, according to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

Employes who attend classes regularly are allowed one-half day of leave at their supervisor's discretion for every two sessions attended.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 6

Defense Effort "Localized" In Many States

In addition to carrying out defense plans developed on a nation-wide scale, state defense councils are turning a large part of their efforts toward solving problems peculiar to their areas, the Council of State Governments said today. These "local" problems range from conservation of land and foodstuffs to the training of employes for defense industries.

Typical of localized attention, according to the Council, is the activity in Minnesota, where the director of agriculture is chairman of the defense council's agricultural resources and production committee. In this joint capacity he is attempting to remedy unbalanced conditions in the dairy industry caused by greatly increased exports of evaporated and condensed milk.

Arkansas, another agricultural state, has a sub-committee of its defense council working on the conservation and use of land, crops and livestock; and the growing, marketing and processing of plant and animal products for consumption as food or as raw materials for industry. This state also is giving attention to the extraction and processing of native minerals, petroleum and other raw materials.

Texas is mobilizing agricultural resources for defense through soil conservation projects in effect the past year. This state's defense agency utilizes the club work of farm boys and girls, farmer-rancher cooperatives and similar groups, for the purpose.

Among states which have made special effort to inventory man-power for defense industries, and then arrange to train it, are Washington, New York and Minnesota.

In Washington the state defense council and the Office of Unemployment Compensation and Placement have sponsored a survey of all industrial and agricultural labor within the state. The Office of Production Management has estimated that 60,000 additional men will be needed to man machines in this state by October, 1942, and the state is planning to train labor for these jobs.

(MORE)

Page 2: Add localization of defense effort x x x for these jobs x x x

Minnesota's defense training program has provided training for approximately 14,000 adults and youths since August, 1940, about one-third of whom have been placed in employment in industry. The Minnesota state defense council has organized a council of administrators to coordinate defense activities with the state employment service.

In Virginia the special problems of the Hampton Roads region, locale of one of the largest and most strategic military and naval defense efforts in the country, have been brought under study by the state defense council. Objectives are to improve methods of harbor patrol, traffic movement, disaster and riot control, to tighten means of combatting sabotage and espionage, and to solve other related problems.

The New York state defense agency has perfected and is putting into operation a comprehensive, state-wide mutual-aid plan for water service, usable in fire and flood emergencies as well as wartime. The plan provides for dividing the state into 23 water service zones, 19 of them co-extensive with the present 19 state health districts, and the other four comprising New York City and surrounding counties. Heading the plan as state water supply coordinator is a state health department official. Local waterworks officials are zone coordinators and assistants, who with the state coordinator determine which municipalities and industries should have their water supplies interconnected. One hundred interconnections already have been installed.

The Montana state defense agency has organized amateur radio operators to cooperate with the air-raid warning service and a projected ski patrol. The State Preparedness Commission is forming the ski patrol under direction of the state highway commission, to cover completely the mountainous area of the state. The patrol will take care of search and first-aid duties in airplane crash cases, and will function also to answer injury and sick calls when the mountain roads are blocked with snow.

The California state defense council has devoted a part of its effort to facilitating participation of small industries in defense production. More than 300 small mills and factories were sent questionnaires from the industrial resources and production committee of the defense agency to clarify the situation in regard to prospective participation in defense subcontracts.

In Georgia, the state defense council has devoted special effort to organizing a coastal patrol to guard inland waterways and navigable streams.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 8

Municipal Tax Collections Show Sharp Fall In Decade In Three Countries

Local governments in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom are collecting a smaller proportion of total taxes now than they did 10 years ago, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today. Australia, the fourth country included in the study, showed relative stability in the division of tax collections.

For the United States, local tax collections in 1930 were 48 per cent of the total. By 1935 they had dropped to 45 per cent, and in 1940 they stood at 34 per cent. Federal tax collections, by contrast, totaled 35 per cent in 1930 and 1935, rising to 38 per cent in 1940. State tax collections were 17 per cent of the total in 1930, 20 per cent in 1935, and 28 per cent in 1940.

The proportion of taxes collected by local governments in Canada decreased from 42 per cent in 1930 to 40 per cent in 1935, and then to 24 per cent in 1940. Dominion tax collections in Canada rose from 43 to 46 per cent in the 1930-1935 period, and to 59 per cent by 1940. Tax collections by the provinces totaled 15 per cent in 1930, 14 per cent in 1935 and 17 per cent in 1940.

In the United Kingdom, the national government collected 79 per cent of total taxes in 1930, and local governments 21 per cent. By 1935 the division was 80-20 per cent, and in 1940 it was 84-16 per cent.

Since the taxes in the study were computed for fiscal years, the impact of the war scarcely affected 1940 data, the Federation said. Changes now taking place in the tax structures of the various countries are indicated in estimates of tax collections for the United States for 1941-42. About 54 per cent of a total tax bill of $22 billion will be collected by the federal government for this period; states and localities are expected to collect about 23 per cent each.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 9

Junior Fire Prevention Council Helps Cut Fire Rate 50 Per Cent In Dallas

The natural desire of every child to be a fireman has played a large part in cutting the Dallas, Tex., fire rate for residences and apartment houses by almost 50 per cent during the first 10 months of this year, information to the American Municipal Association showed today.

Since the school children went to work as volunteer firemen, the total 363 dwelling fires for the first 10 months of 1940 dropped to 188 for the same period of this year, and 110 apartment house fires in the first 10 months of 1940 were cut to 56 for January to October, 1941.

Aid of the school children was enlisted by the Dallas fire department, the city's Fire Prevention Council and a local civic group in planning a drive against fires which last year caused heavy property damage and cost many lives. A two-year project was developed and school children from the third to seventh grade, agreeing to cooperate, were organized as the Dallas Junior Fire Prevention Council.

Each student enrolled in the organization received a membership card and badge, a manual on fire prevention, and other information to help in making inspections. Ranks were set up to encourage children to work up from inspector to lieutenant, captain, etc., in his particular school on the basis of the number of fire hazards found and corrected. At the end of the year the student in each school who corrected the greatest number of hazards is to be named battalion chief for the next year and student chief of fire prevention in his school.

To date, the youngsters have eliminated 112,000 fire hazards in the city. A 10-year-old corrected 466 fire hazards to set the city record.

The children are graded on a point system. Each time a hazard is eliminated at their own or a neighbor's home, the house owner or occupant is asked by the young fireman to sign a blank certifying the elimination. The blank then is given to the child's teacher, who countersigns it and turns it over to the Dallas fire department.

The children investigate attic accumulations, remove oily rags from closets and garages, and collect leaves and papers. One student forced his family to rewire the whole house.

From the children's enthusiastic drive, industrial and service groups in Dallas have become actively interested in fire prevention methods.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 10

West Hartford, Conn., Establishes Cooperative Recreation Department

By encouraging participation of individuals and community groups in planning, organizing and conducting its activities, the West Hartford, Conn., department of recreation has demonstrated how a leisure-time recreation program can be integrated with the life of a community.

With no set program to impose upon the community, the department is able to sponsor types of recreation requested by individuals or by groups, according to the International City Managers' Association. Collaboration with school officials has resulted in an after-school fall and spring playground program for children, a Saturday morning gym program for junior high boys and girls, and social dances for senior high school students.

Pupils from the high school assist the department by acting as supervisors for the young children at the playgrounds. These high school supervisors were chosen especially for the work and awarded certificates of appreciation by the department.

During the first year of its existence---the department was started in July, 1940---the staff worked with 16 public and private agencies active in West Hartford before establishment of the department. Through conferences with these agencies, the department became familiar with their interests, the fields they were not covering, and what the groups considered the functions of the recreation department. By this method, all overlapping and repetition of programs were avoided.

Based on cooperative principles, the department was established after two years of study by a citizens' committee representing almost all civic, educational, welfare and lay organizations in West Hartford. The town manager and council decided favorably on the committee's report and the council, in voting for the department, gave it a budget of $5,000.

The committee recommended the department supervise and promote leisure-time activities, determine no set program in advance, organize and conduct activities on a democratic basis with participants having a voice in them, encourage participation by a large number of people, cooperate with private and public agencies already in the recreation field, achieve a harmonious working agreement between school and recreation departments, sponsor a year-round playground program for children and plan a winter sports program.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 11

"Juke Box" Licensing Practices Vary In Oregon Cities

Three methods are used by Oregon cities in licensing or taxing commercial musical machines, usually called "juke boxes," the American Municipal Association said today in reporting on a recent survey of practices in 16 Oregon cities.

Nine of the cities impose the license or tax only on the "juke box" operator---the person in whose business establishment the machine is placed for use. Three cities license or tax the distributor; four cities, both operator and distributor.

Amount of the license or fee usually is designed as a specific amount per machine per period of time, such as $10 a year per machine in Astoria, $9 a quarter per machine in St. Helens, and $2 a month per machine in Baker. Other bases are used, however, to fix the amounts of fees. Klamath Falls, for example, charges the one distributor there an annual fee of $400 for the privilege of distributing 20 machines plus $10 for each additional machine he distributes. Portland charges each operator $50 a year for the privilege of operating the machines, plus $5 a year for each machine. Portland also charges each distributor an annual fee of $50. The Dalles charges each distributor a fee of $100 a year, with no limit on the number of machines he can distribute. Veronica charges each operator a $100 annual fee plus $5 a year for each machine operated.

For cities which designate the amount of the license fee or tax simply as a certain amount per machine per year, the most common amount is $1 a month. Le Grande, Newberg, Ontario, Pendleton and The Dalles charge license fees or taxes at this rate, Pendleton stating the rate at $3 a quarter. Cities charging at other rates include Gresham and Tillamook, $5 a year; Warrenton, $1.50 a quarter; Astoria, $10 a year; Burns, $5 a quarter; Baker, $2 a month; St. Helens, $9 a quarter; and Newport, $40 a year.

The number of machines licensed or taxed ranges from four in Veronica to 407 in Portland. Revenue in 1940 from this source was as follows: Astoria, $350; Gresham, $20; Le Grande, $184; Ontario, $122; Pendleton, $290; Portland, $3,410; The Dalles, $232; Veronica, $120; and Warrenton, $33.

According to the survey, made by the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Oregon, a number of cities in the state began to license or tax "juke boxes" only recently.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 12

State Legislative Proposals Show A Slight Decline in 1941; More Measures Pass

At least 58,000 bills were introduced in state legislative sessions this year, with three states still unreported, the Council of State Governments said today. Approximately 30 per cent of the measures were enacted, most of them relating only to finances or administrative technicalities---not new "laws."

Bill introductions this year showed a slight decline from the total for 1939, the last year when most of the legislatures met in regular session. One per cent more of the bills introduced this year was passed, however. Measures vetoed numbered about the same for the two years.

In 39 states for which comparable information was available, a total of 55,765 measures---averaging 1,430 per state---was brought to legislators' attention this year; in 1939, the number of bills introduced totaled 56,334.

Governors failed to approve 1,293 measures passed by legislatures in 37 states this year. Two years ago 1,102 measures were vetoed.

Resolutions---usually general statements of legislative policy---totaled 4,404 in 33 state legislatures on which the Council had comparable data this year, and 5,126 in 1939.

The largest number of bill introductions---5,517---occurred in Connecticut. In this state every house bill also receives a senate bill number and vice versa, increasing the total. Of the other states New York stood highest in bill considerations with 4,380 measures, while California recorded 4,175. States with 2,000 or more bill introductions were Minnesota, Massachusetts, Florida, Maine, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Tennessee. States with a small number of introductions were Wyoming, 306; Idaho, 550; and Vermont, 408. Nebraska, the one-house legislature, saw 575 bills introduced, of which 196 became law. This was about 60 more new laws than in 1939.

The Florida legislature enacted the largest number of measures---1,426. California was next with 1,284. New York, Maryland and Connecticut each enacted more then 900. The states passing the fewest laws this year were Utah---111; Arizona---125; and Wyoming---134.

States in regular session in 1941 included all except Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia and Alabama.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 13

Three California Cities Set Up Disaster-Relief And Defense Plan

Three neighboring municipalities in California---Burlingame, Hillsborough and San Mateo---have entered an agreement creating a "three cities disaster relief and defense council," the American Municipal Association reported today.

The council is organized "to coordinate all resources of the three cities and their citizens with the resources of various corporations, business houses and associations, for the purpose of utilizing them in the event of a major catastrophe, disaster, calamity or cataclysm."

A five-member executive committee is composed of the mayors of the three cities, and two other persons appointed by the mayors, one representing the high school or junior college district and one representing the Red Cross.

The action was taken under authorization of a 1941 "mutual aid" act of the California legislature, the Association said.

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New York Municipalities Save By Combining Tax Functions

As a convenience to taxpayers and a means of reducing administrative costs, 16 New York cities combine city and county taxes in a single tax roll, issuing one tax bill, and collecting it at one office in each city.

The cities, according to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, are Albany, Binghamton, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, Schenectady and Yonkers, all over 50,000 population; and Beacon, Cortland, Fulton, Hudson, Oneida, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Salamanca, Saratoga Springs and Watervliet, all under 50,000 population.

Advantages cited in the "combination" are that it eliminates one group of bookkeepers, clerks, cashiers and typists for preparing tax rolls, billing and collecting; only one-half the former number of bills needs be made out; a uniform system of interest and penalties can be maintained and one tax sale held instead of two; and only one tax collection office is necessary.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 15

LIBRARY

Disaster

Sacramento Classifies Municipal Employes For Emergency Duties

To provide a reservoir of man power which may be drawn upon for civilian defense or other emergency purposes, Sacramento, Calif., has made a personnel inventory of its municipal employes, the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada reported today.

The survey was carried out by the Sacramento Municipal Foremen's Conference, an organization of all city foremen. Members of the police and fire departments were not included in the inventory.

Returns from questionnaires provided up-to-date lists of city employes with their addresses and telephone numbers, as well as pertinent information about skill or work qualifications other than those demonstrated in their present jobs. For example, an accountant may pursue carpentry as a hobby, and a stenographer may possess first aid training.

Data obtained by the survey has been keyed according to potential emergency qualifications and filed with the city's Red Cross major disaster plan. The information is available for immediate access by any city department needing emergency man power.

If more help should be needed by the police, fire, water, electrical or other city department, qualified persons will be taken first from such municipal divisions as park or recreation, where personnel may be cut down with no immediate danger to city service, then from other departments in increasing order of their importance to vital city functions.

It was felt that city employes would be more valuable for emergency service than privately employed volunteers, since the former are more familiar with city organization, are of known reliability and have a direct interest in city services.

Training courses in fire fighting, emergency water main or sewer repair, police patrol work and similar emergency tasks are planned for city employes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 16

Washington, D.C., To Have Rent Control January 1

The first measure enacted in this country to control rents will go into effect in Washington, D.C., on January 1, the National Association of Housing Officials said today.

The act will peg rentals at their level of January 1, 1941, and will remain in operation until December 31, 1945.

A rent administrator, who will be appointed by the District Commissioners at a salary of $7,500, will be in full charge of the act and his decisions will be final unless reversed by a court of law. Twice a year he must present Congress a report on activities of his office.

Before January 1 every landlord, including hotel keepers, must under the new law, notify tenants of the rates they will be charged. A landlord who gives false information on rates charged last January 1 will be liable for a $1,000 fine, one year's imprisonment, or both.

Tenants who suspect they are being overcharged simply petition the rent administrator for an adjustment of rents, and a trial examiner conducts hearings of evidence from both landlord and tenant. After study of the evidence, the examiner makes his recommendation to the administrator, at the same time notifying the contesting parties. If neither party appeals to the administrator for a review of the case within five days, the findings are considered final. Recourse to the courts is further possible in appealing the decision.

To avoid retaliatory measures by a landlord whose tenants protest rental rates, the act places new restrictions on the former's right to evict. Increased services, but not minor renovations, will be the only basis for charging higher rent.

The Capital had a type of rent control following the last war, when there was a heavy housing shortage. Standards for rates were defined merely as "fair and reasonable," however, and the act failed to fulfill its purpose.

Rent boosts written into recently signed leases will be invalid. The January 1, 1941, "freezing point" for rents was chosen partly because the most rapid rent rises in Washington occurred since that date.

Although half a dozen states earlier this year considered enabling legislation to make possible municipal rent control regulations, no laws were enacted, and any regulations now in force in cities are directed by the "fair rent committees" suggested by the Rent Section of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. The price control bill now under Congressional consideration has a section on control of rents in defense areas.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 17

Change In Residence Causes Light Vote In Minneapolis City Elections

About 40 per cent of the 105,976 registered voters in Minneapolis who failed to vote in the 1941 city election for mayor and councilmen were non-voters because they were temporarily disfranchised by moving, according to information from the Minneapolis Research Bureau to the International City Managers' Association.

"Disfranchisement" because they had not lived at a registered address 30 days preceding election, and being "out of town" on election day, were the two chief reasons why the non-voters failed to exercise their right to ballot, the Bureau found in a survey conducted recently along Gallup poll lines.

Approximately 23 per cent of the 1,166 non-voters in the survey sample had not voted because of being out of town, although 68 of them were acquainted with the absentee voter's ballot, which would have given them the privilege of balloting.

Twenty-one per cent "did not think the city election important," and 18 per cent were "too busy." Fifteen per cent gave "sickness" as the reason. Other reasons, in order of frequency, were "forgot," "not acquainted with candidates," "bad weather," and "not interested."

When replies of men and women were separated, it was found that 16 per cent of the men said they had been out of the city and could not vote. Second and third most frequent reasons given by men for not voting were "did not consider election important," and "too busy."

Illness was the most frequent reason for non-voting among women interviewed, representing 12 per cent of the total answers. Slightly more than 11 per cent of the women "did not think the election important." Nearly 10 per cent were out of the city and 8 per cent found themselves "too busy." Bad weather, not given as a reason by any of the men, was the cause of three per cent of the women not voting.

When the men and women interviewed were asked their usual practice on voting, 38 per cent of the men and 83 per cent of the women said they "almost always" or "usually" voted. Six per cent of the men and 11 per cent of the women said they "seldom" or "never" voted. The "never" voters included people who had never voted in Minneapolis or had just come of voting age.

Asked whether they had voted in the presidential election in November, 1940, 28 per cent of the men and 38 per cent of the women non-voters answered "Yes," indicating that many voters who fail to participate in local elections regularly vote in national elections, the Association said.

The Bureau made four recommendations to help bring out the vote:
1. stop disfranchisement of voters who change residence just before an election;
2. educate on use of the absent voter's ballot; 3. teach voters the importance of city elections; 4. give voters more information about candidates and issues.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 18

Washington Tourist Camp Accommodates Defense Workers

The municipally operated tourist camp in Washington, D.C., which formerly restricted trailer tenants to two weeks' stay, has lifted the limit entirely for people engaged in defense activities in the general Washington area, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Tenants in the part of the park where electricity is furnished, however, pay a progressive increase in daily rates. The first two weeks' tenancy is at the rate of 65 cents a day; the next two, at 75 cents a day, and so on in two-week jumps until the rate of $2.10 a day is reached. The reason for this practice is that the number of electrical connections for trailers is limited.

Defense workers living in the non-electrified part of the park, using their own batteries for lights, may stay indefinitely, unless the park becomes entirely filled and space is needed for tourist trade. In this case, the oldest occupants in point of time would have to move out in progressive order toward the more recent tenants.

At present there are approximately 25 defense-worker families occupying trailers in the tourist park.

The Washington trailer camp has been municipally operated since 1925. It is wholly self-supporting and the yearly profits range from a couple of thousand dollars to $25,000. The park has space for 50 trailers with electrical service supplied, and for 400 trailers without it. There are also 140 tourist cabins in the camp, which bring in about $50,000 rental in a year. Gas and oil are sold on the premises; other facilities include a restaurant, soda bar and a grocery store.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 19

Two Wisconsin Cities Put Assessorships On Merit Basis

Two Wisconsin cities---New London and Reedsburg---have joined approximately 130 local governments in the United States which hire their assessors on a merit system basis, necessitating proof of ability for the job, the National Association of Assessing Officers reported today.

The Wisconsin cities are both under 5,000 population. Under their new ordinances all candidates for the position of assessor must be examined by a committee, which will send the mayor the names of the three ranking highest. From this list the mayor will appoint an assessor for an indefinite term, subject to confirmation by the city council.

New London's examining committee will consist of a city councilman and assessors from two other Wisconsin cities. In Reedsburg the committee will be made up of the state supervisor of assessments for the district, an alderman and a member of the county board of supervisors designated by the council.

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Sewer Inspectors "Crawl" In Milwaukee

A "tunnel crawling test" was recently given candidates for the position of sewer inspector by the Milwaukee, Wis., City Service Commission.

Each of 100 applicants was required to descend 16 feet into the city sewer system and crawl through it for a distance of 327 feet, according to information received by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 20

Farmers, Veterans Profit From 1941 State Tax Exemption Laws

Farmers and war veterans are chief beneficiaries of 1941 state exemption measures on general property taxes, a survey by the National Association of Assessing Officers showed today.

Farm crops held in storage by their producers were exempted from taxes in North Carolina and Iowa. In the former state they are immune from taxation through the second January 1 following harvest. In Iowa they will be assessed at half the rate for other taxable property.

Exemption of farm machinery for the first year of its purchase was granted by North Dakota this year. In Wisconsin such machinery in the hands of dealers was made tax free, as it already was if possessed by farmers. On the other hand, farm animals and machinery, under reclassification by a 1941 Minnesota law, will be taxed at 20 per cent rather than 10 per cent of their full value.

Farmers also gained an advantage in new state laws dealing with taxation of rural electric distribution systems. Iowa exempted these systems from personal property taxes for 1941 and 1942; South Carolina exempted them for a five-year period; and Georgia by constitutional amendment granted them 20 years' tax immunity. New Mexico supplanted its ad valorem tax with a tax of $10 per 100 persons served by the electric systems. The Dakotas enacted low gross earnings taxes in lieu of personal property taxes. Ohio assessors were directed to list personal property of these plants at 50 per cent of true value.

Veterans' exemptions were extended in Iowa, Nevada, Michigan, California and Oregon. In Iowa, widows who depend on war-veteran sons for support were granted tax exemption provided the veterans have no other dependents. In Nevada, 1941 legislation permits a veteran who does not absorb his full $1,000 exemption allowance on his own property to take it on "community" or jointly owned property. A new Michigan law makes persons entering military service on or after January 1, 1940, eligible for

(MORE)

Farmers and war veterans [illegible] on general property taxes, a survey by the National [illegible]

[illegible] North Carolina and Iowa. In the former [illegible] second January 1 following harvest. In Iowa [illegible]

Exemption of farm machinery [illegible] North Dakota this year. In Wisconsin such machinery in the hands of [illegible] tax free, as it [illegible] if possessed by [illegible]. [illegible] farm [illegible]ments and machinery, under reclassification [illegible] 20 per cent rather than 1[illegible] per cent of their full value.

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[illegible] a veteran who does not absorb his full $[illegible] exemption allowance [illegible]

[illegible] on or after January 1, 19[illegible], eligible [illegible]

(more)

PAGE 2: Add State Tax Exemption Laws x x x January 1, 1940, eligible for x x x veterans' tax exemption on homesteads during service and for one year after. The California and Oregon measures provided minor exemptions.

Limitations on tax exemption of veterans were enacted in New Hampshire and Maine. The Maine law reduced disabled veterans' exemptions from $5,000 to $3,500, the exemption applying to any property owned by the veterans. The $5,000 exemption applied to personal property and the veteran's homestead only. New Hampshire's new law requires that veterans file annual applications for tax exemptions.

Other laws extending tax exemption this year include a Florida provision granting tax immunity to nonresidents on pleasure yachts and boats registered in other states but kept in Florida the year around. A Maryland law exempting large domestically-owned watercraft was expanded to include small ships and airplanes and all vessels owned by nonresidents engaged in intercoastal or international trade.

The Maryland legislature also authorized county commissioners to exempt tangible, personal household property completely, such action exempting the property from state taxes also. Previously, household effects up to $500 had been exempt from state taxes, and from county taxes up to $100 or $500, whichever county commissioners decided.

Vermont and Oklahoma curtailed real property exemptions this year. The Vermont legislation provided that real estate hereafter acquired by a college, university or fraternity under circumstances which previously would have rendered it exempt shall remain on the tax rolls at the assessed valuation prior to its acquisition unless residents of the town or city exempt it by vote. New construction on such property is tax exempt.

Oklahoma limited to $2,500 the exemption on property owned by a religious, charitable or educational organization but not used directly for institutional purposes. This law, together with a Florida court decision holding unconstitutional a statute exempting institutional property though 75 per cent of the floor space was rented to private parties, reduces to five the number of states in which institutions may own income-producing property free of taxes. However, a proposal to reinstate the Florida statute by constitutional amendment will be placed before voters next year.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 22

DEC
LIBRARY

Salaries ✓

Both Large And Small Cities Raise Employe Pay In 1941

Nearly 65 per cent of 384 representative cities in the United States took action in 1941 to increase salaries or wages of employes, the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada reported today.

The action has been consistent for all sizes of communities, according to the Association, which has just completed a survey of its member municipalities in this country. Some communities increased both salaries and wages, while others increased only salaries or only wages. The increases applied mostly to persons in the lower pay brackets.

In general, a rather definite pattern was followed in setting the increases. Raises given on a percentage basis were mostly of five and 10 per cent, though one city reported raises of 12½ per cent and another, 15 per cent. Salary raises in terms of dollars were nearly all $5.00 or $10.00 per month, and wage raises were between five and 10 cents per hour.

Among the exceptions, the city of Des Moines, Ia., acting on a graded plan of increase to become effective in April, 1942, gave the following increases: Less than $100.00 per month, 15 per cent; $101.00 to $125.00 per month, 12½ per cent; $125.01 to $150.00, 10 per cent; $151.00 to $175.00, 7½ per cent; $176.00 to $200.00, five per cent.

Nine of the cities reporting raised salaries only, and nine others increased only wages. The salary increases in this group were about the same as the general trend---five to 10 per cent. Of the cities raising wages only, five increased them five to 10 per cent; two of them, 15 to 20 per cent; another, five to 10 cents per hour, and another, 25 cents per day.

Twenty-eight of the cities reporting gave raises to policemen and firemen as special groups. Most of these raises also were from five to 10 per cent and $5.00 to $10.00 a month.

Many communities reported the adoption of salary and pay classification plans during recent months. Among the cities were Kansas City, Mo.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jackson, Miss.; Birmingham, Ala.; Seattle, Wash.; Escanaba, Mich.; Alhambra, Calif.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Berkeley, Calif.; and Two Rivers, Wis. By taking this action, the cities made it simpler to adjust salaries and wages in the future, according to the Association.

Of 33 counties reporting on salary increases, seven reported general raises, nine reported raises for special groups, and 17 reported no action. The relatively small number of counties taking action may be explained by the fact that some county salaries are fixed by state statue or on an annual basis by the county governing board, the Association said.

Where county increases were given, they were approximately the same as those given for employes of the cities reporting. Most of the increases given special groups in the counties went to road and bridge laborers.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 23

Several Cities Plan Free Transportation For Service Men

Free rides on public transit systems for service men in uniform are in force in at least one city---Detroit---and are under consideration in several others, including Chicago and San Francisco, reports to the American Municipal Association showed today.

Since December 1st Detroit has granted the privilege to any member of the armed forces who is on leave of absence and in uniform. The service men are required to exhibit their leave cards or furlough sheets, and the car or bus operator issues an identification ticket to be dropped in the fare box for purposes of record.

Detroit's public transportation systems are owned and operated by the city. Bus fares are 10 cents or five cents for certain short distances. Street car and rail-bus fares are six cents with a one-cent charge for a transfer.

During the first week of the gratis service the transportation lines of this city carried a total of 11,972 service men, ranging from 1,057 to 3,098 a day.

Chicago's corporation counsel, on order of the mayor and a resolution of the city council, has petitioned the Illinois Commerce Commission to request transit lines in the city to give free transportation to members of the army, navy and marine corps. According to the petition, the rides would be granted only to service men in uniform, who need not be on leave. Chicago's transit lines are all privately owned.

San Francisco's board of supervisors, voting free rides to service men, also has placed the request before the state public utilities commission. Meantime, one of the private taxicab companies in the metropolitan area has announced it will transport all service men to navy and coast guard stations without charge. The same offer has been made in the Los Angeles area.

In Baltimore the city council has passed a resolution requesting bus transit companies to make fares half-price to service men. The companies are not locally owned. On order of the governor of Maryland the state-operated Chesapeake Bay ferry will grant free passage to all members of the armed forces on Christmas holiday roundtrips between their posts and homes.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 24

Street-Finding Puzzle Solved By Salt Lake City

A new system of naming streets by numbers, so readily understood that strangers can find their way about without maps or other assistance, is being installed in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county and other Utah communities, according to information received today by the American Society of Planning Officials. Sacramento, Calif., is also adopting the plan.

One hundred numbers for streets are provided by the new system in each block of the city, in the same manner as 100 numbers are provided in each block for houses. When a street occurs at the end of a block, the thoroughfare will bear a round number in hundreds, whereas a street intersecting a block and replacing a house will take the number otherwise assigned to a building on that spot.

In addition to its number, each street will have a directional initial. Blocks are numbered from the Pioneer Monument in Salt Lake City, and two fixed reference lines divide the city into north, south, east and west. For example, 14,600 S Street is located 146 blocks south of the monument.

This system of naming, or rather numbering, streets will apply to any and every possible combination of streets, alleys, avenues or boulevards. Streets parallel to the reference lines retain the same number throughout their length, while those not parallel have a new and different number at each street intersection. These curved and diagonal streets are considered by the plan to be one block long as they extend from one street intersection to the next. Such streets will have one number at one end and another at the other, depending on where such streets intersect others.

Originators of the numbering system plan to have every street in Utah so numbered by July 24, 1947, the date commemorating the 100th anniversary of the advent of the pioneers into Salt Lake valley.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Dec. 25

Airports Affect Values Of Adjacent Properties Only Slightly, Assessors Say

Contrasting effects of airport developments on values of adjacent real estate were brought out in a summary of opinions by assessors in 19 cities made by the National Association of Assessing Officers and released today.

Findings by the Association indicated two general results: First, residential property values seldom show any marked change when airports are located nearby, but such changes as do take place tend slightly downward; and second, values of some business properties near airports usually show a small increase.

The cities queried by the Association were: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Louisville, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, Ore., Saint Louis, Saint Paul, Spokane and Washington, D.C.

In reporting on how airports influence values of nearby residential properties, 10 cities could see no effect one way or the other, seven claimed values decreased and two said they increased.

As for the influence of airports on surrounding business and industrial real estate, nine cities noticed no effect, seven reported such values increased and three said they decreased.

Reasons given by the cities for depreciation in value of residential property were: Noise of takeoffs and landings, especially during sleeping hours; increased dust; and accident hazards.

Business property increased in value, said some cities, because of demands by airport personnel for restaurants and stores, including establishments selling small parts and accessories for planes.

In most of the cities reporting no effect on adjacent property values the airports were located outside the city limits.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1941
Release No. 5: For Fri., Dec. 26

Detroit Amends Zoning Law To Permit Defense Plant Expansions

Detroit---one of the cities with a stringent zoning ordinance regulating land use---has just amended the ordinance to meet the war emergency, but has provided for withdrawal of the permission granted in the amendment when the war is over, the American Society of Planning Officials reported today.

The action was taken when defense plants scattered throughout the city began to receive war orders they could not fill without expanding facilities---a step forbidden by the zoning ordinance for plants in non-industrial neighborhoods.

Recognizing that non-conforming use of land delays the improvement of property, the city council arranged for two safeguards: 1. Industries essential to national defense are permitted to construct additional plant facilities, but this construction will be allowed to stand only six months after defense production ceases in the plants. 2. A bond equal to the cost of the additions is required, to guarantee their removal after the war and to indemnify the city for any liability.

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Cincinnati Adopts Utility Rate Adjustment Plan

An ordinance to fix utility rates and still allow for adjustments necessitated by fluctuations in costs has been adopted by Cincinnati, the American Municipal Association said today. A special feature of the ordinance allows for adjustments because of increased wage or salary rates.

Schedules established by the ordinance were based on operating costs and gross revenues prevailing as of October 29, 1941.

Local operating gas and electric companies were authorized to adjust these rates in the event that "increased expenses are incurred by the company by reason of increased wage or salary rates, or increased fuel costs per ton in the gas generating plants, or increased taxes in excess of the scales of tax rates prevailing at the date of passage of this ordinance, or any other increase in or new taxes."

The utility company is required to file with the Cincinnati city council an application for increases, supported by affidavits, and the city director of public utilities has access to books and records of the company for the purpose of verifying its claims.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 6: For Sat., Dec. 27

All States Supervise Local Finance In Some Degree, Study Shows

To aid their local governments in financial practices, and to adjust state-local fiscal relationships generally, each of the 48 states has set up some type of administrative supervision, a study issued by Public Administration Service showed today.

The study, by Wylie Kilpatrick, government finance authority, pointed out that few of the states, however, have attained a well-rounded approach in their supervision. Dr. Kilpatrick recommends a single department in the state to supervise all local financial functions, and a separate state commission on local finance to "bridge the gap between state and local governments in an impartial, non-partisan, and technically specialized manner."

Two general types of state supervisory agencies are found at present, according to the study. The main type, usually an accounting agency, handles audit, budget and debt functions in connection with the local governments. A secondary type performs such functions as budget supervision or serves as an appellate body to pass upon the amounts or legality of bond issues, budgets or tax levies.

State supervision of local government finance was introduced half a century ago, to insure the receipt of all state tax dollars, and later came to include improvement in local administration. Wyoming, in 1890, was the first state to adopt an act interrelating supervision of accounts, audits and reports.

Forty-two of the main supervisory agencies were created more than 20 years ago, but many of them, in the 1930's especially, were reorganized and new ones set up to improve supervision. In 1939 and 1940, for example, divisions of local finance were established in the newly created state departments of finance of Alabama and Louisiana. Among the "old" agencies reorganized and improved during the past 10 years were those of Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire and Missouri.

(MORE)

Most commonly the supervisory agencies have been lodged in the office of the state auditor, as in Ohio and Indiana, where they are among the oldest.

Varying amounts are spent on the supervision by the states---with contributions from the local governments. In 1939, 45 states on which figures were available expended $3,444,742 on the work, state governments contributing 40 per cent of the amount and local governments 60 per cent. Slightly more than two million dollars of this expenditure were concentrated in the seven states of Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Iowa, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Amounts spent ranged from $1,000 in Idaho to $623,480 in Ohio.

Almost half of the main organizations are administered by staffs not above 10 in number. Eighteen states employ from 11 to 40 on their staffs, and staffs larger than 40 are maintained by Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Of the 37 secondary agencies reported in the study, all but one have five or fewer staff members. Eleven states use registered private auditors for supervisory work.

The head of the state office supervising local finance is appointed directly by the governor in 18 states; and in six more a departmental director, appointed by the governor, selects the chief of the supervisory bureau or unit. In 21 states he is selected by popular choice and in New Jersey and Virginia the legislatures select him. Only in New York and Wisconsin is he drawn from the civil service lists.

NOTE TO EDITOR: This release is the first of several stories on state supervision of local finance. Stories in subsequent bulletins will concern methods the states use in supervising accounting, auditing, budgeting, etc. Each story will be complete in itself.

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1941
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 1: For Mon., Dec. 29

Blackout Ordinances Give City Heads Broad Powers

Broad powers are given head officials of cities or municipal defense agencies in many of the blackout and war emergency ordinances enacted by cities since war was declared, reports to the American Municipal Association showed today.

The ordinances thus far enacted fall into four classes, the Association said. They range from the type that delegates all authority to the mayor or city manager to the type providing for no delegation of power but outlining completely the orders on civilian conduct during blackouts.

First city in the United States to enact a blackout ordinance was Seattle, which adopted such a measure nearly a year ago preparatory to a practice air-raid drill. This ordinance, replaced earlier in December by a new law, was of the type vesting the mayor with all authority to proclaim emergency rules with the force of law. Other cities which now have similar ordinances are Washington, D.C., Baltimore and Richmond.

The Baltimore ordinance goes so far as to authorize the mayor to make traffic regulations for defense purposes, and gives him power to complete necessary arrangements with authorities of surrounding counties in order to effect a synchronization of blackouts for the whole metropolitan area. A special provision in this ordinance protects those who comply with blackout rules from damage suits.

The ordinance adopted by Portland, Ore., is of the type specifying what should be done about illumination of all sorts in a blackout, and states generally that "it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to refuse or neglect to comply with such orders . . . promulgated by civil authorities, or by the Army or Navy of the United States . . . ." The ordinance contains no provision for issuing further orders of any sort.

The blackout ordinance of Atlanta---the third type---vests the power of promulgating rules in the Municipal Defense Council instead of the mayor, without declaring how this procedure will fit in with the performance of duties by regular civil authorities. Additional provisions for combat action are provided, including use of the municipal auditorium as an emergency hospital.

The fourth type of ordinance, adopted by Los Angeles, directs the chief of police to sound blackout and all-clear signals on notification by the U.S. Air Force Interceptor Command only, and authorizes police and firemen to enter premises showing lights during a blackout. Persons who operate sirens or other devices simulating air raid signals are named guilty of a misdemeanor.

The San Francisco blackout ordinance is similar, but in addition gives the police chief authority to create an auxiliary police force without pay.

Violations of provisions in the various municipal blackout ordinances are punishable by fines ranging from $200 to $500 or prison terms ranging from 30 days to 12 months, or both.

Both the Virginia and Wisconsin leagues of municipalities have drafted model blackout ordinances for cities in their states, and other state leagues are expected to take the same action, the Association said.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 1
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 2: For Tues., Dec. 30

Few States Define Their Liability For Guard Units

Few states that have set up state guard units make definite provision for liability claims resulting from damages received while serving during absence of the National Guard, the Council of State Governments reported today on the basis of a sample survey.

While 27 states have adopted the model state guard act, not all of them have included a provision entitling state guards to benefits under the workmen's compensation laws during active service.

States in which definite legislation or opinion of the attorney-general declares the home guard entitled to compensation include California, Colorado, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Indiana has extended statutory exemption of the National Guard from payment of poll tax to members of the state guard, but the state's legal liability to the latter has not yet been decided.

In Massachusetts the state guard is part of the regularly organized militia of the Commonwealth, and both organizations have the same rights and obligations. By statute, these include authorization for payment of compensation in cases of injury, sickness or death occurring in the performance of duty.

In Nevada and North Dakota, compensation may be obtained only through a relief bill passed by the legislature.

Pennsylvania provides for a board of not less than three commissioned officers to investigate national and state guard claims for damages, and to award them.

In the state of Washington, according to opinion of the attorney-general, volunteer members for national defense who become injured while acting as auxiliary police or firemen, or while in training for these jobs, cannot claim accident benefits under the industrial insurance act. No other statute will allow persons so injured to recover compensation from the state.

The 27 states which have adopted the model state guard act drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law Enforcement Problems, are: California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North and South Carolina, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. State guards exist in 17 other states also.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 1
Release No. 3: For Wed., Dec. 31

Municipal Civil Service Agencies Act In War Emergency

Civil service agencies in west coast municipalities are acting as clearing houses for placing war emergency personnel, and in some cases their staffs are actually performing defense duties, reports to the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada showed today.

In Seattle employes of the civil service department are being sworn in as special police. Fifty additional policemen also have been given regular appointment from civil service eligible lists.

The civil service board of Portland, Ore., is assisting the city's Civilian Defense Council in classifying volunteer applications for emergency services, and in setting up a roster of the workers as they are assigned to defense duties. Appointment of auxiliary policemen and firemen from civil service eligible lists is expected.

In San Francisco, the personnel director of the civil service commission is serving on the Civilian Defense Council, through which all purchases and personnel requirements for civilian activities are being cleared. The civil service commission will probably have to hold approximately 150 examinations this fiscal year, to take care of depleted personnel forces or to expand them, as against an average of 85 examinations per year. The city's fire department, for example, plans to employ 75 additional firemen as well as six more captains and lieutenants.

Emergency policemen and firemen will be employed from existing civil service lists of eligibles in Oakland, Calif. Men who passed the required medical and physical examinations but failed to achieve a passing grade in the written test will be called if additional man power is needed.

All county employes and department heads of the Los Angeles county government have been ordered to cooperate with the county defense council by resolution of the county board of supervisors, and the civil service commission is offering use of its technicians to classify persons who have volunteered for defense work.

The Los Angeles city civil service commission is filling from civil service lists as much as possible all defense positions paid by the city treasury. Additional policemen and firemen called for active duty are being taken from the civil service registers.

The Alameda county civil service commission is supplying temporary guards for public buildings and bridges from its eligible lists until the army or state guard takes over.

Sacramento's "defense personnel inventory" of all city employes is being made available by the civil service agency for war emergency duties. Male employes of the California State Personnel Board are serving as volunteer air raid wardens.

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JUN 5 1941

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NOTE TO EDITORS

In Release No. 2, for Tues., June 10, please insert after first paragraph x x x tax on cigarettes.

(In addition, the Oklahoma legislature raised from three to five cents the tax on a package of cigarettes containing from 11 to 20 cigarettes, set a $2\frac{1}{2}$-cent tax on packages of 10 or less, and a $12\frac{1}{2}$-cent tax on packages of 50.)

In 5th pgh, 4th line, make it read x x x and Wisconsin. Seven states---Alabama, etc., deleting Oklahoma. In 6th line, make it read x x x four-cent tax; Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, five cents.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois
1 9 4 2
Release No. 4: For Thurs., Jan. 1

State Taxes Show Little Change In Last Biennium

Few changes have been made in the tax structures of the 48 states during the past two years, an analysis by the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

The only new levies adopted were the tobacco taxes of Illinois and Maine, both enacted in 1941. In Oregon, the other state voting a tobacco tax this year, the law will not go into effect until it is approved in a referendum.

Only two major state taxes have been lifted during the biennium. Louisiana discontinued its sales and use taxes and a constitutional amendment in Florida prohibited collection of the state's general property tax after 1940.

The number of new taxes adopted by states in the previous biennium---1938-39---was also small, the Federation said. In 1939 five states adopted the tobacco tax, four states the use tax, and the District of Columbia enacted an income tax.

The current picture of major taxes in the 48 states shows all of them with gasoline, motor vehicle and unemployment compensation---payroll---taxes, and all but one---Nevada---with inheritance taxes.

(MORE)

STATE TAXES: January 1, 1942

(Gas, auto, payroll taxes: all states. Inheritance tax: all states but Nevada)

State	Property[1]	Income	Sales	Use	Tobacco	Alcoholic Beverage[2]
ALABAMA	x-1	x	x	x	x	x
ARIZONA	x-1	x	x		x	x
ARKANSAS	x	x	x		x	x
CALIFORNIA		x	x	x		x
COLORADO	x-1	x	x	x		x
CONNECTICUT	x	x			x	x
DELAWARE		x				x
FLORIDA						x
GEORGIA	x	x			x	x
IDAHO	x-1	x				x
ILLINOIS			x		x	x
INDIANA	x		x			x
IOWA	x	x	x	x	x	x
KANSAS	x	x	x	x	x	
KENTUCKY	x	x			x	x
LOUISIANA	x	x			x	x
MAINE	x				x	x
MARYLAND	x-1	x				x
MASSACHUSETTS	x-1	x			x	x
MICHIGAN			x	x		x
MINNESOTA	x	x				x
MISSISSIPPI	x-1	x	x	x	x	
MISSOURI	x	x	x			x
MONTANA	x	x				x
NEBRASKA	x					x
NEVADA	x					x
NEW HAMPSHIRE					x	x
NEW JERSEY	x					x
NEW MEXICO	x	x	x	x		x
NEW YORK		x			x	x
NORTH CAROLINA		x	x	x		x
NORTH DAKOTA	x-1	x	x	x	x	x
OHIO			x	x	x	x
OKLAHOMA		x	x	x	x	
OREGON	x-1	x			x[3]	x
PENNSYLVANIA		x			x	x
RHODE ISLAND					x	x
SOUTH CAROLINA	x-1	x			x	x
SOUTH DAKOTA		x	x	x	x	x
TENNESSEE	x-1	x			x	x
TEXAS	x				x	x
UTAH	x-1	x	x	x	x	x
VERMONT		x			x	x
VIRGINIA		x				x
WASHINGTON	x-1		x	x	x	x
WEST VIRGINIA	x	x	x			x
WISCONSIN	x-1	x			x	x
WYOMING	x		x	x		x
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	x	x				x

[1] States taxing real property, intangibles, and tangible personalty: x; states taxing real property and tangible personalty: x-1

[2] Kansas, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, dry states, levy taxes on 3.2 per cent beer and wine.

[3] Effective only if approved by referendum in 1942.

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News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois

1 9 4 2
Release No. 5: For Fri., Jan. 2

NOTE TO EDITOR: This is the second of several stories on state supervision of local finance, the background story appearing as PACH News Bulletin release for Sat., Dec. 27. Subsequent stories will concern state supervision of auditing, budgeting etc.

40 States Supervise Local Accounting Practice, Survey Shows

Forty of the 48 states supervise the accounting practice of one or all classes of local government, thereby to varying extents aiding standardization of accounting principles and records, according to a study issued by Public Administration Service.

Accounting is one of four chief finance functions the states supervise in local governments; the other three are auditing, budgeting and debt procedure. In 37 states county accounting is under state supervision; in 20 states, supervision applies to cities; and in 13 states, to districts or other units. Only 13 states supervise accounting in all local units.

In some cases, according to the study, supervision is confined to suggestion of a few bookkeeping records, while in others the state prepares record systems for all types of local governmental units. Only 15 of the states attempt to explain or instruct in accounting principles.

Installation of state-supervised accounting systems in all local governments is a lengthy process, according to the study. After 35 years, New York state has not yet completely covered all units. Ohio and Indiana, with large special staffs, brought local government accounting under state supervision in four years.

Some states, like Kansas and Maine, have allowed local governments to continue their accounting systems if they are acceptable for the state standard, instead of imposing a uniform, state-prepared system on them.

"The state must take notice of methods of local accounting because state laws set standards of public conduct which cannot be enforced under faulty record-keeping," Dr. Wylie Kilpatrick, author of the study, points out.

No one method of accounting installations has proved uniformly successful, however, according to Dr. Kilpatrick. He recommends that local accounts should be uniform in standards rather than in detailed application, and says "a closer integration of accounting with other fiscal procedures will go far toward raising the level of local accounting."

News Bulletin of
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION CLEARING HOUSE 1 9 4 2
1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois Release No. 6: For Sat., Jan. 3

Two States Act To Reduce Low License Number Requests

Florida and Indiana have taken steps to reduce requests for low or special license plate numbers, information from the Federation of Tax Administrators showed today.

Florida motorists who want a certain serial number to match their address, phone number or vault combination, will pay one dollar for the privilege this year. Revenue from the "request" tags will go to dependent children.

Indiana this year is issuing no licenses with numbers below 10,0001. Members of the state general assembly will receive plates with the prefix "GA," while state officials will be given starred licenses. State-owned automobiles will carry license plates with the words "state-owned car" lettered on them.

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Baltimore Adopts Wartime Traffic Program

To relieve traffic congestion caused by the influx of workers in the local defense-industry area, Baltimore is enforcing a wartime traffic program, the American Municipal Association reported today.

Just approved by the city council, the new traffic program embodies 11 ordinances, chief of which sets an all-day parking ban in a large part of the downtown area. Other regulations make one-way streets of a number of the city's main thoroughfares, prohibit loading and unloading of merchandise on some streets during certain hours, and forbid taxicabs to take on or discharge passengers except at the street curbs.

In citing the need for the new traffic program, city authorities said that traffic must be sped up or shipbuilding industries in the area will be greatly hampered in getting men to and from work.

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